Fifth Series, No. 20

Monday, March 17, 1975
Phalguna 26, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi
Price- Rs 2.00

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 17, 1975/Phalguna 26, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CONGRATULATIONS TO INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) Mr Speaker, Sir, three cheers to our Hockey Heroes and let us give a standing ovation.

MR SPEAKER Hon Members I want to bring to your kind notice that I have received notices from Shri S M Banerjee Shri Gangadeb, Shri Vasant Sathe, Shri Rao Shri B S Bhaura and many other hon Members also On behalf of all of you and also on my own behalf I feel it a great pleasure and honour in sending our heartiest congratulations to our Hockey Team for their glorious victory at Kuala Lumpur and also to their Manager, their coaches, the Sports College and their trainers and, if you like me to add, to the hon Chief Minister of Punjab, Giani Zail Singh and his colleague Sardar Umrao Singh who is also the President of the Olympic Association for taking personal pains and for three months continuously looking after each and everything from morning till evening, their food, their training their care and everything

I would suggest that we follow the same practice regarding our other athletic teams also in regard to their food training looking after their comforts encouragement, inspiration, etc, and we are very proud that this House has taken the lead in that On behalf of all of you I once again extend to them our heartiest congratulations. If you want to give a standing ovation, as you please, I have no objection.

The hon Members stood for a while and gave a standing ovation

SHRI R S PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) Giani Zail Singhji has shown a very good gesture He has given Rs 5000 to each member of the victorious team The same kind of gesture should be shown under your leadership and inspiration by the Government of India

SHRI S M BANERJEE Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not only a victory but once again the supremacy of Asia in Hockey has also been established in this world Because it has come back to Asia, may I request you to adjourn the House today? I am interested in the adjournment of the House

MR SPEAKER I think the Punjab Government has already declared a holiday That is enough for us Thank you very much

SHRI H K L BHAGAT (East Delhi) You may invite the Hockey players here and inform us all

MR SPEAKER We shall honour them

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We shall do that in the Constitution Club under your leadership

MR SPEAKER: Excellent. You are sometimes very good and you are all excellent people

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर) परिवार नियोजन की जो योजनायें सरकार चला रही है उनको बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि अच्छे लडके पैदा हों और वे संसार मे इस देश का नाम रोशन करें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय मै आपका बायोग्राफिकल नोट पढ़ रहा था। आप बहुत जबर्दस्त हार्स राइडर, हंटर और वाकर है। आप बहुत इसमें दिलचस्पी लेती हैं। हम आपकी राय की बहुत कद्र करते है।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Schemes for Welfare of Women and Children for Karnataka

*364. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes sanctioned for the welfare of women and children in the year 1975 for Karnataka; and

(b) the names of schemes proposed and waiting for sanction of the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have sanctioned the following schemes for the welfare of women and children during the year 1974-75 for Karnataka under the Central and Centrally sponsored sectors:

(i) One scheme for the construction of hostel for working women.

(ii) Twentysix schemes for the welfare of destitute children.

(iii) An amount of Rs. 5.14 lakhs for supplementary nutrition for pre-school children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

2. The following schemes are under consideration of the Ministry:

(i) Six schemes for hostels for working women.

(ii) One scheme for the welfare of destitute children.

3. Out of the grants given by the Ministry to the Central Social Welfare Board, the Board sanctioned assistance for Karnataka for the year 1974-75 for one scheme of socio-economic programme, 48 Mahila Mandals, 10 Condensed Courses of education for adult women, 16 Holiday Camps for children, one scheme of miscellaneous grant to hostels for working women, one scheme of welfare extension project, 24 family and child welfare projects, annual plan grant to 299 voluntary organisations and plan period grant to 40 voluntary organisations.

4 Out of grants given to Indian Council for Child Welfare for the Balsevika Training Programme, the Council have given assistance for three Balsevika Training Centres in Karnataka during the year 1974-75.

5. Out of the grants given to the Central Social Welfare Board, the Indian Council of Child Welfare and the Harijan Sevak Sangh for the Balwadi Nutrition Programme, these organisations have given asistance for 418 Balwadis in Karnataka for supplementary nutrition.

SHRI P R SHENOY: I am glad to note from the statement that six schemes for the construction of hostels for working women and one scheme for the welfare of destitute children are under consideration of the Ministry. I would like to know

the nature of the scheme for the welfare of the destitute children and the places in which the six schemes for hostels for working women will be implemented and the estimated cost of all these schemes. Also I would like to know the time by which these schemes will be sanctioned and implemented?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Sir, it is correct that we have sanctioned one scheme out of six for working women's hostels. The hon. Member has required some information regarding the six working women's hostels. We have asked for some clarification from the Associations and the State Government. It is very difficult to state any definite thing here.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: In view of the fact that 1975 is International Women's Year may I know whether the Government would expedite the sanctioning of these schemes so that all these schemes may be completed in this year itself?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: From our side there is no difficulty. The difficulties are from the State Government and the Associations to furnish the requisite information correctly and in time

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I am very thankful to Mr. Shenoy for taking so much interest in the welfare of the women of Karnataka I would request the hon. Minister whether any scheme has been prepared in Karnataka for more employment of women and also to give them more employment in the public undertakings in Mysore in the State of Karnataka where there are a number of public undertakings but the number of women employer are very few? Would you also suggest to the Ministry concerned to take more women employees in those undertakings?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Sir, this is a suggestion for action.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether many schemes for the welfare of children are awaiting sanction of the Government of India for the benefit of Bihar State? If so, why have such schemes not been sanctioned in Bihar State till now and would Government consider introducing such welfare schemes for women and children of Bihar during 1975 or in the near future?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Sir, we take note of the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Sir, the Special Nutritional Programme is applicable only to places where the population is one lakh or more. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is a proposal to introduce this scheme in the rural areas and cities where the population is less than one lakh?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: It is true that this special nutrition programme is for urban areas—especially for slums—but it covers the whole big cities where there are slums.

SHRI S M. SIDDAYYA: Sir, I wanted to know whether this scheme will be made applicable to places with population less than one lakh?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): The special nutrition scheme has been transferred with effect from Fifth Five Year Plan to State sector but there were certain balances with the State of Karnataka which it has been requested to utilise for the purpose.

श्री मानसिंह भोरा : मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनको यह जानकारी है कि स्टेट्स में जो बच्चों के लिए सैंटर बने हुए हैं उनमें वहां पर 20, 30, 50 बच्चों को इकट्ठा कर देते हैं और जो वहां लेडीज टीचर होती हैं उनको सिर्फ 50 रुपये

मिलते हैं। जो कोई वहां जाता है तो बच्चों को इकट्ठा कर के दिखा देते हैं। क्या सरकार इस बात का इंतजाम करेगी कि लेडी-टीचेज को फुल पे मिले ताकि वे बच्चों को ठीकतरह से रख सकें।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : इस तरह की कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक मेम्बर ने जानकारी दी है उसको स्वीकार कर लीजिये।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : आप मामला दीजिये उसको जांच करेंगे।

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir, I am glad that so many Central schemes are taken up to help the weaker sections of the society. Sir, it is often complained that the amount is not properly and fully utilised, to help the weaker sections of the society. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this amount is properly and fully utilised in the State of Karnataka? If this is so, how many women and children have been benented under the schemes and what is the percentage of amount spent in the rural areas?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Sir, in Karnataka, there are various schemes. It is very difficult for me to specify the number of women and children. But, I can assure this hon. House that we will see to it that the amount that is given to the State is properly utilised.

श्रीमती सहोदरबाई राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपकी मार्फत शिक्षा मंत्री से जानना चाहती हूं कि उन्होंने किन-किन राज्यों में दौरा किया और किन-किन राज्यों में ऐसी हालत मिली जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उनकी हालत संतोषजनक नहीं है। उनको खासकर आदिवासी महिलाओं को सही तरीके से नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। उनको नाना प्रकार के कष्ट उठाने पड़ते हैं। आपने इनका कोई बन्दोबस्त किया है या नहीं? अगर करेंगे तो क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न कर्नाटक के बारे में विशेष तौर पर किया गया है और आप मंत्री महोदय को सारे देश का दौरा करवाने लग गई है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि कर्नाटक सरकार ने जिस प्रकार की अपनी योजना बनाई है क्या इससे केन्द्र सरकार को अवगत कराया है सभी राज्यों में एक समान नीति हो क्या इसके लिये कोई आदेश आपने राज्यों को दिये है? यदि नहीं तो इसका क्या कारण है और यदि आदेश देंगे तो कब तक देने जा रहे हैं।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : हमारे मंत्रालय में जितनी योजनायें हैं उनकी नीति करीब करीब समान ही होती है और सारे राज्यों में लागू होता है।

Views of Association of Heads of Higher Secondary Schools on 12-year School Education

*365 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news-item which appeared in the *Sunday Standard* dated the 16th February, 1975 to the effect that the Association of Heads of Higher Secondary Schools, Delhi warned that if the new scheme of school education for 12 years is enforced from May this year without proper preparation and planning, the teachers will ignore it and continue with the old syllabus and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

According to information received by Government, the Heads of Schools did not suggest in the meeting that the scheme should be ignored. In fact, they agreed with its objectives. However, members expressed their doubts about the success of the scheme because of what they considered top heavy syllabi, inadequacy of finances, lack of proper planning and preparations on the part of the Administration and the apprehension of large scale reversion of teachers and principals.

It is not correct, that the new scheme of school education is being introduced without adequate preparation and planning. The National Policy on Education adopted in 1968 visualised a uniform educational structure in the country. Since then, the syllabi for Classes IX and X have been under constant review by various expert committee and the Central Board of Secondary Education has now finalised them after very careful consideration. Simultaneously, preparation and production of text books are also in progress. Programmes are being formulated for reorientation of teachers to the new curricula. Provision has also been made by Delhi Administration for purchase of science equipment and material for work experience programme in the Government as well as recognised aided schools in the union Territory of Delhi.

The Education Minister has assured the teachers that the fear of large scale retrenchment or reversion of teachers is unfounded.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या दिल्ली के प्रधानाचार्यों ने कोई इस प्रकार का आवेदन-पत्र दिया है कि अगर दिल्ली में स्कूली शिक्षा की स्कीम में बिना पूरी तैयारी के कोई परिवर्तन किया जायगा तो उन्होंने कई किस्म की धमकियां दी हैं तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कहना है। क्या उन्होंने यह भी डिमांड की है कि जब कभी भी इस ढंग का कोई परिवर्तन शिक्षा में किया जाये तो एक कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाये और शिक्षकों के संगठन से बात की जाये ताकि कोई दुविधा पैदा न हो?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन): गालिबन माननीय सदस्य ने तवज्जह नहीं फरमाई उस विवरण पर जो पेश किया गया है। यह तजवीज, जिसे कहते है 10+2+3 पैटर्न, एज्यूकेशन कमीशन की सिफारिश के आधार पर बनाई गई थी। इसके ऊपर गवर्नमैंट ने एजूकेशनल पालिसी रैज्यूलेशन बनाया था जिसकी चर्चा सारे देश में हुई और दोनों सदनों में भी पूरी तरह चर्चा हुई। उसके बाद सैंट्रल एडवाजरी बोर्ड आफ एजूकेशन ने दो मर्तबा इसको मंजूर किया। जब इसकी तैयारी सैंट्रल बोर्ड ने की तो पहले इन्होंने एक स्पेशल कमेटी बनाई थी कि वह यह सुझाव दे कि किस तरह से इस पर अमल किया जाये। इस कमेटी की सिफारिशों को जितने बोर्ड के मेम्बर स्कूल थे और जितनी उससे कनैक्टेड एजेन्सीज थी, उनके पास राय के लिये भेजा गया और उनकी राय आने के बाद इसमें तबदीलियां की गई। जो सलेबस और कोर्सस तमाम सब्जैक्ट्स के लिये थे उनकी प्रासेसिंग स्कूल टीचर्स और सब्जैक्ट्स एक्सपर्ट्स की मदद से, एन० सी० ई० आर० टी०, स्टेट इंस्टीट्यूट आफ एजूकेशन, सैंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ इंग्लिश, हैदराबाद, सैंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ एजूकेशन, दिल्ली, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन वगैरह, इन तमाम की राय से की गई। इनकी राय से जो सलेबस बनी थी इसको सैमिनार वर्कशाप और स्कूल टीचर्स से बात

कर के फाइनलाइज किया गया। लिहाजा यह जो एक इम्प्रेशन है कि स्कूल टीचर्स या प्रिंसिपल्स इसके उसूलन तौर पर खिलाफ हैं, यह सही नहीं है। उन्होंने इसको कंट्रेडिक्ट किया है और कहा है कि वे उसूलन तौर पर इसके खिलाफ नहीं है। यह भी जो इम्प्रेशन है कि इस पर तैयारी की कमी है यह भी सही नहीं है। तैयारी इस पर बहुत की गई है बहुत विचार किया गया है। जहां तक मैं सुन रहा हूं, मुल्क में लोग यह चाहते है कि जो स्कीम बनती हैं उन पर अमल दरामद शुरू हो, तैयारी तो बहुत हो चुकी है।

श्री शशि भूषण : जिस अखबार की मैंने चर्चा की है उस में कहा गया है कि प्रधानाचार्यों की संस्था ने यह धमकी दी है कि वह इस प्रश्न को लेकर सत्याग्रह करने के लिए तयार है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में कितने लोगों से सलाह-मशिवरा किया। अगर वह शिक्षकों के संगठनों से भी सलाह-मशिवरा कर लिया करेंगे तो मुनासिब होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के शिक्षकों में इतना क्षोभ क्यों है जिस की वजह से उनको बार-बार आवदन-पत्र देने पड़ते हैं। अगर मंत्री महोदय उन के संगठनों से बात कर लिया करें तो यह स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी। पे कमीशन द्वारा जो एनामेलीज रह गई है जिनकी वजह से चालीस हजार शिक्षक हड़ताल कर रहे है क्या उन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार कोई कमीशन मुकर्रर करेगी, ताकि शिक्षकों से सीधी बातचीत कर के कोई फैसला किया जा सके ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : माननीय सदस्य ने पे कमीशन और अन्य बातों की जो चर्चा की है उनका इस प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री शशि भूषण चालीस हजार शिक्षक हड़ताल कर रहे है। मेरा कहना है कि जो शिक्षक संगठन है सरकार उनसे भी बात करले।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर माननीय सदस्य शिक्षकों के मामले में कोई काम-रोको प्रस्ताव लायें तो हम उस का समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: in such cases, do you consult teachers also? Then he brought in other matters not related to this.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: In regard to the broad scheme of educational reform, we have been consulting organisations of teachers, particularly the All-India Federation of Primary School Teachers in whose sphere the major reform is taking place. We have also consulted and held discussions with the All-India Federation of Secondary School Teachers and the All-India Educational Conference where all these federations are represented.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In the statement it is said that the Education Minister has assured the teachers that the fear of large-scale retrenchment or reversion of teachers is unfounded. Is there going to be retrenchment at all or is it merely that large-scale retrenchment will not be there?

PROF S. NURUL HASAN: There will be no retrenchement.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: It is really good that the Minister has held consultations and got it processed through various levels. This being an important matter where the school period of students is being raised from 11 to 12 years and will mean a burden on every family of one more year of education, why has he not thought it proper to consult MPs from Delhi in this matter? Will he consult them before implementing the scheme as they may be in a position to give some suggestions?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have just submitted for your consideration that this recommendation of the Kothari Commission was debated in both Houses of Parliament. Not only hon. members from Delhi but all hon. members had an opportunity to discuss the scheme.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Let me clarify. It is a question of when it should be implemented. The Kothari Commission reported long ago when most of the present MPs from Delhi were not in this House. The question is when it should be implemented and what are the practical difficulties.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to go on like this. You may have some counter-arguments. He has already said that it was discussed in Parliament.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Shri Bhagat was not there.

MR. SPEAKER: But Parliament was there.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDER: In different States, different systems of school education are being followed. In West Bengal they had converted from 11 years to 10 years schooling. In U.P. also it is ten years. In Delhi why should it be 12 years? I should like to know whether the Central Board of Secondary Education is thinking of introducing 12 years schooling system throughout the country? Or, any State may adopt any type of schooling? There is also an apprehension about retrenchment of teachers. In West Bengal teachers retire at the age of 60 and they can continue up to 65 years with the approval of the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal. Now because they have converted from 11 year to ten year schooling, the West Bengal Government is thinking of not granting any extension of 5 years.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As this House no doubt knows, school education, in fact all education, is a State subject. The Central Board of Education has no authority to issue any directive to any State Government. The Central Board however affiliates schools in the Union Territory of Delhi where the pattern of school education will be 10 plus 2, and not straight 12 years. Secondly, the Central Board of Secondary Education also affiliates a few schools with the permission of the State Governments in various States.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The implementation of the recommendation of the Kothari Commission regarding ten year plus two years higher secondary and three years for graduation was discussed and agreed to in principle. But in the implementation of the recommendation in different States, difficulties are being encountered. When 11 years were agreed to, there was a lot of agitation in West Bengal against it. Now it is ten years plus two years. Would it be intermediate college or higher secondary school? That has not been decided. There will be problems about accommodation of the teachers, syllabi, availability of text books, accommodation at the school. All these problems have created a mess. Was it not proper for the Central Government to have discussed even the process of implementation? It should be a gradual process of implementation. Would the hon. Minister even now in the midst of the problem that had been created, convene a meeting of the Education Ministers as well as the Chairmen and Secretaries of the secondary school boards in different States to see that all the bottlenecks and constraints are removed?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: A meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education on which all State Ministers of Education as well as hon. Members of Parliament and distinguished educationists are represented was held in November, 1974. Along with it, a meeting of the Secretaries of the Education Departments of the State Governments and the Directors of Public Instruction of the State Governments was held and these matters were discussed.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Only the principle. What about the implementation? The bottlenecks have been created in the process of implementation.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The general consensus in the various discussions that have been taking place in the Central Board was that we should have this switch-over completed by the end of the Fifth Plan period. Therefore, it is very gradual. Some States have taken a decision to do it earlier, but the general feeling was that by the end of the Fifth Plan this process might be completed.

Secondly, the Central Board, after due consideration, felt that it would not be proper to lay down any general policy at this stage whether the two years of higher secondary should be located in the school or in a junior college or, as a transitory measure, it should be kept in a college. This is a matter which, it was felt by the State Governments, could not be decided on an all-India scale, and the circumstances of each State will have to be taken into consideration. Therefore, that was the decision.

शिक्षा पदाधिकारियों की बैठक

*366. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में 16 फरवरी से 21 फरवरी, 1975 तक देश के विभिन्न भागों के शिक्षा पदाधिकारियों की एक बैठक बुलाई गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शिक्षा सुधारों के संबंध में क्या निष्चय किये गये और

(ग) उसकी क्रियान्विति के लिये केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच कहां तक तालमेल बैठाया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

देश के विभिन्न भागों के अधिकारियों की कोई बैठक नहीं हुई थी। तथापि बिहार के 24 जिला शिक्षा अधिकारियों तथा जिला शिक्षा अधीक्षकों और प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक स्कूलों के 26 अध्यापकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् में 15 से 21 फरवरी, 1975 तक एक अनुस्थापन पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया था। इस अनुस्थापन पाठ्यक्रम में भाग लेने वालों को स्कूल सुधार कार्यक्रमों -विशेषरूप से प्राथमिक शिक्षा को सर्वव्यापी बनाने विज्ञान अध्यापन, कार्य अनुभव, गैर-परम्परागत शिक्षा तथा पर्यवेक्षण प्रक्रिया में सुधार के बारे में अद्यतन विचारधाराओं से अवगत कराया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, शिक्षा आयोजकों तथा प्रशासकों के राष्ट्रीय स्टाफ कालेज, नई दिल्ली ने हरियाणा के जिला तथा अन्य शिक्षा अधिकारियों के लिए "शैक्षणिक प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरण" के बारे में दो प्रशिक्षण पाठक्रम 21 जनवरी से 24 फरवरी 1975 तक आयोजित किये थे। इस बात पर सहमति थी कि ऐसी सुविधाएं तथा साधन जो भी राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् और शिक्षा आयोजकों तथा प्रशासकों के राष्ट्रीय स्टाफ कालेज के पास होंगे, वे राज्य शिक्षा प्राधिकारियों को स्कूल सुधार की योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करने के लिए उपलब्ध किए जायेंगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से आरजू करूंगा कि मेरे सवाल को पढ़ लीजिए और जो सभा पटल पर उत्तर रखा गया है उस को पढ़ लीजिए। हम लम्बा सवाल करते हैं तो आप कह देते हैं कि आप फालतू बात कर रहे हैं, तो आप देख लीजिए कि जो

सवाल किया गया है उस का उत्तर उन्होंने दिया है या नहीं ? जवाब में यह कहा गया है— तथापि बिहार के 24 जिला शिक्षा अधिकारियों तथा जिला शिक्षा अधीक्षकों और प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक स्कूलों के 20 अध्यापकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् में 15 से 21 फरवरी 1975 तक एक अनुस्थापन पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया था। इस अनुस्थापन पाठ्यक्रम में भाग लेने वालों को स्कूल सुधार कार्यक्रमों— विशेषरूप से प्राथमिक शिक्षा को सर्वव्यापी बनाने विज्ञान अध्यापन, कार्य-अनुभव, गैर-परम्परागत शिक्षा और मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया में सुधार के बारे में अद्यतन विचार धाराओं से अवगत कराया गया था। इस बात पर सहमति थी कि ऐसी सुविधाएं तथा साधन जो भी राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद और शिक्षा आयोजकों तथा प्रशासकों के राष्ट्रीय स्टाफ कालेज के पास हैं, वे राज्य शिक्षा प्राधिकारियों को स्कूल सुधार की योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करने के लिए उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे।'

इस में यह नहीं लिखा है कि स्टेटस के प्राइमरी शिक्षकों को कैसे सारी बातें बताई जाएंगी जो यहां पर अन्वेषण कर के निकलते हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सारे देश में जो प्राइमरी एजूकेशन है उस के सुधार के लिए आप ने कौन-कौन सा कदम उठाया है और जो सुधार या अन्वेषण कार्य चल रहे हैं वह उन के पास तक कैसे पहुंचाएंगे।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० नूरुल हसन) : इस सिलसिले में जैसा की माननीय सदस्य की खिदमत में एक मर्तबा पहले भी अर्ज किया जा चुका है जो आल इंडिया फैडरेशन आफ प्राइमरी स्कूल टीचर्स हैं उस को हम ने बहुत खास तरह से इन्वालव करने की कोशिश की है और उन के कान्फरेंस में भी इस मामले में बहुत तफसील के साथ विचार हुआ था। हम उन को हर तरह से मदद देंगे कि वह इन चीजों को फैलाएं उसी के साथ-साथ उसी में उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि बड़ी आसानी हो जायगी अगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के एजूकेशन आफिसर्स और इंस्पेक्टर्स आफ स्कूल्स को भी इन प्रोबलमों से परिचित कराया जाय। इस सिलसिले में बिहार की भी यह मीटिंग हुई थी हरयाना की भी हुई थी, हिमाचल की भी हो रही है और जो रीजन्स हैं प्राइमरी और मैट्रिक्स के टीचर्स के वर्कशाप साइंस एजूकेशन वगैरह के ऊपर उनकी अलग-अलग मीटिंग्स हुई हैं। जो रीजनल कालेजेज आफ एजूकेशन हैं उन के साथ भी मीटिंग्स करवाई जा रही हैं, जो स्टेट इंस्टीट्यूट्स आफ एजूकेशन और इंस्टीट्यूट्स आफ साइंस एजूकेशन हैं उनके साथ मीटिंग्स हो रही हैं और डायरेक्टर्स की भी एक कान्फ्रेंस नेशनल कौंसिल आफ एजूकेशनल रिसर्च ऐंड ट्रेनिंग ने बुलाई थी। यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि जो फील्ड आफिसर्स हैं एन सी ई आर टी के वे तमाम स्टेट गवर्नमैंटस की जो भी इस सिलसिले में मदद कर सकते हैं वह मदद करें। इन शिक्षक संस्थाओं के जरिए से और डायरेक्टोरेट के जरिए से जो स्टेट गवर्नमैंट्स के हैं, जो नई तब्दीलियां कराने की कोशिश की जा रही है उन को उन तक पहुंचाने का प्रबन्ध किया जायगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय संविधान में है कि 14 वर्ष तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जायगी यह केन्द्र की जवाबदेही है। मंत्री जी ने यह हेतुहेतुमदभूत में जवाब दिया कि यह कराया जायगा। मैं मंत्री जी से निश्चित बात जानना चाहता हूं कि गांव के स्कूलों के पास मकान नहीं है सब-इंस्पेक्टर आफ स्कूल्स जो हैं उन की ट्रेनिंग इस तरह की नहीं है उन के पास किताबें नहीं हैं, कोई ऐसा पाठ्यक्रम नहीं है जैसा कि इन्होंने कहा कि परम्परागत आदतों को छुड़ाएंगे, विज्ञान की नई शिक्षा देंगे तो उन के पास विज्ञान के लिए कोई साधन नहीं है, इन सब चीजों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार रुपये पैसे से या और चीजों से विभिन्न स्टेटस को कौन सी मदद करने जा रही है और जो इन के

यहां अन्वेषण होते हैं, उन को ये गांवों तक कैसे पहुंचाएंगे । इस के लिए मंत्री महोदय वेग जवाब देते हैं, साफ साफ जवाब दें, नहीं होने वाला है तो कह दें कि नहीं होगा और अगर होना है तो बताएं कि ये काम गांवों में करने जा रहे हैं, इतने गांवों में करेंगे इतने दिनों में करेंगे और विभिन्न स्कूलों में विज्ञान आदि के लिए ये ये काम करने जा रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... घण्टी तो आप बजा देते है इन से जवाब तो दिलवाइए । हम लोग वहां से चुन कर आए हैं, आप जवाब दिलवाइए । आप भी गाव के वोटों से चुन कर आए होंगे, आप के भी बच्चे और आप के रिश्तेदारों के बच्चे गांवों में पढ़ते होंगे । उन की हालत देखिए कि कैसी है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 28 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद कहां गावो मे निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी गई ?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : परिस्थिति यह है कि इस शिक्षा की जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करने का अधिकार संविधान में राज्य सरकारो को है । हम इस मे उन की सिर्फ सहायता कर सकते है और उन को सलाह दे सकते है, मशविरा दे सकते हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नो प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर प्लीज ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने पूछा कि आप इस स्कीम को चलाने के लिए विभिन्न स्टेटो को पये पैसे की कितनी मदद कर रहे है, इसका तो जवाब ही नही दिया । जो यह स्कीम चला रहे है उस मे उन की मदद कहने के लिए क्या कर रहे है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब छोड़िये, आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is true that education is a State subject. But many States have now accepted the recommendations of the Education Commission in regard to higher secondary education. Does the Ministry of Education ensure that in all these States the implementation of this new scheme is on sound lines? So far as the vocational side is concerned, does the Ministry of Education ensure that every State has established an adequate number of such institutions in order that those who go in that direction do receive a satisfactory type of education and there are enough of them, because if that is not so, the scheme cannot succeed?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Much as I would agree with the principles enunciated by the hon. member, I have no power to ensure it. What I am trying my best to do is to help and assist the State Governments to organise vocational education on sound principles.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I began by saying that it is a State subject. But the Education Ministry could invite the States which have agreed to implement this so that one State learns from the other about difficulties and thereby at least you can ensure a more satisfactory kind of arrangement.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We are thinking of establishing a Council of Vocational Education so that this very difficult problem of vocationalisation of higher secondary education is discussed and experiences exchanged between the States. Within the constraints of financial resources of my ministry, we will try to provide some assistance to the State Governments.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: The statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to the question reads:

"In this Orientation Course the Participants were acquainted with the latest trends in school improvement programmes with special reference to universalisation of primary education, science teaching,

work-experience, non-formal education and improvement of supervisory practices."

May I know what will be the quantum of assistance from the Central Government to the States for universalisation of primary education in terms of money, equipment, technology and technical know-how?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As the House is aware, the universalisation of primary education is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme, for which assistance is given in a bulk form, and not ear-marked for individual programmes.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Apart from money, will they provide equipment and technical know-how?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Equipment has to come from money. If money is not there, how can equipment be provided? So far as in-service assistance and in-service training are concerned, that programme is being undertaken.

SHRI B S BHAURA: Now the Central Schools exist only in cities. Would you consider extending the scheme of Central Schools to the rural backward areas? Secondly, education in public schools is so costly that poor boys cannot afford it. So, what is the type of education which you are going to provide to remove the disparity in society?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : अध्यक्ष जी, इस में यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: What is the answer? Are you giving Central Schools to the rural areas or not?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भौरा जी, आप कौन से फूल पर गिर रहे हैं—यह इस से रेलेवेन्ट नहीं है ।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा यह एजूकेशन स्कीम से ताल्लुक रखता है । सेन्ट्रल स्कूल्ज शहरों में खोलते जा रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले क्वेश्चन को पढ़िये और फिर देखिए कि यह सवाल इस में कहां से उठता है ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उस से पता चलता है कि बिहार के शिक्षा अधिकारियों की जो कान्फ्रेन्स हुई थी उस में विशेष रूप से प्राथमिक शिक्षा को सर्व-व्यापी बनाने पर विचार किया गया था । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं —क्या उन को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार में ज्यादातर प्राइमरी स्कूल्ज कागज पर ही चलते हैं ? आप का जो सर्व-व्यापी बनाने का कार्यक्रम है—क्या वह कागज पर ही रहेगा या वह सरजमीन पर भी उतरेगा ?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : इस की कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मिनिस्टर साहब के जवाब को देख कर ही यह प्रश्न पूछा गया था । इन्होंने यह कहा है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा को सर्व-व्यापी बनाना चाहते हैं—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह कागज पर ही रहेगी या सरजमीन पर भी उतरेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has given a general reply. How can he ask now about specific things?

SHRI R. P. YADAV: The State of Bihar is also covered by that question.

रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों के कार्यकरण के बारे में पुनर्विलोकन समिति (रिव्यू कमेटी)

368. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिए एक पुनर्विलोकन समिति स्थापित की थी जिसने फरवरी, 1974 में अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ,

(ख) क्या इनकी अधिकांश सिफारिशों को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ग) क्या फैडरेशन आफ रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कालेजेज टीचर्स एसोसियेशन के कुछ प्रतिनिधि भी 27 दिसम्बर, 1974 को इस बारे में उनसे मिले थे; और

(घ) यदि हां तो सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). A Review Committee for the Regional Engineering Colleges was set up during January, 1972 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Jai Krishna, Vice-Chancellor of the Roorkee University to review the working of the Regional Engineering Colleges with reference to their present organisational and administrative structures *vis-a-vis* the aims and objects of establishment and to recommend the future set up of the Colleges including the pattern of financing from Central and State sources to ensure their functioning as all-India institutions of high quality and standard.

2. The Review Committee which submitted its report during February, 1974, made the following major recommendations:—

(i) A Council of these Engineering Colleges should be established by an Act of Parliament with powers to confer degrees and disburse grants;

(ii) The individual Colleges should have autonomous Boards of Governors;

(iii) Financing of the Colleges from two sources is not very satisfactory, and future financial responsibility for the Colleges should be entirely from the Central source.

The detailed recommendations are available in the Report of the Committee placed in the Library of Parliament.

3. The recommendations of the Review Committee were considered by the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on the 17th May, 1974 While generally endorsing the recommendations of the Committee, the Council recommended that (a) in place of Statutory Council for these Engineering Colleges, an Advisory Committee may be set up to advise on policy matters and for laying down guidelines for these Colleges, (b) the composition of the Board of Governors may be modified to provide adequate representation to the Central Government, and (c) the existing character of these Colleges both in regard to admissions and recruitment policies may be maintained.

The Council further recommended that with the modifications suggested above the recommendations of the Review Committee be further consi-

dered for appropriate decision and action by the Central Government in the light of the comments that may be received from the State Government, University Grants Commission, Planning Commission and the Institution concerned.

The Central Government has now decided that the existing pattern of financing of these Colleges should continue for a further period of five years from the year 1974-75.

The report of the Review Committee has been sent to all the State Governments concerned, University Grants Commission and the Planning Commission Comments from a few State Governments have been received On receipt of the comments from others also, further action will be considered by the Central Government

Some representatives of the Federation of Regional Engineering College Teachers Association, India, met the Education Minister on the 27th December, 1974 when the position was explained to them

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय अध्यक्ष महोदय जैसा कि माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें अगले पांच वर्षों तक उसी पद्धति को अपनायेंगे जो अब तक अपनाई जा रही है । लेकिन सरकार ने स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि--मैं आप के 1963 के परिपत्र से उद्धृत कर रहा हूं --

"As the Regional Colleges are functioning as all-India institutions and the teaching and senior administration and technical staff are also recruited on all-India basis, the Board of Governors of some colleges sanctioned dearness allowances in accordance with the central Government rules for all the posts for which the pay scales had been prescribed in the original scheme."

मैं जानना चाहता हूं यदि आप ने सिद्धान्तत इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जो आप के 15 रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कालिजिज हैं उन के टीचर्स के स्केल्ज केन्द्रीय वेतनमान के समान रहेंगे---तो आप इन को कब से लागू करने जा रहे है अथवा विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ?

क्या यह बात सही है कि 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार और 50 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारें वित्तीय सहायता दे कर इन कालिजिज को चलाती है, लेकिन राज्य सरकारों की वित्तीय स्थिति खराब होने के कारण उन्होंने कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ही इन को चलाये । जयकृष्ण कमेटी ने भी यही सिफारिश की है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस काम के लिए पूरी तरह से आगे आना चाहिए और अपना पैसा लगा कर इन कालिजिज को चलाना चाहिए । आप उत्तरदायित्व से पीछे क्यों हट रहे है ?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन जहां तक जयकृष्ण कमेटी की सिफारिश का सवाल है कि इन का फुल-का-फुल खर्चा केन्द्रीय सरकार दे--- मुझे अफसोस है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सिफारिश को मन्जूर नहीं कर सकती है । कायदे के हिसाब से और जो पुराना समझौता था, उसके हिसाब से 31 मार्च, 1974 तक केन्द्रीय सहायता बन्द हो जानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन राज्यसरकारों की दिक्कत को देखते हुए यह तय किया गया है कि इस पंच वर्षीय योजना में उसी हिसाब से सहायता जारी रहेगी यानी 50 प्रतिशत रहेगी ।

जहां तक पे-स्केल्ज आफ टीचर्स का सवाल है---मैंने पिछले साल इस सदन में ऐलान करने के फौरन बाद स्टेट-मिनिस्टर्स को खत लिखा था, जिस में मैंने यह सिफारिश की थी कि वे इस चीज को मन्जूर करें, अब जब उन के जवाब आयेंगे तब उस के ऊपर मुनासिब कार्यवाह की जायेगी ।

जहां तक नान-टीचिंग एम्पलाईज का सवाल है---शुरू से ही जो स्कीम थी, उस में यह तय किया गया था कि नान-टीचिंग एम्पलाइज का वही स्केल होगा जो उस राज्य में स्कूलों के नान-टीचिंग एम्पलाइज का कारस्पौंडिंग ग्रेड है ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय : जयकृष्ण कमेटी ने अपनी सिफारिश में कहा है---

"Salary scales, allowances, service conditions and benefits for teaching and non-teaching staff should be identical with those fixed for corresponding posts in the case of the Insitutes of Technology."

आप ने कहा है कि आप ने उन की अधिकांश सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली है । राज्य सरकारों ने भी इन सिद्धान्तों को स्वीकार कर लिया है, तब फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने ऐसी कौनसी अड़चन है कि वह इन सिफारिशों को लागू नहीं कर पा रही है । बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें अपने यहां के कालिजों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुसार वेतनमान दे रही हैं, लेकिन कुछ राज्यों में ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है---इन दोनों में समानता आये, इस के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे है ? विभिन्न रीजनल कालेजेज के प्रतिनिधि आप से मिले थे, उनकी मांगें या कठिनाइयां किस प्रकार हल होंगी ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am sorry the Government have not accepted, at any stage the recommendations of the Jaikrishna Committee report that the regional colleges of engineering should be converted into Central Engineering Colleges and should be treated at par with the Indian Institutes of Technology. However, the All India Council of Technical Education has recommended that so far as the teachers of these colleges are concerned, they should be given the same scales which have been recommended by the U.G.C. for university and college teachers. This is the thing which I have already written to the State Education Ministers and it is under their consideration.

SHRI M. S SANJEEVI RAO: I have the good fortune of having visited some of the Regional Engineering Colleges and I have found the standard in these Colleges to be extremely good. They are also very active in the use of their instruments and equipment. I have found the calibre of the teaching also to be very high. Having built up such good institutions, I strongly feel that the Government should take over these 15 Regional Engineering Colleges like IIT and improve their standard.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I wish to thank the hon. Member for the compliments he has paid to the Regional Engineering Colleges, but I want to assure him that it would not be correct for us to assume that, if there is anything good in any engineering college or any other university or college, it should be taken over by the Centre.

SHRI P K DEO: The Government of India has already sunk Rs. 75 crores in the 15 Engineering Colleges, and they have been doing excellent work. It is because of the diarchy, the responsibility being divided between the Central Government and the State Governments, that there is all this trouble. The Jai Krishna Committee has rightly suggested that the Government of India should take over all these Regional Engineering Colleges as they are of national importance, as they are of an all India character---admission to these is from every part of this country In view of the limited resources of the State Governments it is not possible on their part to implement the recommendations of the UGC. The Government of India should not abdicate their responsibility, and it is high time that they took on their shoulders the proper functioning of these Regional Engineering Colleges and implement the UGC's recommen-

dations. Otherwise, we fear that from 21st of next month or so, some mass casual leave is going to take place by the teachers. So, I would request for sympathetic consideration by the Government, I could like to know by what time the Jai Krishna Committees recommendations are going to be implemented.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: It is very difficult for me to accept the proposition that, while the resources of the State Governments are limited, those of the Central Government are unlimited....

SHRI P. K. DEO Some State Governments have already implemented the recommendations and some have not.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: However, the Central Government has offered, as this House knows, 30 per cent of the additional cost for improving the pay scales of university and college teachers with effect from 1-1-1973 or any other date that the State Government may specify, until the end of the Fifth Plan period.

SHRI P. K. DEO: There should be an end to this diarchy.

श्री नर सिंह नारायण पांडेय : रिव्यू कमेटी की सिफारिशों को मंत्री जी ने जो अपने स्टेटमेंट में दिया है उस सम्बन्ध में विचार हेतु निकट भविष्य में शिक्षा मंत्रियों की कान्फ्रेंस बुलाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ताकि उन तीन सिफारिशों के बारे में जिनका जिक्र आप ने किया है उस के बारे में कोई निश्चित कार्यवाही की जा सके ?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : मान्यवर आल इंडिया काउन्सिल आफ़ टेक्नीकल ऐजूकेशन में तमाम राज्य सरकारों के मंत्री जो टेक्नीकल ऐजूकेशन के चार्ज में हैं वे सब उस के मेम्बर है और उन सब लोगों ने यह फैसला किया कि जय कृष्ण कमेटी की यह रिपोर्ट जो है यह एक एक्ट आफ़ पार्लियामेंट से एक काउन्सिल बनायी जाये जो इन की डिग्रीज दे और तमाम रीजनल कालेजेज को सेन्ट्रल कालेजेज डिक्लेयर कर दिया जाये यह उन्होंने मन्जूर नहीं किया । इसलिए दोबारा अब उन के सामने इस चीज को लाने का सवाल मेरी राय मे पैदा नही होता है । इस मे विशेषज्ञ भी थे और मन्त्री लोग भी शामिल थे ।

जहां तक इस बात का सवाल है कि तमाम 100 फ़ीसदी सहायता सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से दी जाये मै कह चुका हू कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए यह मुमकिन नही होगा कि 100 परसेंट सेन्ट्रल असिस्टेंट्स इन के मेन्टेनेन्स के लिए दी जाये । सब कालेजेज को 50 परसेंट सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सहायता मिलती है । और जहा तक टीचर्स के पे स्केल का सवाल है मै अर्ज कर चुका हूं कि मै उस बारे मे कोशिश कर रहा हू ।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय रुड़की के बारे मे जहा अभी तक पे स्केल नही लागू हुआ क्या स्थिति है ?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन रुड़की मे हो जायेगा क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार मन्जूर कर चुकी है । मेरी उनसे बात हुई है ।

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: I want to know how much the Central Government is giving to the States for the Regional Engineering Colleges and is it as per the University Grants Commission's recommendations?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have already answered this question.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Although these are Regional Engineering Colleges, I think the Minister will accept the fact that in terms of quality of teaching and in terms of stu-

dentship, they are really of an all-India character. If that is so, why should not the Government have a policy of treating them as all India institutions and put them almost on par with the IITs and afford them full and necessary financial assistance? Is there any policy in the mater?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: These colleges were established with Central Government assistance. For recurring expenses our assistance will be on fifty per cent basis for five years. But since then this period of five years has been successively extended and as I have just informed the House, it has now been extended till the end of the Fifth Plan period. At no stage was it visualised that the financing of these institutions will be by the Central Government on a hundred per cent basis.

SHRI RAM SURAT PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the statement laid on the Table of the House at item (ii) there is menitoned that every Regional Engineering College has got an autonomous Board. I want to know whether there is any representatives on the Board from the Central Government to have a check and balance and also to look after the interests of the Centre.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The present composition of the Board of Governors is that the Chairman is appointed by the State Government with the approval of the Central Government. Apart from Chairman, it consists of 2 nominees of the State Government, one nominee of the Central Government, 2 representatives of the Indian Council of Technical Education nominated by the Regional Committee, one representative of the University to which the College is affiliated, one representative of each State Government in the region with the approval of the Central Government and the Principal of the College as Member-Secretary.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the University Grants Commission have been accepted by some States but there are certain States which have not accepted them. I would like to know whether it means that the employees of the Regional Engineering Colleges which were started as all-India institutions should get different pay scales and different treatment and if so, what steps have the Government taken to remove this differential treatment?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The promise on which the hon. Member has based his question does not fit in with the latter part of the question. The University Grants Commission's recommendations relate to teachers and not to employees other than teachers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Teaching staff and non-teaching staff, both.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The Jai Krishna Committee was appointed *inter alia*, while reviewing the working of the Regional Engineering Colleges, to go into the question of the organizational and administrative set up *vis a vis* the aims and objectives of those colleges.

Now, Sir, they have certainly made a recommendation that the entire financial burden should be taken up by the Central Government to which the Chief Minister is not agreeable, very validly, because in that event, the State Government must find resources. But, I would like to tell him that this was not the only recommendation it has made. It has made extremely other important recommendations which go to the root of the administrative or organisational set-up which is very necessary for the better working of these colleges. May I therefore know what is the reaction of the Government to the rest of the recommendations?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The All India Council of Technical Education

which considered these recommendations, as I have stated in my statement, generally endorsed the recommendations of the Committee but added that comments of the State Governments should be obtained. Now, Sir, I have not yet received comments from all the State Governments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I have given my adjournment motion....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, I have not yet declared the Question Hour Over.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir....

MR. SPEAKER Now, the Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Spreading of Sea-Erosion of New Areas from the Coast of Kerala

*367 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the sea erosion has been spreading to new areas from the coast of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check sea-erosion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Of the total coast line of India of about 5700 kms., the problem of sea erosion is severe and widespread only along the Kerala coast, where about 320 kms. out of the total length of 560 kms. are subject to erosion. In the other coastal areas, sea erosion occurs at a few places but there have been no reports of any serious erosion affecting new areas.

(b) Anti-sea erosion measures form part of the State plans and as such, the planning and implementation of these measures are the responsibility of the State Governments.

The State Government of Kerala has been executing anti-sea erosion measures since the First Plan. A length of about 113 kms has been protected up to the end of the Fourth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 17.50 crores, of which the Centre has provided special loan assistance of Rs. 4.59 crores. These measures are being continued in the Fifth Plan also, for which an outlay of Rs. 20 crores has been tentatively proposed.

In the other States, where the problem is of a localised nature, and not of any serious magnitude, the State Governments concerned plan and implement measures, as considered necessary.

'Test Relief Work' in Trivandrum and Quilon Distt. under Crash Programme

*369 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any 'Test Relief Work' is being carried on in the districts of Trivandrum and Quilon of Kerala State at present under the crash programme for rural employment;

(b) if so, the number of persons provided with employment and the nature of jobs given to them; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on these works during the current year upto date?

THE MINISER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

"भागीरथ" के विशेष संस्करण का प्रकाशित न किया जाना ।

*370. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाने वाली हिन्दी पत्रिका "भागीरथ" का विशेषांक विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन के अवसर पर निकाला जाने वाला था परन्तु इसे प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है यद्यपि सम्मेलन समाप्त हो चुका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके प्रकाशन में क्या कठिनाइयां पेश आ रही हैं ;

(ग) क्या कुछ हिन्दी-विरोधी अधिकारियों ने जान बूझ कर कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न की जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विशेषांक समय पर नहीं निकाला जा सका; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या उचित कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : जी हां नागपुर में जनवरी 1975 में हुए विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन के अवसर पर हिन्दी पत्रिका "भागीरथ" का विशेषांक निकालने का प्रस्ताव किया गया था। बहरहाल विभिन्न प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयों तथा लेखकों से लेख देरी से प्राप्त होने के कारण यह विशेषांक समय पर नहीं निकाला जा सका । यह वास्तव में मार्च 1975 के प्रथम सप्ताह में प्रकाशित हुआ था ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

National Fitness Corps

*371. SHRI SHIV SHANKAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether based on the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee, it was decided to evolve an amalgamated programme for National Fitness Corps and implement throughout the country from 1965-66 as the only National Programme in the field of Physical Education and that too with the total concurrence of all the State Governments|Union Territories;

(b) whether based on the said decision it was further decided to transfer the services of all the Central N.D.S. Personnel to various States/Union Territories; and

(c) if so, how is it that none of the State Governments|Union Territories is implementing the accepted National Programme of N.F.C. nor the revised syllabus was given effect to in any of the Physical Training Colleges|Institutes in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Consequent upon acceptance of Kunzru Committee's recommendation, an integrated programme of Physical Education, known as "National Fitness Corps" was evolved. The Programme was generally accepted for adoption in schools in the meetings of the State Education Secretaries and Directors of Public Instructions held on February 27, 1965, and April 8, 1965. In these meetings it was also agreed that the NDS Instructors should be transferred to the States and be absorbed in the State cadres of Physical Education Teachers and that the actual inspection and supervision of the new NFC Programme should be that of the State Governments.

Even as early as 1968-69 over 18,000 schools and more than 75,00,000 stu-

dents were covered by the NFC Programme in 25 States/Union Territories.

According to the available information NFC oriented revised syllabus of Physical Education Teacher Training is being followed in 20 Physical Education Teachers Training Institutions in the States other than the State of Maharashtra. In Maharashtra State, which has 24 Physical Education Training Institutions a revised pattern of Teacher Training in Physical Education has been adopted from 1968-69 providing for training of teachers in any one subject in addition to physical education.

Implementation of Third Pay Commission's Report by the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation

*372. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accepted proposals of the Third Pay Commission Report of the Central Government Employees have been implemented for all categories in the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) The revised scales of pay recommended by the Third Pay Commission for all categories of posts in the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation have been notified by the Government. However, in the case of posts of Senior Draftsman and Senior Computer in respect of which two scales of pay have been notified for each category, the question of determining the number of posts to be allocated separately for the two scales of pay is under consideration.

The Pay Commission did not recommend any revised scale of pay for the post of Assistant for this Organisation. However, the revised scale of pay proposed by this Ministry is under consideration of the Ministry of Finance.

Forest Plantation

*373. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether after high-yielding varieties of foodgrain man-made forests are now catching the fancy of Agricultural Scientists;

(b) whether the Forestry Department of the FAO was mainly responsible for focussing the attention on the advantages of replacing low yield forests with quick growing forests; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take up the forest plantation as envisaged by the FAO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Forest scientists are engaged in raising man-made forests.

(b) No, Sir. Indian Foresters had realised quite some time ago the importance of replacing mixed forests with low per hectare yield by plantations of valuable and quick growing species. Later on, the F.A.O. focussed the attention of the Government of India on the importance of this activity.

(c) Does not arise.

Saving in Operational Costs of F.C.I.

*374. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Juneja Commission had suggested reduction of operational costs of Food Corporation of India in

the fields of transportation, storage and transit, interest charges and administrative over-heads; and

(b) how much savings have been effected under these four heads since the Government received the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A committee of Secretaries appointed by Government on the cost of handling of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India has made certain recommendation regarding reduction of operational costs of F.C.I. in the fields of transportation, storage and transit, interest charges and administrative over-heads.

(b) All efforts are being made by the Food Corporation of India to reduce their operational costs. However, as the accounts of the Corporation for the current year have not yet been closed, it is difficult to quantify the savings effected under different heads.

Non-Cooperation of Educational Authorities with Aided Schools in Delhi

*375. PROF. MODHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a panic among the educational staff of the schools run by institutions aided by Delhi Administration over the non-cooperation of the educational authorities to comply with the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to restore normalcy in the normal working of the schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The non-compliance with the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act and the Rules framed thereunder by the managements of some of the aided schools particularly those which have claimed minority rights and filed writ petitions in the High Court, has caused some anxiety among the teachers.

(b) Delhi Administration are taking all possible steps to ensure the implementation of the Delhi School Education Act and Rules by the aided schools. In the case of schools which have gone to the court, the decision of the Court has to be awaited. However, Government is defending the cases in the High Court.

Vacation of Government Accommodation by Retired Officers and V.I.Ps.

*376. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I and Class II retired officers, ex-Ministers, ex-M.Ps. and other V.I.Ps who have not vacated Government accommodation for more than one year,

(b) the number of Class II and Class III officers who are awaiting their turn for allotment of Government accommodation at present;

(c) the number of Type III and Type IV quarters constructed during the last one year; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to get Government accommodation vacated by unauthorised persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b). Class-wise statistics of Government employees eligible for Government accommodation are not maintained. In all, 178 persons, including 3 ex-M.Ps., are in occupation of Government accommodation for more than one year after retirement. Class II and Class III officers are generally eligible for types II to IV. As on 1st October, 1974, the total

number of officers waiting for allotments in these types was 38,719.

(c) The number of quarters constructed during the financial year 1973-74 in type III and type IV is given below:—

Type III		224
Type IV	=	80
		304

(d) In all cases of unauthorised occupation, eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 have been initiated.

Approach to FAO for Foodgrains

*377. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has approached FAO for any assistance regarding foodgrains;

(b) whether FAO has assured India of any assistance, and

(c) the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes. World Food Programme, an Organisation of the F.A.O. has been supplying foodgrains on requests from the Government of India made from time to time in accordance with the Basic Agreement between W.F.P. and G.O.I.

(b) and (c). No assurance as such has been given by FAO/WFP. Assistance has been and is being provided by W.F.P. in pursuance of the Basic Agreement. World Food Programme's commitment to supply assistance is dependent upon pledges of assistance made to it by donor countries being honoured. The assistance from WFP to India and other recipient nations is assured only to this extent.

Encroachment upon Public Land in DDA Colonies

*378. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some allottees in DDA colonies have individually encroached upon the public land around their groundfloor flats/tenements by enclosing the same for growing individual kitchen gardens and lawns causing inconvenience to others;

(b) whether any complaints against such encroachment have been received by DDA Slum Department from Ranjit Nagar and Chander Shekhar Azad colonies;

(c) whether any action has been taken against such defaulters particularly by the slum Department of DDA; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures being taken to end and check such encroachment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No complaint of any specific inconvenience to any particular party on this account is reported to have been received.

(c) and (d). The matter has been examined by Government In view of the different stand taken by he Municipal Corporaion of Delhi and the Slum Department of the DDA regarding their relative jurisdictions, the Lt Governor is being asked to look into the matter and issue appropriate instructions;

Free Mid-Day Meal Programme by D.M.C.

*379. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are financing the programme of free mid-day meals supplied to poor and underfed by Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the amount given during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(c) the result thereof; and

(d) whether the Union Government are financing such assistance to other States and Union Territories of the country and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETTAM): (a) and (b). From the grants sanctioned by the Delhi Administration, the Delhi Municipal Corporation had allocated Rs. 6.00 lakhs, Rs. 5.00 lakhs and Rs. 11.50 lakhs respectively in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 for the supply of free milk etc. to School children.

(c) The provision utilised in 1972-73 and 1973-74 was Rs. 6:00 lakhs and Rs. 3.34 lakhs respectively. Cases for 1974-75 are still under process of the Corporation.

(d) Provision for similar programmes is made in the Plan budgets by most of the State Governments. As for the other Centrally administered areas, like Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Goa, adequate provision for such schemes is approved by the Central Government in their budgets.

Invitation from Pakistan Cricket Control Board

*380. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Cricket Control Board has invited the Indian Cricket team to tour Pakistan during 1975-76;

(b) if so, whether any official invitation has since been received by the Government of India; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Board of Control for Cricket in India has received an invitation from the Pakistan Cricket Control Board, for the visit of an Indian Cricket team to Pakistan during 1975-76. The proposal is being discussed between the two Boards.

Subsidiary Company for Cultivation of Oil Palm in Kerala

*381. SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has proposed the formation of subsidiary company under the Plantation Corporation of Kerala Limited for cultivation of Oil Palm with the equity participation of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the proportion of the equity capital to be contributed by the Central Government;

(c) whether Central Government have received any request for release of loan assistance amounting to

Rs. 100.86 lakhs for the year 1974-75 to 1976-77; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken by Government on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes sir.

(b) 49 per cent.

(c) Yes sir.

(d) Not yet.

Effect of Power Shortage on Farm Operation and Supply of Diesel to Farmers

*382. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether farm operations have been affected in the country owing to power shortage;

(b) if so, whether farmers had made any complaints to this effect recently; and

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken by his Ministry to supply adequate supply of diesel to assist where farm operations were threatened by shortage of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Timely availability of irrigation and other farm operations have been affected to some extent in some parts of the country owing to power shortage.

(b) Complaints of farmers from some areas in a few States were received about the power shortage affecting irrigation of crops.

(c) Yes, Sir. Apart from insisting on the States to provide electric power for irrigation pumping on a priority basis by imposing restrictions on the use of power consumption in the non-agricultural section, number of steps were also taken to improve the supply of diessel oil for irrigation pumping and other farm operations. These include:

(i) making realistic assessment of the requirement of diesel oil and issuing on this basis diesel allocation cards to the consumers in the agriculture sector so that supplies to such consumers could be ensured on priority.

(ii) taking measures for economising in the consumption of high speed diesel oil in transport sector.

(iii) imposing a ban on the use of diesel oil for power generation for festive purposes under the essential commodities act.

Fish Production

*383. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to increase fish output in the country;

(b) whether during the next year more districts are proposed to be included in the Fish Farmers' Development Schemes; and

(c) if so, the State-wise and district-wise breakup of the proposals under Fish Farmer's Development Agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) In order to increase fish output, several Developmental Schemes have been taken up.

As a result, the number of mechanised fishing boats in operation for coastal fishing has gone up from 6460 nos in 1968-69 to 9300 in 1973-74. 84 nos of large/medium fishing vessels have also been introduced. The exploratory fisheries project at Bombay and its attached 11 sub-stations all allong the coast and the Integrated Fisheries Project at Cochin have been conducting exploratory survey of marine fisheries resources. The UNDP Pelagic Fisheries Project at Cochin has also been conducting pelagic fisheries surveys. As a result of the work, extensive stocks of deep sea shrimp, lobsters, anchovies, and shallow-water mix have been located. Fish output is expected to go up further when these resources are exploited by the Industry.

In the inland fisheries sector about 6 lakh hectares of water area has been brought under fish culture, the average fish production being 600 kg./hectare. Technology have now been standardised by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Calcutta for achieving an annual production of over 5000 kg./ha. from tanks and ponds. In order to establish an effective mechainsm to popularise the technology, a Central Scheme for setting up of Fish Farmers Development Agency has been sanctioned. These agencies one in each of the States of West Bengal (Burdwan Distt.), Bihar (Champaran Distt.), Karnataka (Mysore Distt.) Madhya Pradesh (Raipur Distt.) and Assam (Kamrup Distt.) have been set up, aimed at achieving a level of fish production of at least 1500 kg./ha.

As a result of various developmental measures introduced, annual fish production rose from 9.61 laks tonnes in 1961 to 19.58 lakhs tonnes in 1973.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) The State-wise and District-wise break-up of the Agencies, proposals concerning which have been received from the State Governments and under consideration for sanction by the Centre in 1975-76, are as follows:—

State	*District*
1. Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar
2. Haryana	Karnal
3. Kerala	Palghat
4. Maharashtra	Bhandara
5. Orissa	Canjam
6. Rajasthan	Bhilwara
7. Gujarat	Surat
8. Tamil Nadu	Tanjavoor

Employment to able-bodied adults in Gujarat for Scarcity Works

3504. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the able-bodied adults have been given employment at scarcity works in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the amount of daily wages paid; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The amount of daily wages paid depends on the quantum of work done, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3 per day.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Fish from Bangladesh

3505. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fresh proposal for the import of fish from Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether any break through has been achieved for the import of fish from Bangladesh; and

(c) the amount of fish that is expected to be imported from Bangladesh during the next financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the agreement signed on the 17th December, 1974, fish of a value of about Rs. 3.5 crores will be imported from Bangladesh in 1975. Necessary arrangements are being made in this respect.

Provision of Housing Facilities and Land

3506. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up a scheme to provide housing facilities and land to (a) Harijans; (b) Scheduled Caste and landless agricultural labourers;

(b) if so, grants and loan allotted to various States/Union Territories to implement the above Scheme by the State Governments and Union Territories in 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(c) total number of houses built by various States and Union Territories during the above periods; and the figures should be given State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas was introduced in Central Sector, in October, 1971 as one of the Minimum Needs Programme of the Government, for proveding house-sites free of cost, to landless workers in rural areas including Harijans, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The Scheme has been transferred from the Central Sector to the State Sector from the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan i.e. April, 1974. Distinct and specific funds have been earmarked in the Annual Plan allocations of the State Governments for implementation of this Scheme under the Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) The following two statements giving the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9197/75]:

(i) Statement showing the funds released to the State Governments during 1973-74.

(ii) Statement showing the outlay approved by the Planning Commission for 1974-75 for State Governments and Union Territories under the Minimum Needs Programme to provide house-sites to landless workers in rural areas.

(c) The Scheme does not provide for grant of Central Financial assistance for construction of houses on these sites. Allottees of house-sites are expected to build houses thereon, with their own resources or with such help as the State Governments might be able to give to them. Information regarding the number of houses built by various State Governments on the house-sites is not available.

Minor Irrigation Projects under Emergency Agriculture Production Programme

3507. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation has been made of the Emergency Agriculture Production Programme;

(b) if so, the names of the States to which the minor irrigation projects were given;

(c) the names of the States which launched these irrigation projects and whether the Government had any verification of the amounts spent; and

(d) if so, the results thereof; and if not, the reasons for not having any verification or evaluation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The allocations under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme undertaken in 1972-73 consisted mainly of medium-term loans to the State Governments for execution of minor irrigation projects and enhanced short-term loans to the State Governments for being advanced to farmers for agricultural inputs. A close watch was kept on the utilisation of these loans by the State Governments through periodical progress reports and field visits by the senior officers of this Ministry designated as 'Area Officers'.

Names of the States to whom funds for minor irrigation projects were made available under the E.A.P.P. are given in the attached statement. All these States implemented the programme. Against the loans sanctioned to the State Governments funds were released to them in instalments on the basis of the actual expenditure and progress of implementation reported from time to time. A statement showing, State-wise, medium-term loans administratively approved and amounts released is attached.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Name of State	Amounts approved for minor irrigation programme	Amounts released
1. Andhra Pradesh	9·865	8·397
2. Assam	2·029	2·020@
3. Bihar	17·728	17·728
4. Gujarat	5·000	5·000
5. Haryana	12·000	12·000
6. Himachal Pradesh	0·500	0·325
7. Kerala	2·500	2·500
8. Madhya Pradesh	5 810	5·800
9. Maharashtra	24·963	24·963
10. Manipur	0·577	0·383
11. Karnataka	6·389	5·299
12. Nagaland	0·200	0·200
13. Orissa	6·600	6·600
14. Punjab	14·720	14·720*
15. Rajasthan	3·892	3·892
16. Tamil Nadu	3·820	2·990**
17. Tripura	0·229	0·229
18. Uttar Pradesh	20·750	20·750
19. West Bengal	14·330	14·330
TOTAL	151·892	148·136

@Includes Rs. 32 lakhs for purchase of tractors and threshers.

*Includes a grant of Rs. 197 lakhs for construction of tubewells in the border areas.

**Includes Rs. 20 lakhs for purchase of tractors and threshers.

Children given legal Guardianship to Foreign Nationals

3508. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 501 children were given legal guardianship to foreign nationals from Maharashtra alone;

(b) if so, what is the Government's policy on the issue of increasing number of handicapped/orphan children being taken away by the foreign nationals/social organisations out of the country; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to check this trend?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) During the period July, 1972 to December, 1973, 501 children were given in legal guardianship to foreign nationals by the High Court, Bombay.

(b) and (c). Foreign nationals can take Indian children abroad as legal guardians with the permission of the court of competent jurisdiction under the Guarandians and Wards Act, 1890. The question of checking any action, permissible under the law, does not arise.

शिक्षा सुधार सम्बन्धी समिति

3509. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में दिन प्रतिदिन की समस्याओं के संदर्भ में तथा शिक्षा नीति में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करने सम्बन्धी मांग को देखते हुए शिक्षा में सुधार करने के लिए कोई समिति गठित करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : शिक्षा आयोग ने शिक्षा सुधारो के प्रश्न का पहले से ही व्यापक रूप से पुनरीक्षण कर लिया है । आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर संसद् में विचार विनिमय हुआ था और इसी के आधार पर सरकार द्वारा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय नीति का एक सकल्प जारी किया गया था । सरकार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करती रही है कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड तथा अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद द्वारा समय-समय पर सिफारिश किये गये संशोधनो, परिवर्तनो तथा स्वीकार की गई बातों को ध्यान मे रखते हुए, सकल्प मे उल्लिखित नीतियो और सुधारो के कार्यान्वयन के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए जाएं । ये निकाय स्थिति का लगातार पुनरीक्षण तथा उपयुक्त सिफारिशे करते रहे है । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सदर्भित प्रकार की समिति स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव नही है ।

Denial of Selection Grade to TGTs officiating in PGT Grade

3510. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 33 dated 11th November, 1974 regarding denial of selection grade to

TGTs officiating in PGT grade in Delhi and the action taken so far in the implementation of the High Court judgement dated the 27th September, 1974 referred to in part (b) thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): As per judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi dated 27th September, 1974 necessary orders for deconfirmation of P.G.T's have been issued Necessary action for grant of selection grade to eligible T G.Ts is being taken.

मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा डीवीजन के ग्रामों में राहत कार्य

3511. **श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा डिवीजन में जिलेवार कितने ग्रामों को अभावग्रस्त या विशेषतया अभाव से प्रभावित क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया;

(ख) जिलेवार कितने राहत कार्य अब तक आरम्भ किये गये तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को उनमें कार्य दिया गया, और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन राहत कार्यों के लिए कितनी राशि प्रदान की गई और उन पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई तथा निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति क्या है और कितना कार्य पूरा होना बाकी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Number of big and medium Irrigation Schemes in the Country

3512. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of big and medium Irrigation schemes in the country State-wise;

(b) the area to be irrigated by the above projects;

(c) how many of them are in operation; and

(d) how many projects in above categories has not yet been completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MNISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) A statement giving the information is attached.

(b) The irrigation potential on full development of the Schemes listed under (a), is 22.8 million ha.

(c) and (d). Out of 109 major and 581 medium irrigation schemes sanctioned for implementation so far, 25 major and 367 medium schemes have been completed and are in operation. Of the remaining major schemes, 10 ar substantially completed and 33 are in an advanced stage of constfuction, and have started giving partial benefits.

Statement

Name of State	No. of major and medium irrigation schemes approved so far, for implementation during the plan period		
	Major	Medium	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh	10	50	60
2. Assam	..	12	12
3. Bihar	9	53	62
4. Gujarat	10	70	80
5. Haryana	2	7	9
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2	11	13
8. Karnataka	5	23	28
9. Kerala	8	11	19
10. Madhya Pradesh	7	47	54
11. Maharashtra	18	98	116
12 Manipur	1	3	4
13. Meghalaya	.	.	.
14. Nagaland	.	..	.
15. Orissa	5	25	30
16. Punjab	8	9	17
17 Rajasthan	4	50	54
18. Tamil Nadu	5	26	31
19. Tripura	..	..	..
20. Uttar Pradesh	11	74	85
21. West Bengal	3	10	13
TOTAL STATES	108	579	687
UNION TERRITORIES	1	2	3
GRAND TOTAL	109	581	690

School Building on plot of land in Shantiniketan Colony"

3513. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plot of land reserved on a mound in Shantiniketan Colony of the Government Servants' Co-operative House Building Society, New Delhi is still being used as a place of public convenience freely and for all sorts of animals to roam there throughout day and night despite the fencing;

(b) if so, whether this is causing considerable nuisance to the residents in the neighbourhood;

(c) whether any effective measures have been taken to put up a School building at this plot which is lying vacant for the last many years or to change its land-use, if none is coming up in the near future; and

(d) if so, what?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHR DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No such complaint has been received by D.D.A.

(c) and (d). D.D.A is not to build any school on the site. Its land-use also cannot be changed. The site earmarked for school will be allotted to the Municipal Corporation|any Institution as and when a request to that effect is received. The precise date| by which it will be done cannot be indicated.

Policy regarding Retail Price of Sugar

3514. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government have adopted any new policy regarding the retail price of free sale sugar in the country during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): No, Sir. The retail price of free sale sugar continues to be determined by market forces.

पशुपालन कार्यक्रमों के लिए जीपों की कमी

3515. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न कृषि अथवा पशु-पालन योजना कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत जीपों तथा जीप पिक -अप्स की भारी कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न योजना कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित करने के विचार से इस प्रकार के वाहन प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उपलब्ध कराने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Levy for Procurement of Paddy in Orissa

3516. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether levy for procurement of paddy in Orissa has been a success during Kharif season;

(b) whether it has reached the target; and

(c) whether the Government are aware that most of the troubles over levy and procurement is for wrong utilisation of order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The procurement of rice/paddy from the current kharif season 1974-75 will continue upto 31st October, 1975 and its success and the extent to which the target will be eventually achieved cannot be indicated at this stage. However, due to the failure of monsoons, the Kharif paddy crop has been severely affected resulting in low market arrivals and low procurement so far, and an overall shortfall in procurement cannot be ruled out.

(c) No instance of abuse of power conferred by the levy order has come to the notice of the Government.

Proposal from Cochin University for Introduction of Courses in Applied Science and Technology

3517. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin University has made any proposal to Central Government for the introduction of courses in Applied Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal envisages setting up of the divisions in the following areas of engineering and technology to offer under-graduate as well as post-graduate courses and to organise research and Development Programmes:

(i) Naval construction and Marine Engineering.

(ii) Polymer Science and Technology;

(iii) Electronics;

(iv) Chemical Technology.

The proposal is being examined by the University Grants Commission and the All India Council for Technical Education.

Distribution of Land to Landless in Rajasthan during Fifth Plan

3518. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for providing land to the landless peasants has been submitted for Government's approval by the State Government of Rajasthan for the 5th Five Year Plan or for the annual plan for 1975-76;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme, indicating the acreage of land to be distributed among the landless farmers and the number of peasant-families to be provided with land thereunder and other facts in this regard; and

(c) the cost of the scheme and whether Government have since approved the scheme, if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No such scheme has been received in the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Application for change of Flats from upper Floors to ground Floors

3519. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received colony-wise from the allottees of residential flats in different schemes, for change of flats from upper Floors to the ground Floors during the last three years by the D.D.A.; and

(b) the number of cases colony-wise in which such change was allowed and the basis thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There were a few cases in which the allottees applied for change of floor. Each case was examined by the D.D.A. on its merits and decision taken by it keeping in view the availability of flats on the floor asked for and the compassionate ground on which the change was claimed No separate record for such applications is maintained by the D.D.A.

Abolition of Single State Food Zone to keep the Prices of Foodgrain at par in every State

3520. Shri R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRCULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government policy of 'single state food zone' have proved harmful to the producers and consumers as the prices of foodgrains remained too low in the producing States and very high in other consuming States respectively;

(b) in view of above whether Government propose to do away with the food zones policy; and

(c) if the answer to (b) above is in negative what other measure Government propose to take to keep the prices of foodgrains in every State at par?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The policy of single State Food Zones has been adopted to maximise procurement in the surplus States, with a view to making the same available to the deficit States at a reasonable price through public distribution system. The policy aims at reducing the price disparities between the surplus and deficit States, and is periodically reviewed.

Shortage of Short and Medium Staple Cotton

3521. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is likely to be shortage of short and medium staple cotton during the current year;

(b) if so, the target of production for the same, and

(c) the reasons for this shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (c) The official estimates of production of cotton for 1974-75 are not yet available However, on account of widespread drought in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and parts of Rajasthan and Maharashtra, where medium staple cottons are grown under unirrigated conditions there is likely to be shortage in the production of these types of cottons No shortage is anticipated in regard to short-staple cotton

(b) Staple-length wise targets of cotton production are not fixed However, the overall target of production during 1974-75 has been fixed at 66 lakh bales

House Building Loan to Central Government Employees

3522 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 955 on the 24th February, 1975 and state:

(a) whether an advance of Rs 25,000 for house building is being sanctioned to those Government officers only who are to retire within a period of seven years;

(b) if so, the reasons for putting such an embargo;

(c) whether Government are aware that such a restriction will put many officers to a great inconvenience as they will have to re-pay the advance in less number of instalments, and

(d) if so, whether there is a proposal to relax the restriction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) Sanction of house building advance had earlier been restricted to certain specified categories of Central Government servants, including those who were to retire within a period of seven years or who had put in more than 25 years of service. Since 31st January 1975 however, these restrictions have been removed and applications from all Central Government servants, who are eligible for house building advance are being entertained

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Riots during Cricket Test Match at Bombay

3523 SHRI H K. L. BHAGAT Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the circumstances resulting in riots during the last Cricket Test Match at Bombay and

(b) steps being taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) and (b), According to the information furnished by the Maharashtra Government, the riots in the Wankhede Stadium on 24th January, 1975 had started as a result of the beating up by a police constable of a spectator who had entered the pitch after scaling the wire fencing from the north stand of

the Wankhede Stadium, to congratulate the West Indies' Skipper, Clive Lloyd, on his completing a double century. The spectator involved in the incident is reported to have received minor injuries on his person as a result of a cane blow He was immediately removed from the Stadium for medical attention but the other spectators are stated to have gained an impression that the injured person was beaten up badly, as a result of which they were, enraged. Resultantly, there were attempts by the crowd to break the furniture and to set fire to the premises. The State Government has suspended the concerned police constable, and registered a case of rioting against 22 persons who were arrested. Further inquiry by the State Government into this incident is in progress.

The maintenance of law and order falls within the purview of the State Government. The State Government had taken due precaution to maintain law and order in the Stadium premises, by posting adequate number of police officers both within and outside the Stadium. The State Government proposes that in future no policeman will be posted inside the Stadium, and that, should any ugly situation develop, policemen will be called in from outside the Stadium to take charge.

Reported Interview by Indian Physicist working in Canada

3524. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an interview by Dr. R. D. Verma, an Indian physicist working in Canada for the last 16 years, as reported in a local English daily of 5th January, 1975;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to end these malpractices and ills in the vital academic field as pointed out by Dr. Verma?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). In an interview reported in the Delhi edition of the *Times of India* of January 5, 1975, Dr. R. D. Verma, a Physicist living in Canada is reported to have said "that manipulation or selection committees to choose or eliminate candidates, dishonesty in preparing scientific papers and bureaucratic attitude of scientists, in positions of power were preventing young Indian scientists from making spectacular contributions in research". He also referred to lack of proper incentive encouragement or facilities to young Indian scientists conducive to good research work.

(c) The observations made by Dr. Verma are of a general nature. Whenever any such malpractice is brought to the notice of the authorities, it is looked into and necessary action taken.

International Women Year

3525. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE, be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been set up under the leadership of the Prime Minister to celebrate the International Women Year in our country; and

(b) if so, the plans of that committee to celebrate this event?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the programme of celebration are shown in the attached statement.

Statement

1. (i) *Message for the International Women's Year from the President of India:*

The President delivered an appropriate message to the nation on 1st January, 1975.

(ii) *Issue of a commemorative postage stamp:* 16th

The Posts and Telegraphs Department issued a special postage stamp to commemorate the International Women's Year, on 16th February, 1975.

(iii) *Observance of All India Women's Day on 16th of February:*

16th February, 1975, was observed as 'All India Women's Day in the country, to bring about an awareness in the community about the rights and responsibilities of women in society.

(iv) Distribution of educative material among educational institutions, Panchayat Raj institutions, etc. so as to bring about a greater awareness of women's position in society.

(v) Publicity measures through various mass communication media (radio and television, films, mobile exhibitions, etc.) covering various aspects of women's life in the country.

(vi) Conduct of national and district level essay competitions to stimulate thought among the younger generation on the special problems being faced by women in the country.

(vii) Publication of special commemorative volumes/articles on the subject of women.

(viii) Conduct of special sports meets for women.

(ix) Sponsoring programmes of research on problems relating to the status of women and women's welfare.

2. Guidelines have been issued to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and major voluntary organisations in the field of women's welfare that the programme of celebrations for women's welfare during the year be made productive with minimum cost.

Programme for Development of Children of Weaker Section

3526. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised any programme for development of children of the weaker sections of the society in the country;

(b) the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the funds allocated to the Uttar Pradesh for the year 1975-76 for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c).

1. The Government propose to start a new scheme known as Integrated Child Development Services Scheme during the Fifth Plan period, for providing a package of services (supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, immunization, informal pre-school education and nutrition and health education) to pre-school children, pregnant and nursing mothers and women in the age group 15—45 years in urban slums, tribal and other backward rural areas. The scheme is likely to be started on a limited scale during the year 1975-76. The details are being worked out.

2. A scheme which provides for financial assistance to State Governments for disbursement to voluntary organisations for comprehensive welfare and development of institutional services for destitute children was

implemented for the first time during the current year. Assistance to the extent of Rs. 17.71 lakhs has so far been released to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for disbursement to specified voluntary organisations for providing welfare and development services for 2055 destitute children. Release of funds during the year 1975-76 to the State Government will depend upon the progress of implementation in the State and the overall budget provision in the Central budget.

3. A scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for creches for babies (0—3 years) of working mothers belonging to non-organised sector, has been sanctioned recently and a copy of the scheme has been sent to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh (as well as other States) for obtaining proposals from voluntary organisations and forwarding them with State Government's recommendations to the Department of Social Welfare. Release of funds to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh under this scheme will depend on the proposals received from the State Government and the overall budget provision.

Take over of Trichy Plant of Hindustan Lever Limited by their Workers

3527. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any application from Hindustan Lever Limited regarding their proposal to sell Trichy Unit of the company;

(b) whether Government have received representation on behalf of the workers expressing their willingness to take over their factory with their own resources; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) The firm has made an application to the Reserve Bank of India as required under Section 31 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

(b) Government have received copies of two Resolutions passed at the meetings of the Federation of the All-India Hindustan Lever Employees' Unions held in December, 1974. In the first Resolution, the Federation demanded that Government should call upon the Company to place not less than 75 per cent of its shares, at par value, in the hands of Indian share-holders, with prior preference to its employees. In the second, it was stated that if Government hesitated to take over the unit, the employees would prepare themselves to do so.

(c) Government feel that *prima facie* there can be no objection to the transfer of the vanaspati unit at Trichy by the firm to an Indian entrepreneur, as this would not affect the availability of vanaspati in the country, or the employment potential in that area

Appointments in Gandhi Harijan Higher Secondary School, Brahmpuri, Delhi

3528. SHRI DALLP SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) reasons why only one Harijan teacher has been appointed in Gandhi Harijan Higher Secondary School, Brahmpuri, Shahdara, Delhi against a large number of non-Harijan teachers; and

(b) whether the management is appointing new teachers on the one hand and on the other declaring many of them surplus; if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) According to the prescribed rules for recruitment of teachers in aided schools in Delhi,

selection of teachers is to be made strictly on the basis of merit. Among the appointments so far made following the prescribed rules, only one Harijan teacher has been found qualified.

(b) It is not correct that the management is appointing new teachers on the one hand and declaring many of them surplus on the other hand. No teacher in the school has so far been declared surplus.

Development of Desert Areas of Rajasthan

3529. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan State Government has formulated some schemes for development of the desert areas in the State during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes and the Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the Fifth Five Year Plan, schemes have been formulated for the desert districts of Nagaur, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Churu, Jaisalmer and Bikaner. Under each of the schemes it is proposed to develop agriculture dairy pasture and forestry. The main features of these schemes are:—

1. Development of groundwater
2. Utilisation of moisture in the soil.
3. Comprehensive survey of land, cattle, sheep in the development of rural economy
4. Fodder banking.
5. Linking programme of economic development with available ground and surface water.
6. Providing help to raise the economic status of the weaker sections.

A total allocation of Rs. 48.00 crores is expected to be provided during duning the fifth plan, under the Drought Prone Areas Programme by the Centre and State on the principle of matching contribution.

Auctioning of Shops/Plots/Kiosks under Remunerative Project Scheme

3530 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount received by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by auctioning of shops/plots/kiosks and other schemes under Remunerative Project Scheme;

(b) the location of these shops/plots/kiosks;

(c) the names of the purchasers along with sizes of these shops/plots/kiosks and the rate at which auctioned;

(d) whether it was in accordance with the Master Plan of Delhi;

(e) the purpose for which the land was given to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by the Central Government/Delhi Administration; and

(f) whether the clearance from D.D.A./Town Planning Organisation was obtained in this connection under Section 427 and 428 of the Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per information furnished by them, the Corporation obtained Rs. 2,99,48,949 from the sale of shops/plots/flats etc. under Remunerative Project Scheme.

(b) The shops/plots/kiosks in the following localities have been developed and sold:—

(1) Panchwati (Bharola wala Bagh) residential Colony, G.T. Road near Indra Nagar, New Delhi.

(2) Sector A & D, Tagore Garden, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi.

(3) Sector B & C, Vishal Enclave, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi.

(4) Shops in Ashok Nagar Market, Ashok Nagar, New Delhi,

(5) Shops-flats in Ramesh Nagar Market, Ramesh Nagar, New Delhi.

(6) Shops and Flats constructed at Shakti Nagar Chowk, Delhi.

(7) Building constructed at the crossing of Ajmal Khan Road and Padam Singh Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

(8) Building near Golcha Cinema, Darya Ganj, Delhi.

(9) Shops constructed in property No. 1101, Main Bazar, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi.

(10) 65 shops|kiosk|restaurants have been allotted on monthly licence fee basis.

(c) The names of the purchasers, size of plots|shops|flats and the amount for which auctioned are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9198/75].

(d) Yes.

(e) *Panchwati*—The land was acquired for rehabilitation of Tongawallas occupying Municipal Land. Later on, the tongawallas were rehabilitated in Seelampur and this land developed into residential colony as per land use in Master Plan under Remunerative Project Scheme.

283) *Sector A&D, B&C, Najafgarh Road*—The Corporation acquired 773 acres of land on Najafgarh Road opposite Rajouri Garden for integrated development involving the construction of Slum Tenants, development of 80 sq. yds of J. J Plots and 25 sq. yds. camping sites, better housing and development of Distt. Centre as per master plan under better housing scheme. Sector A & D and B & C were developed and sold under Remunerative Project Scheme. The other sectors F & G, Sector 'D' and Distt. Centre are under development.

(4) *Ashok Nagar Market*.—The Corporation purchased 44 shop plots in Tihar II from the Ministry of Rehabilitation against payment of Rs. 9824 and constructed 42 shops on ground floor and 42 flats on 1st floor and IInd floor. 42 shops were sold under Remunerative Project Scheme whereas 42 flats have been allotted to Municipal Employees on rent.

(5) *Shops and Flats Ramesh Nagar Market*—The Corporation purchased 65 shop-plots measuring 2948.25 sq. yds. in Ramesh Nagar Market from the Ministry of Rehabilitation against payment of Rs. 59,637. Out of these 65 plots, 12 shop-plots have been utilised for the construction of community Hall and on some plots 48 stalls for vegetable sellers were erected. On the remaining 902.88 sq. yds. of land, 16 shops on ground floor and 16 flats on 1st and IInd floor were constructed and sold under Remunerative Project Scheme.

(6) *Shops/Flats constructed at Shakti Nagar Chowk, Delhi*.—The Corporation purchased this land from DDA and constructed 9 shops on the ground floor, 6 residential flats on 1st and IInd floor besides 2 godowns and sold them under Remunerative Project Scheme,

(7) *Building at the crossing of Ajmal Khan Road and Padam Singh Road*— There used to be a public latrins and a few sweeper quarters at the crossing of Ajmal Khan Road and Padam Singh Road. This land measuring about 38'×60' was transferred to the Corporation alongwith the services of the area. The latrine block was in a shabby condition in such a big commercial area of Karol Bagh. The Corporation has better utilised it by way of constructing public latrines, basement, 4 shops and one open Air Restaurant at ground floor and office accommodation at 1st floor and sold them under Remunerative Project Scheme.

(8) *Building near Golcha Cinema, Darya Ganj, Delhi*.—There used to be vaccination and sanitary inspector office in the building near Golcha Cinema owned by the Corporation. The Building had outlived its life and a new building was constructed under Remunerative Project Scheme consisting of basement, 5 shops, and Halls at 1st and IInd floor and sold them.

(9) *Shops in Property No. 1101, Main Bazar, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi*.— This property is a transferred evacuee property; it was in dangerous condition and was demolished. The Corporation constructed 26 shops on ground floor and 1st floor under Remunerative Project Scheme and sold them.

(f) Detailed layout plans for schemes Panchwati, Sector A & D Tagore Garden, Sector B & C Vishal Enclave, were approved by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation under the provisions of section 312 and 313 of the D.M.C. Act, 1957. No prior approval of the DDA/Town Planning Organisation under Sections 427 and 428 were required as these schemes were prepared in accordance with land use prescribed in the Master Plan/ Zonal Plans. The Standing Committee of the Corporation is fully competent for approving the layout plan.

Schemes namely: shops in Ashok Nagar Market, Shops/flats in Ramesh Nagar Market, Shops/flats at Shakti Nagar, Building at the crossing of Ajmal Khan Road and Padam Singh Road, Building near Golcha Cinema and Shops in property No. 1101, Main Bazar, Pahar Ganj are not covered under section 427 and 428 of the DMC Act, 1957 as they are part of already approved layout by the competent authority. The buildings were constructed as per provisions of the Act/Bye-laws made thereunder.

हरिजनों की भूख के कारण मौतें

3531. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है कि चालू वर्ष में कितने गरीब हरिजनों की भूख के कारण मृत्यु हुई है ;

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी, राज्यवार, तथ्य क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपाय करने का है कि भूख के कारण मृत्यु न हो ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर यथा-शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Complaints regarding Malpractices in Bombay Rationing System

3533. SHRI NIMBAL KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that the Bombay Rationing System is riddled with malpractices; and

(b) what measures does the Government propose to take to overcome these malpractices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Distribution of foodgrains within a State is the responsibility of the State Government. No complaint has been received by the Government of India regarding any malpractices in the Bombay Rationing System. However, State Governments have been advised from time to time to exercise effective supervision over fair price shops/ration shops and to take immediate action on any complaint in regard to malpractices/irregularities committed by fair price shop/ration shop holders.

Alleged interference of I.O.A. in India Volleyball Federation

3535. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the allegation made by Indian Volleyball Federation President that the Indian Olympic Association is unnecessarily interferring into the affairs of Indian Volleyball Federation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The President of the Volleyball Federation of India has brought to the notice of the Government that the I.O.A. has not accorded recognition to this Federation.

(b) The rival groups in the Federation are engaged in litigation and the matter is sub-judice.

Relief given to Disabled Persons in Scarcity Area of Gujarat

3546. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any gratuitous relief or cash doles are given to disabled persons who cannot go for work in the scarcity area of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the number of such persons; and

(c) the amount allotted/given per day to such persons individually?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the week ending 1-3-75, 40,312 persons were paid cash doles.

(c) At present cash doles are given at the rate of Rs. 30 per month in case of adults and Rs. 15/- per month in case of children.

Book Industry

3537. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that the book industry is in difficulties and a number of book shops are trying to quit the field; and

(b) if so, what are the difficulties of the book industry and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Government is aware of the need to promote the book industry in the country and certain measures, as recommended by the National Book Development Board, have been implemented. No specific case of any book shop trying to quit the field has, however, come to notice. Among the difficulties of the book industry is the limited market for books. Government has assisted in the organisation of Book Fairs and exhibitions, as also in service training courses/seminars for personnel in the Book Trade. For assisting in wider distribution of books, provision has also been made for concessional registration charges for V.P.P book packets. Some of the other measures taken by the Government to assist the industry, include tax relief to the extent of 20 per cent on publishers' profits in the computation of total income; a directive from the Reserve Bank of India to commercial banks to consider on merits, requests from smaller units in the book publishing trade for credit facilities; and making available white printing paper to text book publishers at a concessional rate.

Government Accommodation for Officers having their own houses in Delhi

3538. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Government officers who have built their own houses in Delhi out of loans provided by Government are still occupying Government quarters;

(b) what is their number; and

(c) what is the latest policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No information is available about the number of officers who have built their own houses in Delhi out of loans provided by Government and are still occupying Government quarters.

(c) According to the present policy, Government servants owning houses at the station of their posting are eligible for allotment of Government accommodation.

Implementation of New Pattern of Education in Gujarat

3539. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat are going ahead in the matter of implementing the new Higher Secondary Education pattern 10+2+3 in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, when, how and with what preparation and finance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The State Government have accepted, in principle, the new pattern of education. The recommendations of the State Level Committee formed to study the question have been considered by the State Advisory Council of Education. The first public examination i.e. S.S.C. under the new scheme will be held in March 1976 and the new standard XI of higher secondary education will be introduced as from June 1976. Detailed courses of study in the new higher secondary standards (XI & XII) are being prepared. The budget provision for 1975-76 is considered adequate.

Funds for the Ravine Reclamation Scheme

3540. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has approached the Central Government for sanction of funds for the Ravine Reclamation Scheme in the Chambal area of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, when were the proposals received; and

(c) what has been the decision of the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The revised proposals were received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 3-3-1975, for 6000 hectares for an outlay of Rs. 74 lakhs

(c) Administrative approval for the work programme of 1974-75 has been accorded.

Land Ceiling Bill in A.P.

3541. SHRI K. M. MADIIUKAR:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether notification of Land Ceiling Act in Andhra is again postponed;

(b) if so, whether this could be done after the President's assent to the Act; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon, as it gives time to the landlords to do *benami* transactions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973 was enforced on the 1st of January, this year.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

आगामी अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन

3542. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** क्या **संसदीय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आठवां अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन हुए दो वर्ष से अधिक हो चुके हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रत्येक वर्ष सम्मेलन आयोजित करने सम्बन्धी नीति का यह उल्लंघन नहीं है।

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस उल्लंघन के क्या कारण है : और

(घ) सरकार 9वां सम्मेलन कब और कहां करने का विचार रखती है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) पिछले अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलनों का आयोजन प्रतिवर्ष नहीं किया गया था। पहले आठ सम्मेलनों के मामले में मध्यवर्ती अवधि एक से छः वर्ष तक की रही थी। सम्मेलन आयोजित करने संबंधी नीति का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) 9वें सचेतक सम्मेलन का आयोजन करने और उसके स्थान का अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

संसद् भवन और राष्ट्रपति भवन के रखरखाव पर खर्च

3543. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा:** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1974-75 में संसद् भवन और राष्ट्रपति भवन के रखरखाव पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई।

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह): 1974-75 का वित्तीय वर्ष अभी समाप्त नहीं हुआ है। सारे वर्ष के वास्तविक आंकड़े वर्ष के समाप्त होने पर संकलित करने के बाद ही दिये जा सकते हैं।

संसद भवन के अनुरक्षण पर 1-4-74 से 31-1-75 तक की अवधि के लिये वास्तविक व्यय 12,37,754.00 रूपये हैं। समस्त वर्ष के लिये प्रत्याशित व्यय 14,48,923·00 रूपये हैं।

राष्ट्रपति भवन के मामले में, 1-4-74 से 31-1-75 तक की अवधि के लिये अनुरक्षण पर वास्तविक व्यय 5,56,031.00 रूपये हैं तथा समस्त वर्ष के लिये प्रत्याशित व्यय 6,92,251·00 रूपये हैं।

Visit of Agricultural Experts to Tamil Nadu

3544. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of agricultural experts had visited some districts in Tamil Nadu State recently; and

(b) if so, the objectives thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To assess the condition of the standing crops.

Price of Rice in Tamil Nadu

3546. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the market price of rice in Tamil Nadu, a surplus State in rice, has been very high for the last few months;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State Government have a proposal to fix maximum selling price for rice; and

(d) if so, Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) The market prices of rice in Tamil Nadu firmed up since December, 1974, mainly on account of reports of damage to winter paddy crop due to drought conditions.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A proposal received from the State Government for fixing ceiling prices of paddy and rice is under consideration of the Government.

Construction of Bund across Vembanad in Kerala

3547. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the Kerala Government has successfully completed the construction of the bund across the Vembanad back water, a major work of the Thanneer Muckom Project in 2 days by seeking the cooperation of the people and voluntary organisations;

(b) if so. facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government would encourage peoples' participation in the construction of projects, which in this case was found to be very successful?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have reported that with the full hearted cooperation of the local ryots, the remaining portion of river side coffer dam in the middle portion of the Thanneermukkon project was constructed in 20 days.

(c) The Government would welcome such participation, wherever it is considered technically and economically feasible.

Employees at N.F.C. Superannuated

3548. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees of National Fitness Corps have been allowed to continue in service till the end of the month in which they were supposed to be superannuated while some other employees have been superannuated from the exact date itself without allowing them to continue till the end of the calendar month though permissible under the existing rules;

(b) if so, the reasons for adopting discriminatory treatment in respect of one class of employees;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to rectify the mistake thereto; and

(d) the number of personnel this affected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments to whom the administrative control of NDS Instructors has been transferred, (except in Kerala and some Instructors in Delhi), and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

F.C.I. Officials Arrested at Rohtak

3549. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officials of Food Corporation of India were arrested in Rohtak for cheating the Government; and

(b) if so, nature of cheating and persons arrested in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). No official of the Food Corporation of India has been arrested for cheating the Government. However, two watchmen, working under the charge of Food Corporation of India District Manager, Rohtak and posted at Faridabad silos of the Corporation, were arrested by the Railway Police on the 10th February, 1975 in connection with the alleged theft of 11 bags of wheat from the Railway goods shed.

Proper use of Pesticides

3550. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to agro-scientist, use of one Kg. of fertiliser yields 10 kg. of foodgrains while use of one kg. of pesticide would yield 100 to 200 kg. of foodgrains;

(b) whether any estimate has been made about loss of food production due to shortage of pesticide in the country during the last three years; and

(c) whether at present, the availability of pesticide does not meet even 50 per cent of the demand, nor there

is any organised machinery to educate the cultivators in use of pesticides; and if so, steps being envisaged to deal with the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The effect of pesticides on the yield of crops is different from that of fertilisers. The apparent increase in the yield due to the application of pesticides is mainly by preventing the likely damages that might be caused to crops by pests/diseases. The use of pesticides does not increase yields as in the case of use of fertilizers but it sustains the potential yield by preventing/reduing damage.

(b) No estimate has been made about loss of food production due to shortage of pesticides in the country during the last three years.

(c) From 1973-74 some shortage of some pesticides has been experienced due to various factors like non availability of raw -materials, power cuts etc. At present, 75 per cent of the annual requirements of pesticides is indigenously manufactured and the balance is imported. Due to word shortage of pesticides, some difficulty is felt in getting the required imports. As far as indigenous production is concerned, the pesticides industry has been placed in the core sector and efforts are being made to maximise production. The farmers are also being educated/informed about the use of pesticides through the existing State/Central extension sources.

Conversion of N.B.O. into Autonomous Body

3551. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI D B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.B.O. under the Ministry of Works and Housing is being converted into an autonomous body;

(b) if so, whether it will not be a sheer waste of public money when other similar autonomous bodies like CBRI, Roorkee, HUDCO, NBCC., Delhi already exist;

(c) why it cannot run effectively and efficiently as a part of the main Ministry of Works and Housing; and

(d) why not a Parliamentary Committee be appointed to study its worthiness before it is granted autonomous status?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a). The Advisory Council of the National Buildings Organisation has approved a proposal of its Executive Committee for converting the Organisation into an automomous Body.

(b) to (d). Do not arise, as the matter has not yet come up before the Government.

Assessment of Crop Insurance Scheme introduced in States

3552. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has since been made about the results derived from the partial crop insurance scheme introduced in some States;

(b) if so, the facts thereof, Statewise; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken to provide the insurance cover to all types of crops in the light of the experience gained by the partial insurance scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Government of India and the General Insurance Corporation have take up with the

State Governments the question of introducing pilot schemes for selected crops in selected areas on the lines of crop insurance scheme in operation in Baroda district of Gujarat State in respect of H-4 cotton. General Insurance Corporation is implementing crop insurance scheme on cotton, groundnut and wheat on an experimental basis. A statement indicating the results of these schemes state-wise implemented in 1974 is enclosed.

(c) General Insurance Corporation is currently examining how and to what extent the pattern of the experimental scheme should be modified and no decision has been taken to extend the experimental schemes to all types of crops.

Statement

Statement indicating the state-wise particulars of scheme of crop insurance implemented in 1974 by General Insurance Corporation.

State	Crop variety season	Total area covered in Hectares	Net premium income	Claims
			Rs.	Rs.
Gujarat	Cotton H-4	197·10	22,174·00	Will be known in April 1975.
Tamil Nadu	2 Cotton MCU-5	226 40	20,129·00	About 19 000·00
Maharashtra	3 Cotton-H-4	177 00	15,646	Likly to be within Rs. 5 000/- Exact figures awaited.
Andhra Pradesh	Ground nut TMV-2	288·03	20·161 00	3 63,962·00
Gujarat	Groundnut			
Patidad	GADH	469·92	36,378·00	9,39,840·00
Amreli	GADH	356·61	42,890·00	7,843·00
	GADH	202·57	17,725·00	3,16,720·00
Tamil Nadu (Satyamangalam)	Cotton MCU-5	81 80	6,135·00	Yield data a waited.
Andhra Pradesh	Ground nut	325·76	32,576·00	Will be known in April, 1975.
Maharashtra	Wheat winter 1974-75	76·86	3,689·00	Will be known in April 1975

According to tentative estimates of yield in respect of cotton schmes losses for 1974 are not likely to be heavy. Actual yield data are awaited. It is too early to come to any definite conclusions about the viability of these schemes.

Foodgrains Prices

3553. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether grains prices have fallen since November, 1974; and

(b) If so, the wholesale and retail prices of wheat at Hapur Mandi and in Delhi at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The index numbers of wholesale prices of foodgrains showed a downward trend as on 1-3-1975 as compared to the wholesale prices which prevailed at the end of October, 1974.

(b) The wholesale and retail prices of wheat at Hapur on 7th March, 1975 were Rs. 200 and Rs. 210 per quintal respectively.

The ex-godown issue price of wheat in Delhi is Rs. 125 per quintal while the issue rate to the consumer through Fair Price Shops is Rs. 128 per quintal. The maximum wholesale and retail prices of wheat in the open market have been fixed in Delhi at Rs. 158 and Rs. 161 per quintal respectively.

Demand and Supply of Foodgrains to Maharashtra

3554. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the demand of the Maharashtra Government of foodgrains per month since October, 1974 and what was the actual supply of the Central Government during this period:

(b) what is the demand of the State Government for the coming six months and how it is proposed to be met;

(c) whether Government are aware that parts of the Konkan district and Chanda and Bhandara are hit by severe scarcity this year; and

(d) whether any extra allotment has been made for these scarcity-hit areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The quantities of foodgrains demanded by the Government of Maharashtra and supplies made from the Central pool since October, 1974 are as below:—

(In'000 tonnes)

Month	Quantity demanded	Quantity supplied/ allotted
1974		
October	185·0	132·7
November	175·0	131·0
December	175·0	130·2
1975		
January	175·0	120·7
February	200·0	130·6
March	166·0	121·0 (allotment)

The State Government have indicated a requirement of 10.5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains for the next six months.

The following areas have been declared by the Maharashtra Government as scarcity-affected:—

District	Villages
Bhandara	1227
Chandrapur	1208
Kolaba	472
Sangli	101

Allotments of foodgrains from the Central pool are made to the States from month to month keeping in view the overall availabiliy of foodgrains in the Central pool, local production, market availability and prices, needs of deficit States and other relevant factors. The allocations for Maharashtra for the coming months, as for other States, will be decided at the appropriate time in the light of circumstances then prevailing. Distribution of foodgrains within the State

being the responsibility of the State Government, it is left to them to allocate foodgrains amongst the various districts after taking their requirements into account.

Grievances of Staff of Baijnath Higher Secondary School, Ishwar Nagar New Delhi

3555. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Minister of Education in response to Unstarred Question No. 3517 dated the 26th August, 1974, had stated that the grievances of the staff of Baijnath Higher Secondary School, Ishwar Nagar, New Delhi have since been settled;

(b) whether in reality, none of the grievances of the Staff have been settled till date;

(c) if so, how is that the Delhi Administration (Education Department) misled this House; and

(d) whether his Ministry propose to ask the Lt. Governor to conduct an independent enquiry into the whole matter and ensure redressal of all the grievances of the staff at the earliest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). In reply to the Unstarred Question No. 3517 dated the 26th August, 1974, it was stated that practically all the issues mentioned in the reply to the said Question have since been settled. According to further information since received from Delhi Administration, the complaints mentioned in the reply given earlier have been settled.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

Central Aid for Construction of Sarju Pump Canal in Bahraich, U.P.

3556. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the State of U.P. for the construction of Sarju Pump Canal in district of Bahraich, U.P.;

(b) if so, the extent of aid; and

(c) how much has been utilized out of the said aid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central assistance to the States for State Plan is provided by way of block loans and grants for the Plan as a whole and is not related to any particular scheme. No specific assistance has been given during the current financial year to Uttar Pradesh for the Sarju Pump Canal Scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Repairs of Monuments in M.P.

3557. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) expenditure incurred on special repairs to the Monuments in Madhya Pradesh (Excluding Vindyha and Chhatisgarh regions) during the last three years;

(b) out of the above expenditure how much has been actually spent on execution on such works by which the life of the structure has been increased; and

(c) salient features of some of important structural repairs thus carried out?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND

CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The amounts spent on Special Repairs are as given below:

Year	Amount
	Rs.
1971-72	1,78,629
1972-73	1,52,450
1973-74	3,56,357

Out of the expenditure shown above, the following amounts were spent on works intended to ensure the structural stability of the monuments.

	Rs.
1971-72	1,58,743
1972-73	1,30,604
1973-74	3,56,357

Among the important monuments attended to are included Fort Asirgarh, Gwalior Fort, Buddhist Remains at Sanchi, Udaigiri Caves, Shiva Temple at Bhojpur, Maladevi Temple at Gyraspur, Raisen Fort, Tomb of Md. Gaus at Gwalior, Hoshang Shah's Tomb at Mandu, Bijai Mandal at Vidisha etc. The salient items of important structural repairs carried out are: restoration of protective plinths of structures, resetting bulged out portions of walls of super-structures, underpinning the overhanging portions, consolidation of the fabric of masonry, pointing the open joints in masonry, watertightening of roofs, resetting the disturbed stone pavements, erection of protective boundary walls etc.

N.F.C. Staff Representation to Lt. Governor, Delhi

3558. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Staff of National Fitness Crops have represented to the Lt. Governor of Delhi to sort out their grievances arising out of decentralisation of National Fitness Corps.

(b) whether several Members of Parliament have also initiated this matter with Lt. Governor;

(c) if so, what are the grievances of Fitness Corps Staff so far as Delhi is concerned; and

(d) whether the Delhi Administration is thinking in terms of redressing their grievances on a bilateral footing as desired by the employees and Members of Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The matter is under examination of Delhi Administration.

Statement

NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEMES Instructors have demanded:—

(i) that the services of 9 NDS Instructors (Supervisory Staff) be taken over;

(ii) that the services of non-Matriculate Instructors be taken over;

(iii) that the services of other Instructors who have not yet been taken over for reasons such as bad annual confidential reports etc. also be taken over;

(iv) that the inter-se seniority with effect from 1-11-72 be given to 339 Instructors.

Or

the service benefits such as promotion, selection grade etc. as in vogue for the State Physical Education Teachers be extended to 339 NDS Instructors;

(v) that the past leave benefits for the service rendered in the Government of India be given;

(vi) that the benefits of D.P.Ed. scales for those who have the Graduate qualification be given to the Instructors;

(vii) that the NDS personnel absorbed in the Delhi Administration be treated on the same footing as the regular Physical Education Teachers directly recruited by the Delhi Administration.

New Pay Scales for College and University Teachers in Orissa

3559. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government has sent its proposals for Centre's promised help for implementation of new Pay Scales for College and University teachers as announced by U.G.C.;

(b) whether the Central Government have allocated money to Orissa Government in 1974-75 and 1975-76 for implementing these new pay scales; and

(c) if so, the amount of assistance given in respective years to Orissa and to other States, State-wise in these two years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). No such proposals have been received by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare from the Government of Orissa.

Conversion of Housing Cooperative Societies into Plot Holders Cooperative Societies

3560. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Association of Group Housing Cooperative Societies have urged the Government to convert the housing Cooperative Societies into Plot Holders Cooperative Societies and make fresh allotment of land; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) In a memorandum submitted by the Association one of the demands was that the present group housing cooperative societies should be converted into plotholders co-operative societies and the land should be allotted to them afresh on a new basis.

(b) Government had decided as a matter of policy that all new Cooperative House Building Societies should be registered for allotment of lands only if they opt for group-housing. In view of this the request of the Association cannot be considered by the Government.

Permission to Employees of N.F.C. for Appointment with Secretary, Ministry of Education

3561. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of National Fitness Corps have approached the Secretary, Ministry of Education for an appointment so as to present their innumerable grievances and also to seek redress;

(b) whether the J.C.M. set up of the Union Government do permit for such meetings; and

(c) if so, the circumstances under which the Secretary of Ministry of Education could not give an appointment to the Employees Association?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (c).

The General Secretary, All India NFC Employees Association in his letter No. G.86(1)/7/75-Assn. dated 24-1-1975, addressed to Secretary, Ministry of Educat o.i & S. W. expressed a desire for a discussion preliminary to another meeting, stated o have been scheduled within a couple of days. As Secretary was preoccupied then with work in connection with evidence before a Parliamentary Committee, this could not be arranged within the short notice given. The Association has, however, been advised that the representatives of NDS Instructors could meet Education Secretary on March 26, 1975.

(b) There is no objection to the employees of an office seeking an interview with the Head of the Office for ventilating their grievances

Levy of Foodgrains Collected in States

3562. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state how much levy of foodgrains Government had collected in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): According to the information available with the Government upto 15th March, 1975 the procurement of foodgrains during the current kharif and rabi seasons through levy, generally comprising wheat, rice and coarse-grains in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh has been as follows:—

Maharashtra	114 thousand tonnes
Gujarat	32 thousand tonnes
Rajasthan	143 thousand tonnes
Madhya Pradesh	280 thousand tonnes

Availability of Fertilisers in Kharif and Rabi Seasons of 1974-75

3563. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a net increase in the availability of all types of fertilizers in the Kharif and Rabi seasons of 1974-75:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the bottlenecks in the distribution arrangements and evils profiteering and adulteration have been lessened in these two seasons; and

(d) what further improvement Government propose in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The availability of fertilisers in Kharif and Rabi seasons of 1974-75 was 29.33 lakh tonnes of nutrients as against the availability of 29.75 lakh tonnes of nutrients in Kharif and Rabi seasons of 1973-74.

(c) The Central Government allocate fertilisers to the State Governments who in turn make arrangement for internal distribution. Some of the State Governments introduced card/permit system for the distribution of fertilisers. When it came to the notice of the Central Government that this system is coming in the way of smooth offtake of fertilisers, the State Governments were requested to review the system. As a result, most of the State Governments who had earlier introduced card/permit system have either scrapped it or relaxed it to a great extent.

From the data available with the Central Government, it is not possible to indicate the comparative position regarding the extent of profiteering and adulteration in fertilisers during the years 1973 and 1974.

(d) The Government of India have already taken a number of steps to improve the distribution system in States. The State Governments have been requested to constantly review the fertiliser distribution system within the States. Under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 and Essential Commodities Act, 1955 the State Governments have been given adequate powers to apprehend and prosecute the offenders indulging in malpractices. The State Government have also been empowered to try the offenders summarily, thereby making conviction easier and quicker.

मध्य प्रदेश में सुकता नदी परियोजना की क्रियान्विति में प्रगति

3564. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की सुकता नदी परियोजना की क्रियान्विति के संबंध में मई, 1974 से जनवरी, 1975 तक की कितनी प्रगति हुई और उक्त प्रगति के दौरान कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई , और

(ख) उक्त योजना पर वर्ष 1974 के अन्त तक कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह): (क) इस स्कीम की केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है और इसे अभी भारत सरकार द्वारा मंजूर किया जाना है।

बहरहाल, राज्य सरकार ने इस स्कीम पर निर्माण-पूर्व कार्य आरंभ कर दिए है तथा 1974–75 के दौरान 31 लाख रुपये खर्च होने की संभावना है।

(ख) 1973–74 वर्ष के अंत तक 13.63 लाख रुपये।

Control of Teesta River

3565. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the control of Teesta river; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) A barrage has been proposed by the Government of West Bengal across river Teesta, 6 miles down-stream of Sevoke Railway Bridge on the Assam Rail Link

(b) The inter-State aspects of the scheme involving West Bengal and Bihar Governments are being sorted out before it can be cleared by the Planning Commission.

लेवी गेहूं का मूल्य

3566. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने लेवी गेहूं का मूल्य निर्धारित किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल) : (क) और (ख): रबी विपणन मौसम 1974–75 के लिए लेवी गेहूं का मूल्य देश भर में सभी किस्मों के लिए समान रूप से 105 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया था और यह मूल्य अभी भी लागू है। आगामी रबी मौसम 1975–76 के लिए मूल्य तथा अधिप्राप्ति संबंधी नीति तैयार की जा रही है और आशा है कि उसकी घोषणा शीघ्र कर दी जाएगी।

Fall in Sugar Production due to Diversion of Sugarcane to Gur and Khandsari Units and Sugarcane arrears

3667. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugarcane production is promising this season and it is almost 10 per cent higher than in the last two years;

(b) whether there is a considerable fall in sugar production due to diversion of large quantities of sugarcane to gur and khandsari units;

(c) whether cane payment arrears in U.P. factories totalled Rs. 14.54 crores as on 31st December last; and

(d) the remedial action Government propose to take to make a prompt payment to sugarcane growers to save the sugar industry from its present downward trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) The overall sugarcane production during the current year is expected to be at the level of last year's production but about 10 per cent more than that in 1972-73.

(b) No, Sir. In fact the total production of sugar up to the 7th March, 1975 has registered an increase of 5.22 lakh tonnes over the production during the corresponding period of the last season.

(c) Yes, Sir. The arrears include the cane payments due for purchases made during the last fortnight of December, 1974.

(d) The Government of U.P. have so amended the State laws as to provide for mills to open separate accounts exclusively towards payment for sugarcane from bank advances available on the basis of hypothecation of sugar produced by factories.

Enquiry into Disappearance of Skins of Animals from Bombay Zoo

3568. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen reports of the mysterious disappearance from Bombay's zoo of animals whose skins fetch high prices in the international market;

(b) whether cases of fraudulous transactions of lion cubs have also come to light; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in these matters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Improvement of Slums in Delhi

3569. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has earmarked Rs. 11 lakhs for the improvement of slums, bustis and jhuggi-jhonpri clusters in various parts of Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to provide them the ownership of the land in which they are living at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 90 lakhs has been provided in the current year's budget of the Delhi Administration for execution of projects sanctioned under the Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas in Delhi.

(c): There is no such proposal at present.

Construction of a Reservoir in the upper reaches of Subernarekha River

3570. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concerning State Governments of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa resolved their differences over the construction of a reservoir in the upper reaches of Subernarekha river to control floods and for better drainage of water and its tributaries i.e. Kharkhai;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific time table drawn, if any, for the execution of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Working of Silo Plant at Calcutta

3572. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken positive steps for removing wastage and other extravagant expenditures by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether all the untraced or missing wagons carrying food for 1973-74, and 1974-75 have been accounted for;

(d) if so, facts thereabout;

(e) whether (i) Silo Plant at Calcutta Port has been brought to full working capacity; (ii) private storage agency system eliminated; (iii) use of non-standardised bags stopped, and (iv) making free gifts of gunny bags to the millers and traders suspended;

(f) if so, the measures taken for the purposes; and

(g) if not, the reasons thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Various measures have been taken by the Food Corporation of India to effect economy in expenditure, the important ones being the following:—

1. The procedure for payment of overtime allowances and reimbursement of Medical Claims have been tightened.
2. Financial management of the Corporation has been streamlined in a number of ways so as to avoid delays in all transactions.
3. Surprise checks are made in storage depots in order to detect pilferages and other malpractices.
4. The number of physical verification squads has been increased with a view to ensuring continuous reconciliation of the book stocks with the ground stocks.
5. As a result of a review of the hired godowns, action has been taken to de-hire surplus godown space.
6. Movements are planned in such a way as to reduce unnecessary movement and transhipment.
7. Block-loading is resorted to wherever feasible.
8. Loading and un-loading arrangements have been improved by the introduction of mechanical loaders.

(c) and (d). Tracing of missing wagons is a continuing process. During 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto Jan. 75), 41,119 wagons were reported as untraced/missing. During the same period, 40,123 wagons have been linked/traced.

(e) to (g). The Silo plant at Calcutta is being utilised to the maximum possible extent. Private Storage Agency System is being continued in West Bengal at the specific instance of the State Government to ensure supplies of foodgrains, through the public distribution system in the event of a sudden strike etc. Standardised bags are being used to the maximum possible extent. The Central issue prices of foodgrains include the cost of bags. Gunny bags are not being gifted to the Millers and Traders.

Change in charges of Deputy Manager (Distribution) in Delhi Milk Scheme

3573 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) since when two posts of Deputy Managers (Distribution) were created in the Delhi Milk Scheme and the manner in which their charges were allocated;

(b) whether these charges are inter-changeable, and if so, when the last change took place;

(c) whether one of the Deputy Managers (Distribution) had all along been in-charge of areas in New Delhi only in the present capacity as also the Milk Distribution Officer; and

(d) if so, the reason for not rotating these particular officers; and when the next change in their charge is likely to be ordered to ensure efficient working of the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The two posts of Deputy Manager (Distribution) were created with effect from 26-10-1973 and filled on 17-12-1973. Both the officers have been entrusted with the supervision of the milk distribution arrangements in the areas allotted to them. In addition, one of the officers deals with matters relating to the despatch of milk from the Central Dairy to the depots, fixation of depot-wise quotas, construction and repairs of milk booths, marketing of milk products, legal and other general administrative matters, while the second officer attends to matters connected with milk tokens, home delivery arrangements office establishment and public relations work.

(b) Yes, but the allocation of work between the two Deputy Managers (Distribution) was made with effect from 18-12-1973, and no changes have been considered necessary as yet.

(c) and (d). The territorial jurisdictions of the above officers for the supervision of milk distribution work have not been prescribed in terms of the territorial limits of New Delhi and Delhi, but are defined in terms of the localities that they are required to supervise. One of the Officers did supervise the work of areas situated in New Delhi as Milk Distribution Officer, and upon promotion, continued to supervise areas which were partly situated in New Delhi and partly in the area of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The territorial jurisdiction can be adjusted amongst these officers as and when considered necessary, but since the present distribution of areas was made slightly over a year back, it is not considered necessary to alter the jurisdictions for some time yet.

Compensation for shelves in D.D.A. Colony of Naraina

3574. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the specifications, a series of mosaic shelves had not been provided in the kitchens of flats in B & K Blocks of Naraina allot-

ted in the first lot in December, 1968 and on a representation from the allottees, D.D.A. had agreed to provide the shelves;

(b) if so, whether shelves were cast in some flats and in respect of other flats, D.D.A. had agreed to give compensation on the rates sanctioned to the contractor;

(c) if so, when compensation is likely to be paid; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Some shelves in the kitchens were already provided originally by the D.D.A. However, on receipt of representation for additional shelves, the D.D.A. agreed to provide them..

(b) to (d). The additional shelves were provided in 70 flats and in respect of the remaining 16 flats, additional shelves could not be provided because the allottees had either already got them fixed or made some changes in the kitchen because of which it was not possible to provide the additional shelves.

The D D.A. had only agreed to provide the shelves but had not agreed to pay any 'compensation'. The shelves have been provided wherever it was feasible. The question of payment of any 'compensation' does not arise.

Doing away with a University degree for administrative posts of All India Cadre

3576. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Central Government have taken a decision that a University degree would not be necessary in future for higher administrative posts or any other important post of All India Cadre; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b): No such decision has been taken. However the general question of delinking degrees from employment is under consideration.

पांचवीं योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए विशेष वित्तीय सहायता

3577. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में हाल की सूखे की स्थिति को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ परियोजनाओं के लिए वर्ष 1974–75 और पांचवीं योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल): (क) और (ख). सूखे से उत्पन्न हुई स्थिति का सामना करने के उद्देश्य से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 1974-75 के दौरान योजना जैसे ही कुछ निर्माण-कार्य शुरू करने के लिए योजना के लिए अग्रिम सहायता के तौर पर 6.5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है। सहायता की यह राशि योजना के शेष वर्षों के दौरान योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के तौर पर राज्य को देय धनराशि में समायोजित की जायेगी। इस सहायता से हाथ में लिए जाने वाले निर्माण-कार्य नीचे दिए गए है —

1. लघु तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाये और महानदी नहर की खुदाई-	4 करोड़ रु०
2. भूमि संरक्षण	1 करोड़ रु०
3. सड़कें	0 50 करोड़ रु०
4. पेय जल सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य	1 करोड़ रु०
	6. 50 करोड़ रु०

Opening of Centres for Mentally Retarded Persons

3578. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the mentally retarded persons in the country;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to tender advice and guidance to all who need it; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to open centres and workshops to help the mentally retarded persons in the country and the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Though no reliable data is available, the number of mentally retarded children is, roughly estimated at 20 lakh.

(b) In addition to assisting voluntary organisations in the various schemes for the rehabilitation of the retarded, there is a proposal to set up a national institute for the mentally retarded in New Delhi in the Fifth Plan. The functions of this institute will include training of teachers and developing techniques to counsel parents.

(c) The Department of Social Welfare has launched a Scheme under which financial assistance for setting up sheltered workshop employing various categories of handicapped persons including the mentally retarded is available to the established voluntary organisations.

Setting up National Institute for Mentally Retarded persons

3579. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a National Institute for Mentally Retarded persons in the country;

(b) if so, the location of the Institute and its capacity for boarding and lodging of the mentally retarded persons; and

(c) the time by which the Institute would start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) In the Draft Fifth Plan, there is a proposal to set up a National Institute for the Mentally Retarded.

(b) The location may be New Delhi and the details are being worked out.

(c) It is proposed for 1975-76.

West Bengal State Cooperative Bank

3580. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal State Cooperative Bank is facing resource gap;

(b) if so, whether the State Cooperative Bank approached the Reserve Bank of India for the purpose;

(c) if so, the amount of actual gap faced by the West Bengal Cooperative Bank; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to help the said Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). Necessary materials are being collected and the required information will be placed before the House as soon as possible.

Profit from Housing Schemes of DDA

3581. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state what is the year-wise profit of the D.D.A. from its housing scheme during the last three years and estimates for the future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHR DALBIR SNGH): No element of profit as such is included while calculating the price of houses/flats. However, if there is any surplus, the DDA has decided that it should be utilised for meeting reduction or exemption of departmental charges in the case of houses/flats meant for Janta and Community Service Personnel categories.

Cane growers facing hardship to sell Sugarcane

3582. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cane growers are facing great difficulty to sell their sugarcane;

(b) what are the main reasons; and

(c) what measures Government are considering to take for the safeguard of the cane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No such difficulty has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Crash Employment Programme

3583. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the works carried out under crash employment programme were converted into permanent assets;

(b) if so, the types of the assets created in each one of the States, and

(c) if not, the reasons for the failure of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Statements showing assets created under various categories of works taken up under crash scheme for Rural employment during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 are laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9199/75]. Information for the year 1973-74 has not been received from the State Government so far.

Post of Executive Engineer lying vacant under Ganga Basin Water Resources

3584. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any post of Executive Engineer under Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation is lying vacant since a long time;

(b) the reason thereof; and

(c) when the post will be filled-up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) One post of Executive Engineer is at present vacant in Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation.

(b) and (c). No Officer of the Organisation is eligible for promotion to the grade of Executive Engineer. It is, therefore, proposed to fill up the vacant post of Executive Engineer by deputation of an officer from the State Government. The matter is under correspondence with the Government of West Bengal.

बाण सागर परियोजना (मध्य प्रदेश)

3585. **श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह :**
श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि बाण सागर परियोजना (मध्य प्रदेश) का कार्य यथासम्भव शीघ्र पूरा हो जाएगा ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है और इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने जल वितरण के सम्बंध में फिर से अपनी आपत्ति प्रकट की और तत्सम्बंधी मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) सरकार ने इस सम्बंध में कठिनाइयां दूर करने के लिये अब तक क्या प्रयास किए हैं और भविष्य में क्या प्रयास करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन उनको अपनी विकासात्मक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। बाणसागर एक अंतर्राज्यीय परियोजना है। बाणसागर परियोजना पर सबंधित राज्यों के बीच सितम्बर, 1973 में एक समझौता हुआ था। इस समझौते की रोशनी में संशोधित की गई परियोजना रिपोर्ट मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सितम्बर, 1974 में प्राप्त हुई थी। इसकी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है। इसी बीच, राज्य सरकार ने इस स्कीम पर कुछ निर्माण-पूर्व कार्य आरम्भ कर दिए है।

(ग) और (घ). सितम्बर, 1973 के समझौते के सबंध में बिहार सरकार ने कुछ स्पष्टीकरण मांगे थे। इन पर 20 जुलाई, 1974 को हुई अंतर्राज्यीय बैठक में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। उस समय यह तय हुआ था कि बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के राज्य सौन जल के अपने-अपने हिस्से के समुपयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को अपनी स्कीमें प्रस्तुत करेंगे ताकि इन पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा सके। ये प्राप्त हो चुकी है। और इनकी जांच की जा रही है।

बाणसागर परियोजना के निर्माण में तेजी लाने उद्देश्य से तीनों राज्य केन्द्रीय कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक अंतर्राज्यीय नियंत्रण बोर्ड के गठन करने पर सहमत हो गए है। प्रस्तावित बोर्ड के गठन और विचारणीय विषयों से सम्बंधित संकल्प के मसौदे को बिहार मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों को भेज दिया गया है। बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश की टिप्पणियां प्राप्त हो चुकी है और उत्तर प्रदेश की टिप्पणियों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Utilization of components made by Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics of Calcutta University

3586. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the production of indigenous valuable components made by Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics of Calcutta University;

(b) whether these components are being utilised to the fullest extent by the Government industrial undertakings; and

(c) whether non-Government industrial undertakings are non-cooperative towards the utilisation of these components?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by Calcutta University some indigenous valuable equipments and components have been developed at the institute of Radio Physics and Electronics of Calcutta University. Application for patents of some of these are being processed. No contact has yet been established by the University with Government or non-Government undertakings for their utilisation and production.

Proposal for a University at Agartala

3587. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been received by the University Grants Commission for the establishment of University at Agartala; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A proposal for the establishment of a University at Agartala was received by the University Grants Commission from the Government of Tripura. The Government of Tripura prepared the proposal on the basis of the expansion of the existing educational facilities the peculiar geographical situation of Tripura, particularly its remoteness from the Calcutta University, population composition and distinctive socio-economic and cultural life of the people etc. The Commission was not in favour of accepting it. Instead, it suggested the establishment of a Centre for Post-Graduate Studies of Calcutta University in Tripura. Steps are being taken by the Commission to appoint a Visiting Committee to assess the developmental and financial requirements for the Centre.

Scheme to increase Acreage of Cocoa Cultivation

3588. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a scheme to increase the area of cultivation of cocoa crop; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For increasing the area under Cocoa Cultivation the Government of India have been importing Cocoa Seeds in the past and as a result of this an area of about 1500 hectares has been built up in the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. For further expansion seeds are now likely to be available from indigenous sources. A Central Sector Scheme for the Establishment of two Cocoa Seed Gardens has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan at an estimated outlay of Rs. 3.11 lakhs.

पशु पालन और विस्तार कार्यक्रम के लिए श्रव्य और दृश्य प्रचार सामग्री और उपकरण

3589. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या श्रव्य और दृश्य प्रचार सामग्री एवं उपकरणों का अभाव है जिसके कारण पशुपालन और विस्तार कार्यक्रम में बाधा पड़ रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो साधन सामग्री और उपकरण प्रायमिकता के आधार पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इनकी सख्त कमी होने की कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रशिक्षक श्रव्य प्रचार सामग्री के उत्पादन के लिए देश मे साधन सामग्री (साफ्टवेयर) उपलब्ध है । अत. उनकी सप्लाई के लिए कोई प्राथमिकता निर्धारित करना आवश्यक नहीं है क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सूचना यूनिक नियमित रूप से विभिन्न प्रकार के श्रव्य-दृश्य प्रचार साधनों का उत्पादन करके उसे बड़े पैमाने पर वितरित कर रहा है । राज्य कृषि सूचना यूनिट और अन्य एजेंसियां भी अधिकांशत: केन्द्रीय सूचना यूनिट के मार्गदर्शन के अन्तर्गत ऐसी ही प्रचार सामग्री का उत्पादन कर रही है । तथापि, राज्य सरकारों को किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई अनुभव होने पर कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय सम्पर्क किए जाने पर विशेषरूप से श्रव्य-दृश्य प्रचार साधनों के प्रयोग और रख-रखाव में कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने और उनके उपकरणों के लिए उनकी सहायता करने की कोशिश करता है ।

विदेशी नस्ल के पशुओं का रोगों से बचाव

3590. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा विदेशी नस्ल के पशुओं और संकरा प्रजनित पशुओं को थाईलेरियोसिस और एनाप्लोममीसिस रोगों से बचाव करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) इन रोगों से पशुओं का बचाव करने के लिए आवश्यक टीका देश में ही निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और देश में इस टीके का निर्माण प्रारम्भ होने तक इस टीके को प्राप्त करने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख) इस समय थाई लेरियोसिस से बचने के लिए किए जा रहे नियंत्रण उपाय आमतौर पर जुमार दवाओं के नियमित प्रयोग द्वारा पशुओं के संक्रामक चिचड़ों से जो कि रोग-वाहक होते हैं, बचाव तक सीमित है ।

कुछ सुधारात्मक चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी उपायों के अलावा पशुओं को अत्यधिक गर्मी और नमी में रखने जैसी तकलीफों से बचाना, समुचित आहार देना, उनका आवास और प्रबन्ध भी महत्वपूर्ण हैं जिन्हें कि व्यवहार में लाभदायक पाया गया है ।

एनाप्लाम्मीमिस से बचने के लिये राज्य की ऐजेंसियां आवश्यकतानुसार टीके आयात करती है । सफलतापूर्वक किए गए कुछ चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी उपायों के अलावा किये लेरियासिस की भांति पशुओं को तकलीफ से बचाना और रोगवाहक कीटों का नियंत्रण करना महत्वपूर्ण है ।

पिछले अनुभव के आधार पर थाई-लरियासिस से बचने के लिए टीकों के आयात को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता है । टीका शीघ्र टूटने वाला होता है । यह केवल कुछ विदेशी किस्म के परजी वी कीटों से ही रक्षा कर सकता है तथापि इन रक्त परा-श्रयिक रोगों से बचने के लिए भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान और कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों जैसे चुने हुए केन्द्रों में देश के अन्दर टीके का विकास करने के प्रयास जारी है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्म

3591. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश मे, केन्द्रीय विदेशी पशु प्रजनन फार्म के बारे मे 9 दिसम्बर, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3669 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य मे विदेशी पशु प्रजनन फार्म स्थापित करने हेतु जिस स्थान को देने की पेशकश की है, उसके बारे मे निर्णय लेने हेतु क्या अन्तिम कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश मे विदेशी नस्ल के पशुओं मे प्रजनन के लिए महू डेरी एस्टेट, भोपाल के स्थान का अनुमोदन कर दिया है और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को इसकी सूचना 1 मार्च, 1975 को दे दी गई है ।

Renting of Government Accommodation to Cultural/Social/Philanthropic Bodies

3592 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government houses/Banglows have been rented out to cultural/social/philanthropic bodies or Associations at normal rent; and

(b) if so, what is the basis of such consideration and what are the criteria?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) No criteria have been laid down for making allotment of Government accommodation on payment of normal licence fee to such bodies or associations. Each case is considered on merits, having regard to the educational, social, cultural and other benefits provided by these bodies to the society.

Distribution of land to landless in Orissa

3593 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless people in Orissa; and

(b) how many acres of land have been distributed so far among landless people particularly Harijans and Tribals in that State and the number thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) According to the 1971 Census the number of agricultural workers in Orissa is 19,28,000

(b) During the Fourth Five Year Plan period and the first year of the current Plan an extent of 4,83,315 acres of land has been distributed among 3,34 000 persons Out of them 80,000 belong to the scheduled castes and 1 69 000 to the scheduled tribes.

Supply of Pesticides at Subsidised Rates

3594 DR. H P SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for supplying essential pesticides to small farmers at subsidised rates; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the extent of subsidy to be provided for small farmers under the scheme and the share of the Central and State Governments in subsidising the supply of pesticides under the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). There is no specific scheme under the Central Sector for supplying pesticides to small farmers at subsidised rates. Some of the State Governments and Union Territories give subsidy ranging from 25 to 100 per cent on the cost of pesticides supplied to the farmers. In districts where the scheme for development of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers is being implemented, subsidy on inputs consisting of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides is given to the marginal farmers having land holdings upto one hectare of dryland at the rate of 33 1/3 per cent subject to a ceiling of Rs. 100 per participant per season for two seasons within a year or for two seasons spread ever two years, depending upon local conditions. This subsidy is given only in kind through institutional agencies like cooperatives, marketing assistance, State Agricultural Departments etc. as the case may be.

Registered Applications for Residential Flats

3595. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered applications upto the 31st January, 1975 for different categories of residential flats for allotment by D.D.A.;

(b) the number of such flats ready for allotment in hand, nearing completion and at the initial stages of construction; and

(c) the number of flats that D.D.A. can offer in a year taking into account the present technical feasibility and considering the opinion of its Chief Engineer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The position regarding the number of registered applicants still to be satisfied as on 31st January, 1975 is as follows:—

Category	Numer of applications
Middle Income Group	5748
Law Income Group	4810
Janta	4686
TOTAL	15244

(b) 3090 flats are ready for allotment, another 3980 flats are nearing completion and about 6322 flats are at the initial stage of construction.

(c) According to the DDA the number of flats that can be constructed by it in a year depends upon (i) the availability of building materials (ii) availability of fund and (iii) the flow of sale proceeds from the sale of flats. Due to the foregoing factors it cannot be said with any certainty as to how many flats can be offered in a year.

Industrial Estates created by D.D.A. for Shifting of Existing Industries

3596. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the various industrial estates with number of plots created by the D.D.A. for shifting of existing industries from non-conforming areas, and the permissible trades and manufacturing activities therein under the Master Plan for Delhi;

(b) which are the fully developed, semi-developed and undeveloped industrial estates with their Reserve and Commercial rates of lands; and

(c) whether such industrial plots are allotted to approved units by the D.D.A. on the basis of recommendations made by the Directorate of Industries, Delhi towards the size of the plot, nature of industry and date of establishment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A statement is attached indicating the industrial estates and the number of plots created by the DDA. The types of permissible trades and manufacturing activities are given in the Schedule of Industries in the 1st Volume of the Master Plan at pages 76 to 82.

(b) All the industrial estates indicated in the enclosed statement are fully developed. The reserve and commercial rates of land are indicated in the statement attached.

(c) The industries which are required to shift from the non-conforming areas are allotted land after these are cleared by the Directorate of Industries and its recommendations are considered by the Land Allotment Advisory Committee of Delhi Administration before making allotment.

Statement

Statement showing the names of Industrial Estates and the total number of Plots in different industrial schemes and the Revised Reserve and Commercial Rates

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial Estate	No. of Plots	Revised rates (per sq. yard) Reserve Rs.	Commercial Rs.
1	Naraina	959	37/-	56/-
2	Lawrence Road	312	37/-	56/-
3	Wazirpur	778	40/-	60/-
4	G.T. Karnal Road	297	39/-	58/-
5	Shahdara (Jhilmil)	166	31/-	47/-
6	Okhla	1680	37/-	56/-
7	Rewari Line	1739	36/-	54/-
	TOTAL	5931		

Auction of Industrial Plots under Shifting Programme of D.D.A.

3597. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial plots in all the industrial estates and the number of plots out of them auctioned, and allotted to industrial units under the shifting programme by the D.D.A. for the period ending the 31st January, 1975;

(b) whether the plots already allotted to industrial units by the D.D.A. under the shifting programme were later on sold by public auction to other parties, and if so, the number of such cases;

(c) whether upto 1/3 of the total plots can be put to public auction under the rules; and

(d) whether the allotted plots, which were subsequently cancelled by the D.D.A., were also put to public auctions by the D.D.A. and if so, the number of such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) D.D.A. has developed 5931 industrial plots in different industrial areas of D.D.A. Out of these 3464 plots have been allotted to different industrial units, which have been required to shift 1371 plots have been disposed of by way of open auction.

(b) It is reported that in only one case, a plot earlier allotted to an industry under the shifting category was inadvertently put to auction by the D.D.A.

(c) There is no fixed percentage, but all the non-conforming industrial units which had applied for allotment under the shifting categorie are being allotted alternative land provided they fulfil the conditions prescribed in this regard.

(d) Yes, in 39 cases wherein allottees had become defaulters for violation of terms and conditions of allotment, the allotted plots have been disposed of in open auction.

Pay Scales of Meter Readers in C.P.W.D.

3598. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D., has referred the case of revision of pay-scales of Meter Readers in the C.P.W.D. to his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether a decision thereon has since been taken by the Ministry in this matter; and

(c) if not, by when the matter is likely to be decided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The question of revision of the pay scale of the Meter Readers in the C.P.W.D. was raised by the staff side in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Works and Housing, set up under the Scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government employees, and the matter was referred to a Committee of the Council consisting of the staff side and official side members. The report of the Committee is under the consideration of the Government and a decision is expected to be arrived at shortly.

Model Study of the 'Straight Out' found in Subernarekha Basin

3599. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any model study of the 'Straight Cut' from Bhograi to sea in Subernarekha basin has been done at Poona if so, which place for 'Straight Cut' has been found suitable; and

(b) whether the 'Straight Cut' and other channels will substantially reduce the flood havoc notwithstanding construction of dam on river?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No model studies of the 'Straight Cut' have yet been carried out at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona since the requisite data for the studies has not so far been received from the State Government of Orissa.

(b) Effect of Straight Cut on flood levels would be known only when results of model studies are available.

Irrigation Master Plan for Balasore and Mayurbhanj

3600. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an irrigation Master Plan for Balasore and Mayurbhanj has been prepared; and

(b) whether it is to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Fifth Plan of Orissa has yet to be finalised However, 2 major (Salandi and Anandpur barrage continuing schemes) and 4 medium (Kalo and Khadkei continuing schemes, Sunei and Nesa new schemes) irrigation projects which would benefit Mayurbhanj and Balasore districts of Orissa have been tentatively included in the Fifth Plan proposals of the State.

Beggars

3601. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of beggars in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to make arrangements for their rehabilitation; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The total number of beggars and vagrants according to the 1971 census is 7,44,500 State-wise particulars, which are, however, available only in respect of 1961 census figures, are furnished in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). The implementation of various programmes for the rehabilitation of beggars lies within the purview of State Governments. A statement showing the operation of Anti-Beggary programmes in States/Union Territory Administrations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9200/75.] The statement also indicates the State-wise number of institutions established for the care and rehabilitation of beggars, and their capacity.

Statement

BEGGARS AND VAGRANTS

Census figures—1961

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Total number of beggars and vagrants
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129450
2.	Assam	32928
3.	Bihar	63921
4.	Gujarat	38938
5.	Maharashtra	72229
6	Jammu & Kashmir	15573
7.	Kerala	41706
8.	Madhya Pradesh	78397
9.	Madras	39770
10.	Mysore	56442
11.	Orissa	49964
12.	Punjab	63345
13.	Rajasthan	50551
14.	Uttar Pradesh	56822
15.	West Bengal	160093
	Union Territories	
16.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	113
17.	Delhi	3232
18.	Goa	729
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1933
20.	L.M.& A. Islands	10
21.	Manipur	524
22.	Tripura	3826
23.	Pondicherry	1059
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14
25.	N.E.F.A.	3
26.	Sikkim	38
27.	Nagaland	183
	TOTAL	961703

Destruction of Records of former Holkar State

3602. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several valuable records of the former Holkar State are being destroyed presently by the officials of the Madhya Pradesh Government;

(b) the description of the records destroyed; and

(c) steps taken by Government to preserve them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Madhya Pradesh Government has informed that the reports about the alleged destruction of valuable historical records in Madhya Pradesh are baseless.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. The position of the Central Government in this matter is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

The Central Government has no legal authority to take decisions regarding retention or destruction of records held by State Governments or individuals, but the Indian Historical Records Commission, which is the body set up by the Central Government to advise Government in matters of archival policy, made several recommendations in the past on the question of proper weeding out of old records. The matter was again discussed in the Indian Historical Records Commission meeting held at Lucknow on the 28th January, 1975 under the chairmanship of the Education Minister and the following Resolution was passed: "The Commission is greatly perturbed over the reported large scale destruction of old public records in several States, notwithstanding the repeated recommendations of the Commission (*vide* Resolution No. II of 1925, Resolution No. VII of 1942, Resolution No V of 1943, Resolution No. VI of 1951) and resolves that a Sub-Committee consisting of five members of the Commission be constituted to investigate and report to the Standing Committee, within six months, on the following:—

(a) the extent to which the above Resolutions are being implemented;

(b) the period and the nature of records destroyed during the last two years;

(c) the qualifications and suitability of the staff engaged on appraisal of old records; and

(d) the steps which can be taken immediately to ensure the preservation of records of permanent value.

The Commission also recommends to the State Governments that no pre-1947 records be destroyed till the said Committee has submitted its report."

A Sub-Committee has accordingly been constituted.

Help to C.M.D.A. by W.H.O. and Ford Foundation

3603. SHR R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether C.M.D.A. development plans for hospitals which was drawn up by the W.H.O. and Ford Foundation experts have been suspended half way for paucity of funds;

(b) whether Central Government have stopped making allocations for these projects; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and whether the C.M.D.A. is getting any assistance from W.H.O. and Ford Foundation and if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) CMDA development plans for hospitals were not drawn up by W.H.O. and Ford Foundation experts. Mainly due to resource constraints however CMDA has not been able to assist these health programmes for this year, which are now sought to be financed by the State Government itself.

(b) and (c). Central Government do not make assistance to CMDA on sectoral programmes as such but on the total programmes. Such assistance has not been stopped by the Central Government. CMDA is not getting any assistance from W.H.O. and Ford Foundation for these schemes.

बंजर भूमि के लिए छोटे कृषकों को धन

3604. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश भर में बंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए छोटे किसानों को बैंकों द्वारा धन उपलब्ध करवाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस पर कितना धन व्यय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) यह धन किन शर्तों पर दिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यह कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (घ) छोटे किसानों को भूमि कृषि योग्य बनाने तथा उसका विकास करने और मौसमी कृषि कार्यों के लिए वाणिज्यिक बैंकों तथा सहकारी ऋण संस्थाओं जैसी वित्तदायी संस्थाओं से ऋण मिलता है। आमतौर पर सार्वधिक ऋण भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने तथा विकास करने के लिए प्रस्तावों की तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और आर्थिक जीव्यता के आधार पर दिए जाते हैं।

Scheme for generating rural employment

3605. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of schemes that were under operation during 1973 and 1974 in the different States for generating rural employment with the Central assistance;

(b) whether any review has been made about the extent of employment generated under each scheme against the target set; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied about their working and if not, the steps proposed to be taken to streamline these schemes so as to yield better results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a) Two schemes, *viz.*, Crash Scheme for Rural Employment and Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project primarily envisaged creation of employment opportunities in rural areas These were being implemented during 1973 and 1974 in different States Besides, schemes relating to Drought Prone Area Programme, Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers for Agricultural Labour, primarily designed for drought proofing or integrated agricultural development, also resulted in generation of employment in rural areas

(b) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment aimed at providing employment to at least 1000 persons in every district of the country During 1972 73, about 2500 persons on an average per district were provided employment for 150 days During 1973-74, employment, on an average, for 150 days was provided to 1300 persons per district.

Pilot Instensive Rural Employment Project envisaged providing employ-

ment to one third of the unemployed persons in the first year of its operation, Two-thirds of the unemployed in second year and to all unemployed persons in third year in the 15 selected blocks in thh country. During the first year (1972-73) employment to the extent of 33.70 lakhs man-days and during second year (1973-74) 49.20 lakh man-days was generated. The Project will complete its last year of implementation in October, 1975.

(c) Yes, Sir. The scheme have worked quite satisfa torily. Progress of implementation of these schemes was reviewed from time to time and measures were taken to streamline their implementation

Under-ground drainage Facilities in Fifth Plan

3607. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount proposed to be spent during the Fifth Plan for providing underground drainage facilities in important cities of the country; and

(b) the amount spent in 1974-75 (upto date) State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The requisite information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

गयाना के साथ सांस्कृतिक सकृतीता

3608. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :**

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गयाना के साथ 30 दिसम्बर, 1974 को हस्ताक्षर किये गये सांस्कृतिक समझौते की क्रियान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस समझौते को कब तक पूर्णरूप से क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नताम) : (क) करार भी तक लागू नही हुआ है क्योंकि करार के उपबन्धों के अनुसार संविदाकारी पक्षकारों द्वारा अनुमोदन के सम्बन्ध मे राजनयिक टिप्पणियों का अभी विनिमय किया जाना है ।

(ख) करार के अनुच्छेद इसकी सद भावना और उद्देश्यों को व्यक्त करते है। इन का कार्यान्वियन केवल तभी शु होगा जब इस करार के लागू हो जाने के बाद संयुक्त रूप से एक द्विवार्षिक अथवा वार्षिक सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जायेगा ।

गन्ने की सप्लाई पर मिलों से कृशकों को चीनी सप्लाई करने सम्बन्धी योजना

3609. **श्री मल्को राज सैनी : कृषि और सिचाई** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गन्ने की सप्लाई पर मिलो से कृषकों को चीनी सप्लाई कराने के बारे मे कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

गन्ना उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहन

3610. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषकों को गन्ने का अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए तथा मिलों को अधिक चीनी पैदा करने के लिए क्या प्रोत्साहन देने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख): प्रति यूनिट क्षेत्र में अधिक गन्ने का उत्पादन करने के लिए गन्ना उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए पांचवीं योजना के दौरान वर्तमान प्रत्येक चीनी के कारखानों के क्षेत्र में गन्ना विकास से सम्बन्धित केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है । गन्ना विकास योजना मे उत्तरी राज्यो में प्रत्येक चीनी के कारखाने के इर्द-गिर्द 2,000 हेक्टयर क्षेत्र मे और दक्षिणी राज्यों में 1,000 हैक्टयर क्षेत्र में नीचे लिखे हुए कार्य की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ।

(1) वाणिज्यिक खेती के लिए स्वस्थ गन्ने के बीज का उत्पादन और वितरण ।

(2) पहली बार बोये गए और पैडी के गन्ने के लिए उन्नत पद्धतियों के प्रदर्शन ।

(3) गन्ना विकास कार्यकर्ताओ का राज्य स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण ।

(4) समय पर नियंत्रण उपाय करने के लिए वनस्पति रक्षण उपकरणों की व्यवस्था ।

(5) गन्ने के कारखानों के इर्द-गिर्द सम्पर्क सड़कों का निर्माण ।

(6) योजना के सफल क्रियान्वयन के लिए तकनीकी स्टाफ की व्यवस्था ।

गन्ना उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए भारत सरकार गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 जो कि आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत जारी किया गया एक आदेश है, के अन्तर्गत गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करती है । तथापि, कुछ वर्षों से प्रचलित चीनी पर आंशिक नियंत्रण की नीति के अन्तर्गत चीनी उत्पादकों से यह आशा की जाती है कि वे खुले बाजार मे बेची जाने वाली चीनी के अपने भाग से होने वाली अधिक प्राप्तियों में से गन्ने के लिए न्यूनतम अधिसूचित मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य अदा करेंगे । विक्रेताओं के रूप में गन्ना उत्पादकों और खरीददारों के रूप में गन्ने की मिलों के बीच गन्ने के लिए अदा किए गए वास्तविक मूल्य तय किए जाते है । अधिक गन्ना उत्पादन करने वाले अनेक राज्यो में राज्य सरकारें इस बारे मे उचित समझौता कराने के लिए उत्पादको और गन्ने के कारखानों की सहायता करती हैं ।

इसके अलावा गन्ना उद्योग जांच आयोग की सिफारिश स्वीकार कर लेने के फलस्वरूप सरकार ने 1 अक्तूबर, 1974 से शुरू होने वाले गन्ना वर्ष से एक सांविधिक व्यवस्था की है कि खुले बाजार में बची जाने वाली चीनी के भाग से होने वाली अतिरिक्त आय कारखानों और गन्ना उत्पादको मे बराबर बराबर वितरित की जानी चाहिए । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्पादको की देय राशि समय समय पर निर्धारित किए गए गन्ने के मूल्य न्यूनतम मूल्य के अलावा होगी और इससे गन्ना उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहन मिलने की आशा है ।

सरकार शीघ्र पेराई-शुरू करके और गर्मी के महीनों में देर तक पेराई जारी रख कर पेराई की अवधि बढ़ा कर चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए चीनी के कारखानों

को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए आमतौर पर वर्षानुवर्ष आधार पर उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट देती है, क्योंकि पेराई की अवधि के आरम्भिक तथा अंतिम समय में पेराई किए जाने वाले गन्ने के क्रमश: अपरिपक्व और सूखे होने के कारण अपेक्षाकृत कम चीनी निकलती है

Visitors to Ajanta Caves

3611. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

whether Government propose to allow visitors to see caves 1-2-16-17 of Ajanta during fixed periods each day when actual conservation work is not going on?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Final decision in this regard will be taken as soon as data on humidity, temperature and moisture have been collected and the required preservation works carried out in consultation with experts.

Assistance for extra curricular activities of students in District of South Kanara

3612. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Kanara District is a big centre of education; and

(b) if so, the nature of Central assistance given for the extra-curricular activities of students in the district in the years 1972-73, 73-74 and 1974-75 upto date?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Production, requirement and distribution of rice in each State

3613. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of rice in each State;

(b) the total production of rice in each State in the year 1974-75; and

(c) the steps taken for equitable distribution of rice in all rice eating areas of the country at uniform rates as far as possible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Requirements of rice or any foodgrain vary from time to time depending on the market availability of foodgrains and other substitutable foodstuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation etc. In view of this, it is not possible to frame a precise quantitative estimate of rice requirements in each State.

(b) Final estimates of rice for 1974-75 for All India and different States would become available after the close of the current agricultural year, i.e. sometime in July-August, 1975. According to present indications, total rice production in the country is likely to register a fall in 1974-75 compared to 1973-74.

(c) All efforts are made to maximise the procurement of rice in all rice producing States. The State producing surplus rice are also required to contribute maximum quantities of rice to the Central pool after meeting the requirements of their internal public distribution. Allotments of rice from the Central pool are made to the deficit States, after taking into account relative needs of each State, local production, market availability, prices and

other relevant factors, at Government issue prices for issue through the public distribution system.

School going children in 6-11 and 11-14 age group

3614. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of school going children in 6-11 and 11-14 age groups Statewise and urban and rural area-wise as at present; and

(b) the total number of children in the above categories not attending any school?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Two statements showing the enrolment in classes I—V and VI—VIII (which broadly correspond to the age groups 6—11 and 11—14 respectively) and the number of children not enrolled in schools, are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9201/75].

Formar Ministers and M.Ps. occupying Government accommodation

3615. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some former Central Ministers and M.Ps. are still occupying Government accommodation in New Delhi, allotted to them as Members of Parliament;

(b) the names of such persons who are still occupying Government accommodation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for vacation of Government accommodation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement showing the position is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9202/75]

Report of Technical Advisory Committee regarding Biology of yield in pulse crops

3616. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Advisory Committee of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research regarding 'Biology of yield in pulse crops' has since submitted its report;

(b) whether any action Government have taken to implement the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The Report of the Working Group on the "Biology of yield of grain legumes" is under the consideration of the Technical Advisory Committee chaired by Sir John Crawford. Follow-up action is to be taken by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research after specific recommendations are made by the Technical Advisory Committee at its meeting scheduled to be held in July, 1975. The Government of India acted only as host to the meeting of the Working Group and is not to take any action until the Consultative Group approaches us with any specific recommendation.

बासमती चावल का निर्यात

3618. **डा० लक्ष्मानारायण पांडेय** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान भारत द्वारा बासमती चावल का कितना निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) इस समय देश में तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में चावल का मूल्य क्या है और चावल आयात करने वाले देशों द्वारा इसका क्या मूल्य दिया जा रहा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल) : (क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान लगभग 40 हजार मीटरी टन बढ़िया बासमती चावल निर्यात किया गया है ।

(ख) देश में तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंडी में चावल का मूल्य उसकी किस्म और गुण तथा अन्य बातों के आधार पर भिन्न भिन्न होता है । इस समय देश में तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मण्डी में बाजार मूल्य क्रमशः 175 से 367 रु० प्रति क्विंटल और 300 डालर से 450 डालर प्रति मीट्रिक टन जहाज पर निर्यात भार के बीच भिन्न भिन्न चल रहे हैं ।

Crash programme for rural employment in Kerala

3619. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes implemented at present under crash programme for rural employment in Kerala;

(b) whether any such scheme is being implemented in Quilon and Trivandrum districts of the State and if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the estimated expenditure incurred and likely to be incurred on these schemes in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Alleged suicide by a girl in Mirzapur, U.P. owing to starvation

3620. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Jogail region in South Mirzapur in Eastern U.P. a sixteen years old girl after eating tree-leaves and grass for many days in the absence of any food committed suicide by hanging herself from a tree;

(b) whether at the time of post-mortem of the dead body, leaves and grass were found in her intestines; and

(c) if so, whether Government have coined a new term of name for such kind of starvation deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A detailed enquiry made on the spot by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, reveal that a thirteen years old girl did commit suicide by hanging herself from a tree in village Jogail, District Mirzapur but she did so due to family quarrel and not for want of food. She was one of nine members of the family who had all eaten bread made of coarse food grains ('SAWAN') with green leafy vegetables viz. GRAM AND "BATHUA."

(b) At the time of post-mortem, green leafy vegetable 'GRAM' and 'BATHUA' were found in her intestines and not leaves and grass.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of school buildings in Delhi

3621. SHRI SHIV SHANKER PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether at the time of dire paucity of school buildings, the Delhi Administration is maintaining several Middle Schools with negligible strength;

(b) if so, how many of such schools are functioning with less than 200 children; and

(c) whether Delhi Administration propose the merging of those Schools having strength of less than 200 with local/nearby Higher Secondary Schools to ensure proper and better utilisation of the existing schools buildings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The middle schools in Delhi were formerly under the control of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and have been taken over by the Delhi Administration with effect from July, 1970. As on August 1974 there were 180 middle schools with less than 200 children on their rolls. While in most cases, the low enrolment is due to inadequacy of accommodation, some schools in rural areas with low enrolment are maintained to provide educational facilities to children in those areas.

However, the Delhi Administration has been merging such middle schools, wherever possible, with the nearest Higher Secondary Schools and in some cases upgrading them to Higher Secondary Schools. So far 109 such schools have been either merged or upgraded.

Education of rural women folk by girl students

3623. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether joining the colourful Women's day celebrations at the Talkatora Indoor Stadium, Prime Minister has asked girl students to educate rural women-folk on their rights and responsibilities in this International Women's Year; and

(b) if so, what organisation or arrangement is being made to take these girl students during their vocation in the nearest rural areas by their educational institution in consultation with the Education Departments of the Government, State and Central?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVID NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the National Service Scheme of the Government of India, camps are organised every year in rural areas during vacations. College students (girls and boys) participate in these camps and engage themselves in various welfare activities, benefitting rural communities, such as adult education, sanitation drive, mass immunisation, medical check-up of children, coaching classes for school children, etc.

This matter will also be considered by the National Council on Women's Education.

Committee for promotion of Urdu

3624. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Committee for promotion of Urdu appointed by the Union Government three years ago is still dragging its feet without submitting any report while three of its seventeen members have died;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to liquidate this Committee and announce a new small Committee with a time limit to submit the report; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and steps taken to energise the former committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Committee for promotion of Urdu was appointed in May, 1972. It has held 25 meetings and has examined, along with its sub-Committees, 350 witnesses and has gathered extensive information and opinions from individuals, organisations, universities, newspapers and State Governments. Since the report of the Committee is expected to be finalised soon, the question of energising it further or liquidating it does not arise. It may be mentioned that the number of members who have died is two.

Adoption of new pattern of school and college education

3625. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the adoption of the new pattern of school and college education would adversely affect the interest of teaching community;

(b) whether the proposed 10+2+3 pattern suits the students and their guardians equally at the same time strengthening the standards of school and college education; and

(c) whether the pattern 10+2+3 has been fully advertised and explained to the concerned teachers, pupils and guardians?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). On the recommendation of the Kothari Commission the Government of India adopted the National Policy on Education in 1968. The Policy was debated in both Houses of Parliament and endorsed. One of the major reforms proposed in the National Policy was a broadly uniform educational structure in the country with the ultimate objective of adopting the 10+2+3 pattern. The addition of one more year of school education will naturally result in increase in the number of teachers' posts at the school stage particularly at the higher levels. In the field of higher education the teachers will have qualitatively better students.

At the school stage science education will now be taught to all students upto class X. Work experience will also be an integral part of school education. Students will not be asked to make a decision about their future career until they pass the X standard i.e. at about the age of 16. Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary education is a crucial reform that is expected to make at least 50 per cent of the school leavers immediately employable. At the higher secondary stage a large number of employment preparatory as well as university preparatory courses would be available. There will be inter-changeability of credits between the two types of courses. The examination system will also be re-organised so as to remove the present emphasis on rote learning and performance at the final public examination. Practical work, physical education, work experience, etc. will be stressed and will also be given weightage in the student's assessment. In view of the fact that candidates joining the new three-year degree course will have had 12-years of schooling, a higher standard can be aimed at for the three-year degree course.

Thus the new pattern of education is expected to satisfy the needs of students and guardians while at the same time raising the standards of school and college education.

The new pattern has been discussed in several forums such as CABE, UGC and State Boards of Education since it was proposed in 1966. State Governments have publicised the new pattern at appropriate times.

Steps taken to maintain status quo in present prices of foodgrains

3626. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to increase in the freight rates for foodgrains by railways, the prices of foodgrains have been greatly affected; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any preventive steps to maintain *status quo* in the present prices of foodgrains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The average incidence of increase in freight on prices of foodgrains is estimated at about Rs. 2.50 per quintal. However, an increase in the issue price of foodgrains on this account has not been considered so far.

Irrigation projects in drought prone area programme in Maharashtra State

3627. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the areas for irrigation projects in the drought prone area programme in the Maharashtra State have been identified;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether these are similar to those which are identified by Sukhthankar Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The Central Sector Scheme on Drought Prone Areas Programme covers six drought prone districts namely Poona, Satara, Sangli, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur in Maharashtra State. The project reports for Ahmednagar and Sholapur have been formulated and irrigation Projects identified. Similar reports for other 4 districts are awaited.

The State Fact Findings Committee known as Sukhtankar Committee, had recommended coverage of new areas from the districts of Aurangabad, Bir, Osmanabad, Jalgaon, Dhulia and Buldhana besides the existing 6 programme districts covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme. It has, however, not been possible to extend the coverage to new areas due to the limited resources.

Foreign agency to Finance Irrigation Projects in drought prone areas

3628. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign agencies have volunteered to finance irrigation projects in the drought-prone areas;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the projects which are likely to be taken up on emergency basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The World Bank have agreed to finance six projects namely Ahmednagar and Sholapur in Maharashtra, Jodhpur and Nagaur in Rajasthan, Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh and Bijapur in Karnataka under the Drought Prone Areas Programme with a total assistance of Rs. 35 million spread over a period of five years. The various activities include minor irrigation watershed management, improving dryland farming, livestock development etc.

Wheat and Wheat Products Development Council

3629. SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many meetings of the Wheat and Wheat Products Development Council have been held during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) when was this Council established and how much expenditure has been incurred on this Council since then;

(c) what are the achievements of this Council so far; and

(d) whether it is proposed to abolish this Council and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The Council was set up on 30th March, 1972, and an expenditure of approximately Rs. 57,958 has been incurred upto November, 1974. No formal meeting of the Council has so far been held. A lot of preliminary work however has been done, such as collection and compilation of data in regard to the area, production, pattern of consumption and quality of wheat in the important wheat exporting countries. A symposium on the 'Role of Wheat in the progress of Mankind' was organised in February, 1974, and a Conference was also held in Calcutta to devise ways and means to improve the quality of wheat products in the country. In the context of the current food situation and other related factors, the question of its continuance or otherwise is being considered.

New method to increase paddy yield and protein content of rice

3630. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new method to increase paddy yield and protein content of rice by the Calcutta University College of Agriculture has been developed;

(b) whether experiments of this technique were carried out extensively; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Talks on distribution of waters for the Beas and Ravi Rivers

3631. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether he had called a meeting of Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh in January, 1975 in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any talks in distribution of waters for the Beas and Ravi rivers were held; and

(c) if so, the decision arrived?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) A meeting with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana was to be held on 23rd January, 1975. This meeting could not, however, take place as the Chief Minister, Punjab, could not come for the meeting due to bad weather conditions at Chandigarh Airport.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Crop insurance scheme in Punjab

3632. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has introduced Crop Insurance scheme recently;

(b) if so, whether 1,000 acres of cotton are likely to be covered under this scheme on experimental basis; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c) The General Insurance Corporation has decided in principle to introduce a pilot crop insurance scheme for American cotton in Abhor Area of Fazilka sub-division in Punjab 1000 acres are likely to be covered under this scheme Details of the scheme are being worked out and will be finalised shortly

New schemes of loans for housing sanctioned by HUDCO

3633. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P GANGADEB:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned any new schemes of loans for Housing;

(b) if so, total amount thereof, and

(c) whether new sanctioned schemes are spread over different parts of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation sanctioned 42 Schemes, involving a loan commitment of Rs 20 95 crores in December, 1974. The schemes relate to 12 States No new scheme has been sanctioned after December, 1974.

New Pay Scales of U.G.C. not acceptable to University Teachers

3634 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI D. D DESAI.
PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Mmister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether new pay scales of the U G C are not acceptable to the University teachers,

(b) if so, whether the U G C terms regarding new pay scales constitute an infringement on University autonomy, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) The revised scales of pay have generally been welcomed by the teachers

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Progress of Cotton Development

3635 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI D D DESAI.
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any progress has been made for the development of the Indian cotton,

(b) if so, the broad features thereof,

(c) whether any disease resistant variety of cotton has been developed; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The production of cotton has risen from 45.82 lakh bales in 1965-66 to 58.19 lakh bales in 1973-74. In fact a record level production of 65.64 lakh bales was achieved during 1971-72. Although official estimates of cotton production during 1974-75 are not yet available, it is estimated that production will touch the level of 60 lakh bales. To supplement the efforts of State Governments to increase cotton production, Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton District Programme in all the major cotton growing States with full financial assistance of appointment of staff and contingencies. Subsidies are also given for seeds, purchase of plant protection equipment, demonstrations etc. under the above scheme.

(c) No completely disease resistant variety of cotton has been developed.

(d) Does not arise

Deep Sea Fishing

3636. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for undertaking deep sea fishing; and

(b) if so, whether any forward action has been taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to introduce 200 Deep Sea Fishing Vessels in the 5th Plan period.

(b) Government notified a scheme in June, 1973 for the import of a limited number of trawlers by interested parties. In terms of the scheme, each of the parties who are allowed import of fishing vessels have to construct an equal, number as permitted for import, at one of the indigenous shipyards. As a follow up action to the notification, arrangements have now been made for the import of 50 deep sea Fishing Vessels from Italy and Mexico. The Government have entered into agreements with selected Mexican and Italian shipyards for the supply of the designs and shop-floor drawings free of cost, of the types of vessels to be supplied by them. The availability of designs and shop-floor drawings is expected to facilitate of indigenous construction of fishing vessels, not only as a part of the scheme for the import of trawlers but also to meet the balance of target in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Implementation of revised scales of University Grants Commission in Agricultural Universities

3637. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether scales revised by University Grants Commission for teachers are being implemented in all the Agricultural Universities in the country, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b). The new revised scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission for University teachers have been accepted in principle by the I.C.A.R. for implementation in Agricultural Universities also. The State Governments/Agricultural Universities are being addressed to work out the financial implications and mechanism for the implementation of these scales of pay.

John Committee on Higher Education in Gujarat

3638. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have now considered the V. V. John

Committee Report on Higher Education in Gujarat during the next decade;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the said Report if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) when will the said Report be made available to the public; and

(d) the reasons for not making it public so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Government of Gujarat the report of the Committee is still under their consideration and it has not so far been made public.

House Building Loans to Government Employees in Gujarat

3639. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any loans to Central Government as well as State Government employees serving and residing in Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat for the purpose of constructing residential houses during the years 1972, 1973, 1974; and

(b) if so, broad details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government of Gujarat have intimated that they have advanced loans amounting to Rs. 195.69 lakhs to State Government Employees including All India Service Officers during 1972-73 and 1973-74. The State Government have a provision of Rs. 74.46 lakhs for advancing loans during 1974-75.

During 1972, 1973 and 1974, the Government of India have accorded approval to grant of loans amounting to Rs. 27.52 lakhs to Central Government Employees (including All India Service Officers) and State Officers on deputation to the Government of India.

Auction of Seeds by National Seeds Corporation

3640. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of various seeds sold by auction by the National Seeds Corporation of India during the year 1974;

(b) whether all these seeds were in very short supply for the farmers;

(c) whether these seeds were not fit for human use; and

(d) the particular reasons for selling seeds by public auction and action Government have taken or proposed to be taken against the officers responsible for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The National Seeds Corporation do not sell any seeds by auction. The N.S.C. Seeds are sold through a network of dealers or at the sale counters at Regional Offices or to the State Governments. However, whenever the seeds deteriorate in germination due to ageing or the seeds do not come up to the standards prescribed by the Corporation, these are condemned. The condemned seeds are sold by inviting limited quotations, tenders and auction depending upon the quantity and quality of such seeds. During 1973-74 the value of the condemned seeds sold was Rs. 7.91 lakhs.

(b) The NSC sell only standard quality seeds and in view of this, if the seeds have deteriorated in quality, these are not supplied to the farmers. Hence, even if seeds are in short supply, the NSC would not sell substandard seeds to the farmers. It may,

however, be mentioned that during 1973-74 NSC was in a position to meet almost all the demands of good quality seed received by it.

(c) The seeds which are condemned, having been treated with chemicals, are not fit for human consumption.

(d) Condemned seeds are not sold for the purposes of seed and generally they are sold to the manufacturers of starch or poultry feed. In view of this the question of taking action against the officers does not arise.

F.C.I. Officials arrested for alleged attempt to cheat Government

3641. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of officials of the Food Corporation of India arrested during the year 1974-75 till 28th February, 1975 in various States for the alleged attempt on their part to cheat the Government; and

(b) their particulars and the action being taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया वर्कर्स यूनियन द्वारा ज्ञापन

3642. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया वर्कर्स यूनियन ने 10 दिसम्बर, 1974 को भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अध्यक्ष को कोई ग्यारह-सूत्री ज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) से (ग). ज्ञापन में भारतीय खाद्य निगम कर्मचारी संघ ने अपनी सेवा शर्तों के बारे में कई एक मांगें की हैं, लेकिन उनकी मुख्य मांग कलकत्ता कम्पलैक्स में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा किराये की फालतू भण्डारण क्षमता को छोड़ देने के परिणाम स्वरूप निकाले गये 887 कर्मचारियों को नौकरी पर वापस लेने से सम्बन्धित थी। इन सभी मांगों पर भा० खा० नि० कर्मचारी संघ के साथ हुई अनेक बैठकों में विचार-विमर्श हुआ था, उनमें से कुछ बैठकें तो डा० गोपाल दास नाग, श्रम राज्य मंत्री, पश्चिमी बंगाल के स्तर पर हुई थी। संगत विषयों पर विचार करने के बाद, पीछे फरवरी, 1975 में यह पेशकश की गई थी कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम निकाले गए कर्मचारियों में से 325 से 350 कर्मचारियों को वापस लेने का विचार रखता है लेकिन उनके पूर्वचरित की जांच होगी, डाक्टरी परीक्षा होगी और उन्हें यह प्रतिज्ञा करनी होगी कि वे अनुशासन और औद्योगिक शान्ति बनाए रखेंगे।

Increase in Sugar Price

3643. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have again announced an increase in the price for sugar as a result of which its price will go up from Rs. 320/- a quintal to Rs. 350/- a quintal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Instrumentation Laboratory in each University

3644. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has suggested the establishment of a Central Instrumentation Laboratory in each University;

(b) if so, the broad outlines and objectives thereof; and

(c) whether University Grants Commission will be extending its help in a big way to such Laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the University Grants Commission has under examination a proposal to set up Instrumentation Centres in a few Universities in different regions. The details of the proposal have still to be worked out.

पशुओं की क्रूरता से संरक्षण देना

3645. **श्री मुल्कीराज सैनी** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्रूरता से पशुओं को संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ;

(ख) देश के कितने स्थानों पर यह योजना लागू की गई है; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) पशुओं को अनावश्यक पीड़ा और कष्ट पहुंचाने की रोकथाम करने के लिए पशु क्रूरता निवारण अधिनियम, 1960 (1960 का 59) बनाया गया था। यह उद्देश्य प्राप्त करने के लिए तत्कालीन क्रूरता निवारण कानून संशोधित किया गया था।

(ख) यह अधिनियम जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य को छोड कर सारे देश पर लागू होता है।

(ग) पशु कल्याण बोर्ड और पशुओं पर प्रयोग के नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के लिए समिति स्थापित की गई है और इन्हें इस अधिनियम मे निर्दिष्ट उत्तरदायित्व सौपे गए है। उपर्युक्त अधिनियम मे पशु-क्रूरता की परिभाषा दी गई है और यह एक दण्डनीय अपराध है।

लार्ड कृष्णा शूगर मिल्स सहारनपुर की और करों आदि की बकाया राशि

3646. **श्री मुल्कीराज सैनी** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) लार्ड कृष्णा शुगर मिल्स, सहारनपुर की और वर्ष 1971–72, 1972–73 तथा 1973–74 की अवधि के करो की कितनी राशि बकाया है,

(ख) इस मिल ने गन्ना विकास समिति को कितनी राशि अदा करनी है,

(ग) इस राशि की वसूली के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मिल का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) कुछ नहीं. जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से पता किया गया है।

(ख) (आंकड़े लाख रुपयों में)

	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
1. गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि	8.04	29.38	शून्य
2. सोसाइटी कमीशन		2 25	1.11

(ग) और (घ) इस समय मिल का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, जनवरी, 1974 से भारत सुरक्षा नियम के अधीन, राज्य सरकार ने उस मिल का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और उसे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य चीनी निगम को सौंप दिया है। उक्त नियम चालू मौसम के दौरान यथा सम्भव बकाये की राशि को चुकाने के बारे में कार्यवाही करेगा।

Investment, Turn over and Profits/ Loss of F.C.I.

3647. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total investment in Food Corporation of India, a Government of India undertaking, as at the end of December, 1974;

(b) share of Central Government in the total investment;

(c) total turn-over year-wise, during 1972 to 1974;

(d) profits earned or losses incurred, yearwise, during 1972 to 1974; and

(e) rate of return on total capital investment and total turn-over yearwise, during 1972 to 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (e). The Food Corporation of India is a Central Government Undertaking in which the entire equity investment of Rs. 83.71 crores has been made by the Government of India. The turn-over of the Corporation during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 (provisional) was Rs. 1693, Rs. 2035 and Rs. 2799 crores respectively. The Government reimburses to the Corporation its actual cost of Central operations conducted on behalf of the Government of India. Profit or loss accrues on its commercial operations only, which represent a small portion of its total turnover. Therefore, it may not restrictly correct to calculate a rate of return on the total investment or total turnover. However, the pre-tax profits of the Corporation during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 (provisional) being Rs. 1.01, 0.71 and 1.24 crores respectively, the percentage of profit on equity capital works out at 1.3, 0.9 and 1.5 respectively. The percentage of profit on total turn-over works out at around 0.05 for each year.

State-wise Central Allocation disbursement and expenditure for Housing Scheme

3648. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise, Central allocation disbursement and actual expenditure on account of (i) subsidised industrial housing scheme, (ii) low and middle income groups housing scheme, (iii) rural housing scheme and (iv) plantation labour housing scheme during the period 1969-70 to 1973-74;

(b) State-wise, number of houses planned to be constructed and number of houses actual y constructed under each scheme during the same period;

(c) whether progress of some of the housing schemes, in physical and financial terms, is very slow; and

(d) if so, the factors responsible for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) During the period 1969-70 to 1973-74, all the social housing schemes, except the following two housing schemes, were in the State Sector:—

(i) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers; and

(ii) Scheme for provision of housing-sites to landless workers in rural areas.

The Scheme at (i) above was transferred from the State Sector to the Central Sector from the year 1970-71. The Scheme at (ii) above was introduced as a Central Sector Scheme in October 1971, and funds for its implementation were provided from 1972-73. Two statements as Annexure I & II showing financial progress under these two Central Sector Schemes are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 9203/75.]

For all the other social housing schemes, being in the State Sector, Central financial assistance to States was given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for all the State Sector schemes taken together, including social housing schemes, without being tied to any particular scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments were free to allocate and utilise the block assistance on various schemes and projects according to the requirements and priorities determined by them. Thus the question of allocation of Central financial assistance for each social housing scheme in the State Sector during the period did not arise.

(b) Two statements as Annexure III & IV showing physical progress made under the various housing schemes during the period 1969-70 to 1973-74 are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 9203/75.]

(c) and (d). Progress under the various social housing schemes has been slow. Due to paucity of overall resources and higher priority for other more important sectors, it has not been possible to provide adequate funds to make a sizeable dent on the housing problem in the country.

Selection of Department of Applied Mathematics of Calcutta University as Centre of Advanced Studies

3649. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 191, dated the 11th November, 1974 regarding 'Selection of Department of Applied Mathematics of Calcutta University as Centre of Advanced Study' and state:

(a) whether Prof. Ramanathan and Prof. Athreya have published any paper, or book or even taught or guided in the areas admitted for study and research for the Centre;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) does not the appointment of the above two experts for assessment of the Centre of Advanced Study in Applied Mathematics show that there is a real shortage of applied mathematicians with specialisations in the areas admitted for the Centre; and

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the negative, what are the reasons behind selecting them as such?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and

(b). Professor Ramanathan and Professor Athreya are distinguished Mathematicians who, in the opinion of the University Grants Commission, are capable of assessing the work of the Centre of Advanced Study in Applied Mathematics of Calcutta University. A scholar of repute would be able to take an overall view of the development and functioning of a Centre irrespective of the field in which he may have done research if his overall competence in the discipline concerned is recognised.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Prof. Ramanathan and Prof. Athreya were considered suitable by the University Grants Commission for assessing the work of the Centre.

Central Fund utilized by States for Housing

3650. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4676, on the 16th December, 1974 regarding 'Central Fund Utilized by States for Housing' and state:

(a) whether the necessary information has been collected since then; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is still being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Continuation of Supervisory Staff in Delhi

3651. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supervisory Staff of National Fitness Corps stationed at Delhi were rejected by the Delhi Administration for absorption;

(b) whether the Audit Party of A.G.C.R., had raised serious Audit Objections for the continuation of Supervisory Staff of Delhi without any work whatsoever.

(c) if so, what action is being taken to deal with the said Staff keeping in view the Audit Objections; and

(d) what are Audit Objections raised in respect of these Staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (c). The Delhi Administration have now agreed to absorb the N.F.C. Staff, and have initiated necessary action for purpose of their absorption.

(b) and (d). The A.G.C.R. Audit Party in the course of local inspection has pointed out that the supervisory staff was employed for jobs other than those for which they had received specialised training, and therefore could not be treated as being gainfully employed. They suggested that the possibility of employing these persons gainfully may be explored at the earliest.

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड

3652. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नाम क्या है ;

(ख) उस के क्या कार्य-कलाप और उसका वार्षिक प्रशासनिक खर्च कितना है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड का काम केवल सुसंठित संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता देना है और यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1973-74 में किन किन राज्यों मे कौन-कौन सी संस्थाओं को कितनी कितनी सहायता दी गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम): (क) से (ग). वांछनीय सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 9204/75]।

राज्यों में अन्वेषी कुओं का कार्य

3653. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा**: क्या सिंचाई और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अन्वेषी कुओं का कार्य (एक्सप्लोरेटरी वर्क आफ वैल्स) कब शुरू किया गया था और इस कार्यक्रम की सम्भावनाएं क्या है;

(ख) किन राज्यों में यह कार्य पूरा हो गया है और इस कार्य पर कुल कितना खर्च आया,

(ग) क्या यह कार्य राज्यों को सोप दिया गया है, यदि हां, तो कब से, और

(घ) प्रत्येक राज्य में यह कार्य किस हद तक पूरा हुआ है और राजस्थान में यह कार्य कितना हो गया है अथवा चालू है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) देश मे गहरे समन्वेषी कुओं के जरिए भूमिगत जल की खोज का काम शुरू मे समन्वेषी नलकूप संगठन ने (जिसे अब केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड कहा जाता है) 1954 में हाथ में लिया था। इस काम में गहरे नलकूपों के जरिए बड़े पैमाने पर भूमिगत जल के विकास के लिए उपयुक्त समझे गए गादयुक्त क्षेत्रों में वेध छिद्रों के विद्युत काष्ठन सहित परीक्षण वेधन और प्राप्ति परीक्षण शामिल थे।

(ख) अब तक भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने असम, आध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, दिल्ली, गुजरात चण्डीगढ़, हरियाणा हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, तमिलनाडु, राजस्थान, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और पश्चिम बंगाल के कुछ भागों में खोज का कार्य पूरा किया है।

केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने भूमिगत जल की खोज करने पर 31 मार्च, 1974 तक कुल 1524.75 लाख रु० खर्च किए है।

(ग) जी हा। चूकि "जल" राज्यों का विषय है, अत इस कार्यक्रम की रोजमर्रा की योजना बनाना और सभी स्रोतो मे खोज कार्य सम्बन्धी सूक्ष्म स्तरीय आंकड़े एकत्र करना राज्य सरकारो का उत्तरदायित्व है। इन स्रोतो में चालू उत्पादन कार्यक्रम भी शामिल हैं जिनसे स्थानीय विश्लेषण और एकत्र किए गए आकड़ों के सह सम्बन्ध के लिए केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड के सहयोग से उपलब्ध सूचना की खाई पाटने के लिए अत्यधिक मूल्यवान आकड़े उपलब्ध होते है। इन कार्यक्रमो से जल के स्तरो/दबाव के पर्यवेक्षण के जरिए इस बारे मे भूमिगत जल के निरन्तर अध्ययन और पर्यवेक्षण कुओ की निर्धारित ग्रिडो पर जल के रासायनिक गुण के परीक्षण सम्बन्धी आकड़े भी मिलते है। राज्य सरकारों को 1966–67 और बाद के दो वर्षों के दौरान ये कार्य करने के लिए पर्याप्त भूमिगत जल संगठन बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई थी।

(घ) आंकडे एकत्र करना और भूमिगत जल की योजनाओं का नियोजन करना एक प्रकार की सतत प्रक्रिया है जिसमें आंकड़े एकत्र करने की क्वालिटी में धीरे-धीरे सुधार होता है और/या सुधार किया जाना होता है तथा कार्यक्रम के आगे बढ़ने पर इसका और सुधार किया जाता है। जहां तक राजस्थान का सम्बन्ध है, भूमिगत जल की जांच से सम्बन्धित काम काफी अग्रिम चरण में है।

Denial of Promotion to T.G.T. with M.A. in Hindi

3654. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.G.Ts. (other than language Teachers) who are M.As. in Hindi with more than fifteen years' length of service in the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, have been denied promotion to P.G.T. as well as Selection Grades and been ignored over those junior in service and working as Language Teachers (M.As. in Hindi);

(b) the criteria of promotions to P.G.T. scale and Selection Grade of T.G.Ts. (those M.As. in Hindi) other than Language Teacher working since October, 1959; and

(c) the number of such T.G.Ts. who have yet not been given either P.G.T. scale or even Selection Grade or both and the anticipated period by which their lots shall improve or they shall retire as T.G.Ts.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration maintains separate cadres for T.G.Ts. teaching languages who are regarded as language teachers and T.G.Ts. who teach other subjects who are regarded as T.G.Ts. (other than languages). Promotion to the posts of P.G.Ts. is made from the respective cadres depending upon the fulfilment of eligibility conditions, namely, post-graduate qualification in the relevant subject and five years of teaching experience. In accordance with these requirements, a T.G.T. who does not belong to the cadre of language teachers is not eligible for promotion to the post of P.G.T. (Languages), even though he/she may possess an M.A. degree in Hindi.

Regarding selection grades, according to the existing orders, 15 per cent. of the permanent posts in each category carry selection grades. Only in the case of aided schools, where two or more permanent posts in a category exist, one post will be converted into selection grade in relaxation of the 15 per cent limit. Appointments to the selection grades are made on the basis of seniority, subject to fitness. For filling up the selection grade posts in the respective cadres, the same principles mentioned above for promotion to the cadre of P.G.Ts. are followed.

(c) The number of T.G.Ts. in Government Schools who are neither in the P.G.T. scale nor in the selection grade of P.G.Ts. is 7230. The promotion of T.G.Ts. to the post of P.G.Ts. depends upon the availability of vacancies from time to time. Similarly the grant of selection grade depends upon the availability of the selection grade posts equal to 15 per cent of the permanent posts.

Wheat Supply from Australia

3656. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has agreed to supply limited quantity of wheat to our country;

(b) if so, the quantum agreed; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). During 1974-75 so far a quantity of 2 lakh tonnes of wheat has been commercially purchased from Australia against cash payment. The Government of Australia have also made a gift of 40.00 thousand tonnes of wheat out of which 20.00 thousand tonnes of wheat has so far been imported into India. In the gift wheat the freight liability is that of the Government of India.

Quality of D.A.P. Fertilizer

3657. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the farmers about the low quality of D.A.P. fertilizer, which despite high cost of Rs. 150/- per quintal, has proved useless for the present crop; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to improve the quality of the fertilizer to make it more useful?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Multiplicity of Sports Organisations

3658. SHR N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether multiplicity of sports organisations is leading to mutual bickerings affecting the progress of sports in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under the Government's consideration to minimise such organisations and to have a proper liaison between the Central and State units; and

(c) if so, the nature of steps proposed to be taken in this direction to upgrade the existing level of sports in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Government is aware of the existence of factionalist, in certain National Sports Federations/Associations, hampering the normal functioning of these bodies. As the National Sports Federations/Associations are autonomous organizations Government do not consider it advisable to intervene.

Allocation for Slum Clearance and Urban Housing in Fifth Plan

3659. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made during the Fourth Five Year Plan to various States for slum clearance and urban housing in the Central Sectors; and

(b) the allocations made during the Fifth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The slum clearance and other urban housing schemes are in the State Sector. Funds are released in the shape of Block Loans and Block Grants. States are free to utilise the funds so released according to their own priorities and requirements.

(b) During the Fifth Five Year Plan also the schemes of slum clearance and other urban housing schemes are in the State Sector and funds are released to State Governments in the shape of Block Loans and Block Grants.

Progress by I.C.A.R. in Increasing Rice Yield per Acre

3660. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for increasing rice yield per acre; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the food problem is likely to be eased as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ

KHAN): (a) (i) Taking 1966-67 as the base year (just at the time of introduction of the high yielding varieties) when the All India Average was 863 kg. per hectare, the average yields during the subsequent years are in the range of 1032—1151 kg per ha. The variations in the yield from year to year during this period may be mostly due to fluctuations in the climatic conditions.

(ii) The increase in the hectare yield has been more marked in some of the States as indicated below:

State	Yield kg/ ha (1966-67)	Yield kg/ ha (1970-73)
Punjab	1186	2289
Haryana	1162	1849
Tamil Nadu	1557	2035
Karnataka	1456	1812
Andhra Pradesh	1460	1643
Jammu & Kashmir	1148	1947

(iii) This increase has been possible through introduction of high yielding varieties, coupled with improved farming technology, obtained from research, in areas suitable for growing these varieties and availability of irrigation

(b) Tests conducted at experiment stations and National Demonstrations have shown the possibility of achieving an average national yield of 2.5—3 tonnes per ha. This will, however, depend upon the steps taken in mass transfer of technology to the farmers' field and overcoming the socio-economic constraints at present encountered in this transfer of technology. Stabilisation of national average around 2.5—3 tonnes per hectare could greatly ease the food

Threatened Boycott of H. S. Examination by Delhi Teachers

3661. SHRI R S. PANDEY:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi school teachers have threatened to boycott the coming higher secondary examinations; and

(b) if so, the demands of the teachers and Government decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands of teachers are:

(i) Modified pay scales for each category of teachers with proportionate increase as given in the case of Principals;

(ii) Allowing the existing rate of increments and span in the pay scales;

(iii) Removal of anomalies in the pay of seniors and juniors by giving due benefits of fixation of pay;

(iv) Grant of selection grades to all the teachers who have completed six years of service.

These demands which were made earlier by the representatives of teachers' organisations have been examined by the Government, but it has not been possible for the Government to deviate from the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. However, the Government are looking into some of the points raised by the teachers within the framework of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

Slum Clearance Schemes in Bombay and Poona

3662. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what financial assistance has the Central Government given to the State Government's slum clearance schemes in Bombay and Poona since 1972;

(b) what further assistance is demanded by the State Governments for such works in these cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme was transferred to the State Sector w.e.f. 1st April, 1969. Thereafter, Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans and block grants. State Governments are free to utilise the funds so released according to their own priorities and requirements for State Plan Schemes.

Financial Assistance to Gokhale College, Kolhapur

3663. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) financial assistance the University Grants Commission has given to the Gokhale College, Kolhapur in Maharashtra State since 1972;

(b) whether any proposals for further assistance are under consideration; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The University Grants Commission has given grants-totalling Rs. 83,250 to G. K. Gokhale College, Kolhapur, during 1972-73 to 1974-75 (upto March 13, 1975).

(b) and (c). The proposal of the college for payment of students' Aid Fund for 1974-75 is under consideration in the Commission. The matter is pending because some information asked for is still awaited.

Financial Assistance to Colleges in Kolaba District of Maharashtra

3664. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) financial assistance the University Grants Commission has given to the three colleges in Kolaba District of Marashtra State *viz* those located at Mahad, Alibay and Panvel since 1972;

(b) whether any proposals for further assistance to these colleges are under consideration; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The following grant was given by the University Grants Commission to the three colleges located in Kolaba district during 1972-73 to 1974-75 (upto March 13, 1975):

(1) Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Mahad	75,750
(2) J.S.M. College Alibagh	1,33,00
(3) Govt. College of Eduation Panvel	1,500

(b) and (c). The following proposals are pending with the Commission for want of some additional information.

(1) Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Mahad	40,000
(2) J.S.M.College, Alibagh	34,250
(3) Govt. College of Education, Panvel	not yet determined

Emergency Food Production Programme for 1975-76

3665. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme to launch an Emergency Food Plan to increase food production in the country during 1975-76;

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Institutions in the names of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

3666. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names of educational, economic, social, cultural, sports or other similar institutes or organisations set up by the Government or financially assisted by them in the names of Mahatama Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

(b) annual expenditure made during the last three years for such institutions respectively; and

(c) the reasons for making extremely discriminative contributions in the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Grants are provided to institutions on the basis of their programmes and activities and approved patterns. As there is no relation between the amount of the grant and the names of the great leaders which the institutions bear, the question of any discrimination does not arise. The information in regard to annual expenditure of the institutes or organisations as asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expert Committee on Bagh Cave (District Dhar, M.P.)

3667. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India in May 1970 appointed an Expert-Committee to examine the deteriorated condition of Bagh Caves, District Dhar (M.P.) and submitted its report;

(b) if so, how much expenditure has been incurred upto this date and what percentage of work has been completed; and

(c) how much more time will be taken to complete the items as recommended by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An expenditure of Rs. 1,39,049/- has been incurred upto January, 1975 on preservation and maintenance of the caves. The items recommended by the Committee will be taken up for execution with effect from 1975-76 as soon as the staff sanctioned for the purpose is put in position.

Irrigated land in Karnataka

3668. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of irrigated land in Karnataka; and

(b) the target fixed for irrigation of land in Karnataka during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) According to land utilisation statistics for 1971-72, the latest year for which statistics are available, the percentage of gross area irrigated to gross cropped area in Karnataka was 14.5.

(b) The target fixed for additional irrigation in Karnataka during the Fifth Plan is 5.90 lakh hectares comprising 2.90 lakh hectares from major medium irrigation schemes and 3.00 lakh hectares from minor irrigation schemes.

Irrigation Facilities Extended to Karnataka

3669 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether the irrigation facilities to be extended to State of Karnataka during the first and second year of the Fifth Plan have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). An additional irrigation potential of 1.37 lakh hectares during the first year of the Fifth Plan (1974-75) and 0.97 lakh hectares during the second year of the Fifth Plan (1975-76) through major, medium and minor irrigation works is envisaged.

Emergency Rabi Programme in Orissa for 1975-76

3670 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether any Emergency Rabi Programme has been undertaken in Orissa in 1975-76,

(b) if so, the additional target fixed crop-wise; and

(c) the additional amount allotted to Orissa for this programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Irrigation Programme in Orissa

3671. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any irrigation programme was included in the Orissa Plan outlay for 1974-75;

(b) if so, the names and outlays sanctioned for such programme; and

(c) how much amount has been utilised on that head in 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) to (c). A statement giving the names of continuing and new schemes, the outlay proposed and the anticipated expenditure thereon by the end of 1974-75 in the Orissa Plan for the year is enclosed.

Statement

Names of Continuing and New Schemes in the Orissa Plan for 1974-75, indicating the outlay proposed and the anticipated expenditure during the year.

Rs. Crores

Name of Project	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure
A. CONTINUING SCHEMES		
I. *Major Project*		
1. Mahanadi Delta	3·50	3·00
2. Salandi	0·70	0·43
3. Anandpur Barrage	1·00	0·75
II. *Medium Schemes*		
B. NEW SCHEMES		
I. Medium Schemes (6 Nos.)	0·21	0·37
C. INVESTIGATIONS ETC.	0·50	0·50
D MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES	3·00	6·05
	15·00	16·25

Shortage of Houses in the Country

3672. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated shortage of houses in India according to the latest estimate, State-wise; and

(b) what was the shortage at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps taken to meet this shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The housing shortage at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan was estimated to be of the order of 15.6 million housing units. State-wise figures of housing shortage are not available.

(c) In the face of constraint on resources and competing claims of other sectors such as irrigation, power, agriculture etc. adequate funds for housing have not always been fourth-coming. With the limited funds available, Government's efforts have been directed mainly towards ameliorating the housing conditions of persons in the lower and middle income brackets through the following social housing schemes, which are in operation throughout the country:—

1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community.
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
3. Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.
4. Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.
5. Village Housing Projects Scheme.
6. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
7. Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.
8. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.
9. Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas.

Further, to give a fillip to the housing programme in the country, a Central Government Undertaking called the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has been established to finance housing projects of State Governments and their statutory agencies.

Rajdhani Cooperative Housing Society, New Delhi

3674. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are serious allegations against the working of Rajdhani Co-operative Housing Society, New Delhi;

(b) whether several Members of Parliament have complained about the Society; and

(c) if so, what action was been taken or being taken to set right the affairs of the Society?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Complaints against the working of the Society have been received.

(b) Two M.P.s have complained about the Society.

(c) Statutory inspections into the affairs of the Society had been ordered and findings of the Inspecting Officer are under consideration by the Delhi Administration.

Scheme to check Pest attack in Kerala

3675 SHRI C JANARDHANAN. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Kerala Government has prepared schemes in the agricultural sector to check pest attacks;

(b) if so, whether any aid has been sought for these schemes; and

(c) Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The Kerala State Government have included seven schemes in the State Sector under Plant Protection, for the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Central assistance for these State Plan schemes will be admissible by way of block loans and grants on the basis of the expenditure incurred every year.

Ban on use of Edible Oils in manufacture of Dalda

3676 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE· Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered the suggestion that the Vanaspati manufacturers should be totally prohibited from making use of edible oils in the manufacture of Dalda;

(b) the reaction of the Government therto; and

(c) if a total ban cannot be imposed immediately, will the Government work out a scheme for a three-year complete changeover from edible oils to non-edible oils for the production of Dalda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN)· (a) Yes, Sir

(b) As Vanaspati is meant for human consumption, it has necessarily to be maufactured only from edible oils. However, the use of such edible oils as are in popular demand for direct consumption, are either totally prohibited (as in the case of mustard oil and coconut oil), or restricted within specified maximum limits [as in the case of groundnut oil (25 per cent)].

The industry is being encouraged to depend more on non-traditional edible oils. This is sought to be achieved partly by imposition of a minimum limit of usage of such oils [as in the case of cottonseed oil (30 per cent)], and partly through grant of fiscal in-

centives (as in the case of rice bran oil, and also cottonseed oil when used at levels exceeding 30 per cent).

(c) The possibility of further reducing the maximum limit of usage of groundnut oil, and ultimately prohibiting its use altogether, will be reviewed from time to time, keeping in view the extent of availability of alternative edible oils to replace that oil.

Ban on Activities of R.S.S. inside Educational Institutions

3678. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to ban the activities of R.S.S. inside the educational institutions;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is a growing opinion among the democratic sections that such a step should be taken; and

(c) if so, the steps Government intend to take in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Activities of organisations like the R.S.S.S. are kept under review from time to time to examine whether the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act could be invoked in respect of any such organisation. The policy of Government is that no assistance should be extended to any institution which has links with any organisation indulging in communal activities. Government have also been taking steps to promote national integration and to eliminate from the academic community any narrow or communal feelings.

Intensive Soyabean Cultivation in Madhya Pradesh

3679. SHRI HUKUM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have sent a scheme for the intensive cultivation of soyabean in some districts of the State;

(b) if so, when was the reference received by the Central Government; and

(c) when is the scheme likely to be sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) In June, 1974.

(c) It has already been sanctioned.

Provision of Accommodation to Industrial Workers in Delhi

3680. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan for provision of accommodation to Industrial Workers in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the plans in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community which envisages *inter alia* construction of houses for industrial workers is implemented by the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations in their respective jurisdiction. The Delhi Administration have intimated that they have a programme to undertake construction of 1392 houses (696 houses at

Lawrence Road and 696 houses at Budela-Najafgarh Road) during 1975-76 under the Scheme.

Development Plan for urbanised villages of Delhi

3681. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether Development Plan for urbanised villages of Delhi is pending for the last year, and when it is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): There are 46 villages in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The Standing Committee of the M.C.D. has approved development plans for 14 villages. As for the remaining villages, surveys etc. are being carried out by the MCD and the work of preparation of development plans is in progress.

DDA has 60 villages in its jurisdiction as the same have been declared as development areas of the DDA. Of these 60 villages, DDA has finalised and approved development plans in respect of 36 urban villages falling in development areas of the DDA. Development plans in respect of the remaining 24 villages are under preparation by the DDA and are likely to be finalised by the end of 1975.

Damage to Frescoes in Ajanta Caves by Electric Lights

3682. SHRI NIMBALKAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the frescoes in Ajanta Caves have been damaged through portable electric lights;

(b) if so, the extent of the damage; and

(c) whether they are repairable and are being repaired?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Some aging and deterioration was noticed in a few paintings. It is difficult to say what factors were responsible for this. Government are, therefore, taking necessary steps to preserve the paintings so as to arrest their deterioration.

Sunflower Cultivation

3683 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cultivation of sunflower all over the country has not been successful—more so in dry land area;

(b) whether Shri B. Shrivraman of Planning Commission has reported to the Government about the failure of sun flower crop in the country giving reasons therefor and suggesting remedial measures, for proper crop planning in dry land areas in the country; and

(c) if so, facts thereof; and the strategy worked out by the Government in regard to crop planning in these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Commercial cultivation of sunflower was for the first time introduced in the country during 1972-73 and in a period of three years the area under the crop has increased to about 3 lakh hectares. On account of its short duration, it has fitted well into the different cropping patterns in various parts of the country. Sunflower being a drought resistant crop, its cultivation has been recommended for dry land areas where its performance has been reasonably good. How-

ever, when dought conditions are severe and water stress is acute. its yields are lower.

(b) and (c). In a communication addressed to the Secretary, Department of Rural Development. Shri B. Sivaraman, Member, Planning Commission, has mentioned a general impression that sunflower is not better than groundnut or safflower under certain conditions. He has also suggested that the full potential of sunflower cannot be realised unless the programme of Elite seeds is pushed through and reasonably uniform stand can be obtained in the farmers' fields. In regard to crop planning, he has emphasized on the need of suitable cropping strategy for rainfed areas and suggested that the established methods on dry land farming at various research stations should be translated into the drought-prone areas programme through extension methods.

In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, adequate arrangements are being made for the production of various stages of seeds so as to ensure the supply of quality seed for covering the maximum possible area under the crop. In this connection, the seed production programme has been built into Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for Sunflower Development itself which is being continued in the Fifth Plan over a targetted area of 10.60 lakh hectares. For the production of Super-elite and Elite seeds, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have set up 5 research centres which, *inter alia*, have taken up these stages of seed production.

Since crop planning is locale specific, detailed analysis of agro-climatic conditions, etc. has to be made so that the cropping system and the package of cropping practices recommended could become acceptable to the farmers. Concentrated efforts are being made to evolve an appropriate cropping system, to strengthen extension apparatus and apply package approach for crop development.

Projects for execution by Gram Panchayats and collection of Cess on Irrigation and Water Management

3684. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allot some projects for execution by the Gram Panchayats in the rural India and to collect cess on Irrigation and Water Management;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the time by which such changes are contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Panchayati Raj is a State subject and it lies within the competence and jurisdiction of the State Governments to allot their projects for execution by the Gram Panchayats in the rural India and also for the purpose of collection of cess, etc.

Project Report on the Bhimkund Irrigation Project, Orissa

3685. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project report of the Bhimkund Irrigation Project, Orissa is under technical examination in the Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) if so, the specific time by which it will be over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The project report for Stage I of Bhimkund Project which envisages flood control and power generation benefits only has been received in the Central Water Commission and is under various

stages of examination. Report on irrigation aspects has not been received from the State Government so far.

Setting up of Gobar Gas Plants in States

3687. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State Governments which have shown great interest in the Central Government's plan for setting up Gobar gas plants;

(b) the reasons for other State Governments not showing any interest in this direction; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The following States/Union Territories have shown interest and taken up the programme for setting up of gobar gas plants:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Goa, Daman & Diu.

The States/U.Ts. of Tripura, Chandigarh & Pandicherry are expected to take up this programme during next year (1975-76).

Agro-climatic conditions in other State/U.Ts. are not quite favourable to the successful running of the gobar gas plants.

Financial assistance to voluntary Organisations for adult education

3688. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended financial assistance to voluntary organisations for Adult Education;

(b) if so, the amounts spent for the years 1972—74;

(c) State-wise break-up of the names of the organisations and the amounts given to them for the purpose; and

(d) State-wise break-up of results of adult education for the year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Amounts of Rs. 10,28,473 and Rs. 7,46,683 were spent during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9205/75].

(d) Adult Education Programmes in the country are being carried out by four major agencies, Central Ministries and Departments, State Ministries and Departments; Universities; and voluntary organizations, some of which seek financial assistance from Central and State Governments, and many of which draw from their own independent resources. Voluntary organizations which are assisted by this Ministry represent only a small part of the total adult education effort. They cover all aspects of adult education; eradication of illiteracy, functional literacy; nonformal education of various types; workers' education; and continuing general and professional education.

News report entitled 'advanced study centre derecognised of Calcutta University'

3689. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report which appeared in Calcutta 'Hindustan Standard' on 21st February, 1975 (page 5) under the headline--"Advanced study centre of Calcutta University derecognised";

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereabout;

(c) whether representation in this regard was made by two Members of Parliament and a spokesman of the 'Advanced study in Applied Mathematics' to the Union Minister;

(d) if so, facts thereabout;

(e) the policy of the Government in regard to this Study Centre; and

(f) whether the Government propose to review their decision about it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decision to develop certain departments in Universities as Centres of Advanced Study was taken by the University Grants Commission. Their work was to be reviewed by the Commission after a period of 10 years. Accordingly on the basis of the evaluation of the work done by the Centre of Advanced Study in Applied Mathematics of Calcutta University the Commission decided to de-recognise the Centre. In view of this position the Government did not consider it necessary to take any action on the newspaper report.

(c) and (d). Some representations including those from a few Members of Parliament and Head of Department of Applied Mathematics, Calcutta University have been received. The main points made out are:—

(i) The teachers and research fellows appointed in the Centre had been successfully doing valuable work expected of an Advanced Centre of Study and Research.

(ii) An opportunity should have been given to the university to see the report of the Assessment Committee and to explain its standpoint on its observations.

(iii) The fields of specialisation of the members of the Assessment Committee were not related to the subjects of research and training in the Centre.

(iv) The decrecognition of the Centre was unjustified and deterimental to the interest of the Applied Mathematics in India.

(e) and (f). It is for the University Grants Commission to reconsider the matter.

News item alleging mismanagement at Indian Institute of Management

3690. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in "Blitz" February 22, 1975, alleging the mismanagement of Indian Institute of Management;

(b) if so, whether Government have constituted any investigations into these allegations; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, is managed by a duly constituted Board of Governors. The Institute has categorically denied the allegations.

Views of Indian Sugar Mills Association on increase in cane arrears

3691. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Indian Sugar Mills Association has threatened that the cane arrears during the current crushing season would mount fairly high unless the Government took some immediate steps to improve the economic viability of the industry; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Indian Sugar Mills Association has urged the Reserve Bank and the Government of India to allow full credit to factories consistent with the requirements for the anticipated record production of sugar this year, as otherwise a situation may arise where they may not be able to maintain cane payments and meet various other obligations. The matter is receiving attention.

Posts of Assistant Milk Distribution Officers in Delhi Milk Scheme

3692. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Assistant Milk Distribution Officers in the Delhi Milk Scheme—both temporary and permanent—and the number of Leave Reserve sanctioned in this cadre;

(b) the amount of leave—casual, earned, medical, admissible to an A.M.D.O. during a year;

(c) the guidelines, if any laid down in the matter of grant of leave to this category of Field Staff; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether leave is not generally granted to the AMDOs when they are in need and they are subjected to considerable harassment and inconvenience as a result thereof; and if so, the steps proposed to set matters right?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) There are 31 sanctioned posts of Assistant Milk Distribution Officers which includes leave reserve of 10 per cent and out of these 25 posts are permanent and 6 are temporary.

(b) Each Assistant Milk Distribution Officer is entitled to the following kind of leave during a year:—

Casual leave	12 days
Restricted Holidays	2 days
Earned leave	1/11th of period spent on duty
Half Pay leave	20 days in a year.

(c) No particular guidelines have been prescribed for the purpose, and the general rules and orders on the subject, as applicable to other categories of staff, apply to the Assistant Milk Distribution Officers also.

(d) No, Sir Leave is sanctioned to the Assistant Milk Distribution Officers subject to the exigencies of work, and on the merits of each individual case.

Seizure of milk tokens of Delhi Milk Scheme not produced for re-serialisation

3693. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders were issued by Government or the Delhi Milk Sche-

me to forfeit Tokens which are not produced for re-serialisation;

(b) if so, whether he proposes to lay a copy of the order on the Table;

(c) whether any public notice was issued in this behalf; if so, in which papers and when; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether he is aware that arbitrary action by the Deputy Manager (Distribution) to seize all such tokens —even in genuine cases—is causing considerable harassment to the token hloders who for one reason or the other could not produce them on the appointed day and if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) In order to eliminate unauthorised milk tokens, these are periodically cross-checked with ration cards and other authentic documents, and such of the tokens as are found to be unauthorised are seized and brought to headquarters. After allowing reasonable time to the token holders to approach this office with valid documents for the return of their documents, such seized tokens are cancelled and destroyed. Complete records of these transactions are maintained in this office. In genuine cases, fresh tokens are issued to applicants even if they apply after the prescribed time.

(b) A copy of the standing orders issued on the subject is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9206/75.]

(c) When the checking of milk tokens is undertaken at any depot, token-holders attached to the depot are given due notice, and the checking is spread over a period of 3 days so as to allow sufficient time to the genuine token-holders to have their tokens checked. When their tokens are obtained by the field staff for checking, receipts are given to them on the basis of which they continue to draw their normal supplies of milk during the period of checking. As such, all the token-holders attached to each depot which is checked are given adequate notice and time to submit their tokens for checking. In these circumstances, there is no particular need to issue any press notification on the subject.

(d) As already stated, genuine cases are given sympathetic consideration, and there is no question of any arbitrary action being taken by any officer.

Cars allotted to officers of Delhi Milk Scheme

3694. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of Officers in Delhi Milk Scheme who were allotted Cars, out of Government quota, during the last one year ending 31st January, 1975;

(b) the names and designation of officers who are actually maintaining and using these cars for their official purposes;

(c) whether he is aware that some of these officers made benami sale of the cars allotted to them out of Government quota, and if not, whether he propose to make an enquiry into this illegal sale of cars and state the outcome thereof; and

(d) action proposed to be taken against such officer or officers for breach of the Control Order regulating the use of cars allotted from Government quota in public interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) None of the Officers in the Delhi Milk Scheme were allotted cars out of Government quota during the last one year ending 31-1-1975.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Concealment of Service Connection Cables in Narain Vihar Colony of D. D. A.

3695. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will he Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of repeated requests by the President, DDA Flats (MIG) Welfare Agency, Narain Vihar (Block A, B, D and E), and assurances given by the DDA, the concealment of service connection cables is being delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the work will be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The work relating to service connection cables had been executed by the D.E.S.U. in the year 1967-68. The question of concealment of service connection cables was examined by the DDA and was finally decided that it was not necessary to conceal the afore-said cable as this was not found technically necessary.

(b) and (c). It is reported that according to the records available with the D.D.A. no assurance for concealment of service cables was given by the Delhi Development Authority.

Local Shopping Centre in Narain Vihar

3696. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3768 on 9th December, 1974 regarding local shopping centre in Narain Vihar and state:

(a) whether the area that remained to be acquired has since been acquired;

(b) if so, whether DDA intend to take in hand the construction of local shopping centre and complete it at the earliest keeping in view the fact that the residents have to face traffic hazards on Ring Road to avail the shopping facilities in the neighbourhood; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Further action would be taken by the D.D.A. as soon as the acquisition proceedings in respect of the entire area are completed.

Demands of All India Foodgrain Dealers Association

3697. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of All India Food Grain Dealers Association has addressed a memorandum to the Centre in support of their demands recently; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Government have seen press statements issued by the Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers Associations in which they have urged the Governmesnt for early announcement of the wheat policy for the next rabi crop. and have pleaded for free movement of non-levy wheat throughout the country.

The wheat policy for the next rabi crop is being formulated and will be announced shortly after taking all the relevant factors into consideration.

Employees working in Delhi Milk Scheme

3698. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in Delhi Milk Scheme at pre-

sent, together with their pay scales, category-wise; and

(b) the total number of employees working in Delhi Milk Scheme as on 1st March, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) 2658 (Two Thousand six hundred and fiftyeight). A statement showing pay scales categorywise is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9207/75].

(b) 2497 (Two Thousand four hundred and ninetyseven).

राशनदुकानदारों को खाद्यान्नों तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कमीशन के आधार पर सप्लाई

3699. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकारी गोदामों से विभिन्न राज्यों के राशन दुकानदारों को खाद्यान्नों और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई कमीशन के आधार पर की जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन राज्यों में से प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी राशि का कमीशन दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों को दिए जा रहे कमीशन की दर में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण है और क्या सरकार का विचार देशभर के लिए कमीशन की राशि एक समान निर्धारित करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Text Books prepared by N.C.E.R.T.

3700. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether N.C.E.R.T. under the Ministry of Education, Government of India prepare text books in all the languages and the same books are taught all over the country;

(b) whether Convener, All India Urdu Press Correspondents' Association, Anand Bazar, Dinapore Cantt., District Patna, Bihar sent a memorandum to the Secretary N.C.E.R.T. and Union Education Minister on 4th September, 1974 regarding certain objectionable matters contained in Rashtra Bharti, part I lesson "Id" written by Abbar Rabbi;

(c) whether the Government of Bihar Education Department also wrote to the Government of India on the same subject in 1973-74; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training prepares model text books in Hindi and English and has recently taken up the publication of its text books in Urdu in collaboration with the Taraqui-e-Urdu Board. The States are free to adopt the books prepared by the N.C.E.R.T. The schools under the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghathan all over the country use text books prepared by the N.C.E.R.T.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter has been referred to the N.C.E.R.T. The Council is examining the matter in consultation with the authors.

साउथ बिहार शूगर मिल बिहता को नियंत्रण में लेना

3701. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के पटना जिले मे बिहता मे स्थित साउथ बिहार शूगर मिल को नियत्रण मे ले लिया है और उसे जनवरी, 1975 से चालू कर दिया

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मे कुछ सुधार करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है .

(ग) यदि हा, तो यत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या है;

(घ) क्या उक्त मिल पर गन्ना उत्पादको की बहुत बडी राशि बकाया है, और

(ड) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने उक्त राशि का भुगतान करने के लिए क्या योजना बनाई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). बिहार राज्य वित्त निगम ने वित्त निगम अधिनियम की धारा 29 के अधीन दक्षिण बिहार चीनी मिल को अपने अधिकार मे ले लिया है और उसे राज्य सरकार को पट्टे पर दे दिया है । फैक्ट्री को ओवरहाल किया गया, उसकी मशीनो की मरम्मत की गई और पिराई कार्य 27 दिसम्बर, 1974 को प्रारम्भ हुआ था । गन्ना विकास योजनाए भी शुरू का गई है। विशेषज्ञो ने और सुधार लाने के लिए सयत्र तथा मशीनो का सर्वेक्षण किया है और उनकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(घ) और (ड). जी हा । फैक्ट्री के पहले प्रबन्ध ने गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायो के रूप मे 28.44 लाख रुपये की राशि देनी थी । राज्य सरकार ने इस राशि की वसूली के लिए उच्च न्यायालय मे दावा दायर कर दिया है क्योकि यह फैक्ट्री परिसमापनाधीन है।

Land Development Work with Tawa Catchment Area of Madhya Pradesh

3702 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether a proposal has been received from Madhya Pradesh Government requesting that land development work in the Tawa Catchment Area of Madhya Pradesh be taken up as a Centrally sponsored scheme in the same manner as has been done in the case of Hirakund, Chambal and Matatila

(b) if so, when was the proposal received, and

(c) what is the decision of the Central Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir The proposal from the Governmesnt of Madhya Pradesh has been received for inclusion of Tawa catchment under Centrally Sponsored scheme of soil conservation in the catchment of River Valley Projects.

(b) and (c) The proposal was received in August, 1974 and was examined along with similar proposals received from other States by the Ministry However, only those catchments are included in this Centrally Sponsored Scheme which have a high rate of erosion and sediment production in relation to other relevant parameters The data furnished in respect of the proposal on Tawa catchment by the State Government was not adequate and they have been requested to furnish more basic data in order to arrive at a decision. The information is awaited from the State Government

Retail Price of Rice in Different Centres of Orissa

3703. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the retail price of rice per kilo of coarse, medium and superfine variety selling at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Balasore, Berhampur, Jeypore and Sambalpur of Orissa at present; and

(b) how does the present price at these centres compare with the price at this period in the last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached.

Statement

Statement Showing the retail price of rice in Orissa

Centre	Year	Retail prices as on 21-2-75 and 21-2-74 (Rs. per Kg.) Coarse/ Medium	Fine	Super fine
1. Cuttack	1975	2 20	2 30	2 90
	1974	1 35	1 50	1 80
2. Bhubaneswar	1975	2 20	2 25	2 35
	1974	1 30	1 40	1 45
3. Balasore	1975	1 60	1 70	1 80
	1974	1 45	1·55	1 70
4. Berhampur	1975	Not reported	2 45	2 80
	1974	Not reported	1 25	1 40
5. Jeypore	1975	2 20	Nil	2·30
	1974	1 40	1 45	1 50
6. Sambalpur	1975	2 20	2 25	Not reported
	1974	1 45	1 50	1 70

Statement Correcting the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 913 dated 24-2-75 regarding production, procurement, release and stocks of foodgrains, cereals and pulses.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): In the statement (Annexure-II) referred to in reply to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 913 answered in the Lok Sabha on 24th February, 1975 indicating the procurement of wheat, rice and coarse grains during the marketing season 1974-75 (as reported upto 21st February 1975), the figures of rice given under "Quantity actually procured" represent the quantities of rice only and do not include paddy (in terms of rice) procured upto that date. A revised statement is attached indicating the quantities of rice, including paddy in terms of rice, procured as reported upto 21st February 1975. The quantities of wheat and coarse grains indicated earlier remain uncharged.

Statement

Statement indicating procurement of wheat, rice and coarse grains during the marketing season 1974-75 (as reported upto 31st February 1975).

(In '1000 tonnes)

State	Target Rice	Quantity Actually Procured		
		Wheat	Rice (including paddy in term of rice)	Coarse grain
Andhra Pradesh	900	—	444	—
Assam	125	—	82	—
Bihar	50	2	41	—
Gujarat	15	21	9	Neg
Haryana	250	249	204	Neg
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	25	7	24	—
Karnataka	175	—	73	3
Kerala	50	—	13	—
Madhya Pradesh	150	124	112	98
Maharashtra	100	20	50	57
Orissa	150	—	28	—
Punjab	950	1036	801	15
Rajasthan	15	127	8	8
Tamil Nadu	300	—	241	—
Uttar Pradesh	325	309@	216	16
West Bengal	500	—	133	—
Others	20	2	12	—
TOTAL	4100	1897	2491	197

(Neg)=Below 500 tonnes.

@ = Includes about 42,000 tonnes of wheat seized under dehoarding scheme.

11.58 hrs.

RE. TEACHERS' STRIKE IN DELHI

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, the examinations have been postponed. And as a result, 80,000 students suffer. The teachers have started their agitation now. Since the hon. Minister for Education is here, I would request you to direct him to make a statement on this.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : काशी विश्वविद्यालय को जिस तरह से पुलिस घेरे हुए है और जबर्दस्ती लडको को पुलिस से जिस तरह बाहर फिकवा रहे हैं हम चाहते है कि जल्दी से जल्दी उस पर आप इन से एक वक्तव्य दिलवाएं । जय प्रकाश जी वहां यूनियन का उद्घाटन करने वाले थे...

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Why all of you are speaking without being called? I am not able to listen to your submissions.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): You can direct the hon. Minister for Education to make a statement on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I say I am not able to listen to all of you. Why all of you are speaking simultaneously?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want half a minute only. Sir, you must have read in the newspapers that thousands of teachers are still in agitation as a result of which the examinations are being postponed.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, you will kindly sit down. I have already admitted a Call Attention on this matter tomorrow.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर) : दिल्ली के बारे में तो आपने बहुत अच्छा किया है । दिल्ली के अध्यापक हड़ताल पर है । काशी विश्वविद्यालय का मामला केन्द्र का मामला है । उसके बारे मे भी आप वक्तव्य दिलवाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही आंख आ सकता है । वह भी देखूंगा क्या चीज है ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमण्ड हार्बर): मैं खड़ा हुआ, बैठ गया, फिर खड़ा हुआ फिर बैठ गया, फिर खड़ा हुआ फिर बैठ गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी खड़े रहें, वे भी खडे रहे । सब को देख रहे है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is agitation by the teachers of Delhi which is agitating the minds of all of us. It is in the fitness of things that the Minister should come forward with a statement. Number two is this. I had been to Banaras Hindu University a few days ago. (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: No. no. Not today. I have already admitted one Call Attention Notice.

अगर आपको यकीन नही आता तो आप एक एक करके यहा बैठ जाएं और देखें कि जब दस आदमी बोलते है तो क्या कुछ समझ मे आता है ? मैंने किसी को इजाजत नही दी है ।

12.05 hrs.

APOLOGY BY U.N.I.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, the other day we gave a privilege notice against the UNI, *Indian Express* and Mr. Madhu Limaye. What has happened to that?

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down. I have already quoted the rule.

The Editor of UNI has handed over to me this letter this morning.

"This is with reference to last week's Lok Sabha proceedings relating to the no confidence move against the hon'ble Speaker. The discussion arose from pre-mature publicity given to the details of the no confidence move as contained in

the notice of the motion. I apologise unreservedly for the release of the details to which objection has been taken. This happened as a result of an unfortunate oversight. In view of this apology, I hope, you will kindly treat this matter as closed. We will be more careful in future."

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): It is an extracted apology.

MR. SPEAKER: On a word of honour, I say, if there is one per cent of truth that it is an extracted statement, I will resign.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The press has not violated any rule of procedure.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Sir, he has misled the Press deliberately.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप वैल कसिडर्ड रूलिंग दे सकते है । आखिर डिक्टा और आब्जर्वेशन का क्या मतलब है? . . **व्यवधान**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called any Member.

As far as UNI is concerned, there is no question of continuing any motion of privilege.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion against the Information and Broadcasting Minister last week that the All India Radio saved Government from embarrassment and deliberately blacked out two important news items which exposed the Government to serious criticism. One thing was, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy's admission of a lapse in connection with his reply on the Jama Masjid debate. Secondly, Sir, there was a discussion on a Calling Attention Motion on the lapses, corruption, mal-practices and mismanagement in the MMTC. Both these items were....

MR. SPEAKER: That was over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: AIR has blacked out these two items, which were in the List of Business. You had asked me to wait till such time the Minister gave a reply. The Minister has come out with a reply. He always chooses to keep quiet when things are inconvenient. There were two important items. The Home Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddy made an admission of a lapse. Our allegation was that he was deliberately misleading the House with regard to the firing at Miss Farida. That was completely blacked out.

MR SPEAKER: YOU write to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Miss Farida.....

MR SPEAKER: Leave her alone now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have given notice. You asked me to wait. I waited for the whole of last week. Now, I am leaving Delhi for seven days. Then, secondly, Sir, there was a Calling Attention Discussion on the functioning of the MMTC, in regard to the lapses, malpractices and corruption. Both these were listed in the List of Business. But, the All India Radio has blacked out these two items. This is what Mr. I. K. Gujral and his Ministry have been doing. You have rebuked them in the past. In spite of that, Mr. Gujral chooses to behave in this manner.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GUJARAT PANCHAYATS ACT READ WITH CLAUSE (C) (III) OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO GUJARAT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the following Gujarat Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 328

of the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) The Kaira District Local Board Pension Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. KP-125/(74)/PRR DLB (K)-3156-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 10th May, 1974, together with an explanatory note

(ii) The Gujarat Panchayat Service (Classification and Recruitment) (First Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No KP/21 (75) /PNB/3074/11238/TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 28th January, 1975, together with an explanatory note.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (1) above.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the Notifications mentioned at (1) above [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9191/75]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 142(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1975, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9192/75.]

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion. Sir, All India Radio functions.....

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you do like this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice of a motion. Have you seen it?

MR. SPEAKER: This is the last one.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the first one?

MR. SPEAKER: The first one was disposed of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was sent to the Minister. You asked me to wait. I have waited for one week.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have given it to me this morning. I can send it only today and not in advance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg your pardon. How can you function?

MR. SPEAKER: I understand this has already been sent to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How can you function? It was last week.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not come in this. I would again remind the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You should censure the Minister, you should reprimand him.

MR. SPEAKER: He gave it on the 13th. There were two holidays in between. After all, he has to look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is all based on documentary evidence. The creed is in print. The list of business is in print. The proceedings

of the House are in print. There is no evidence to be collected. If he is a gentleman, he should come forward with a statement apologising before the House.....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is an hon. member. I hope he will extend this courtesy to all the other hon. members. He has no business to say whether I am a gentleman or not. I can use the same language. He will not like it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This man...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any member now. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, it has become a part of your daily programme to do like this. After all, once in a while it is all right, but do not make it the very first item everyday like this. After all, you have sent it to me. You should have waited for my reply. Now you tell all sorts of things and direct such remarks against other members. This is wrong.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): It was a proposition, whether Mr. Gujral was a gentleman or not, to which Mr. Gujral reacted.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. After all, if we start questioning who is a gentleman, who is not a gentleman, there is no procedure to settle it. You must make rules as to who is a gentleman and who is not a gentleman so that the House may come to some conclusion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Let us have a ballot.

MR. SPEAKER: You will be the losers;

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You will direct the Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have sent it to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: AIR is an organ of the ruling party.

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much.

All are gentleman in the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about poor Maya who is not here?

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): I am very much here. Mr. Mody could not see me.

MR. SPEAKER: You are all members without any sex.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Neither male nor female?

MR. SPEAKER: No, you are all hon. members. You are not expected to be known by your sex.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:—

(1) The Pondicherry Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 63(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1975.

(2) The Pondicherry Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 64(E), in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9193/75].

GUJARAT GOVERNMENT ORDERS UNDER GUJARAT VACANT LANDS IN URBAN AREAS (PROHIBITION OF ALIENATION) ACT ETC. AND WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SNGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(a) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Orders under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Gujarat Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1972, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(1) Order No. VCT-1474/57062-V, dated 6th December, 1974 in the case of Smt. Indumati Chimanlal Sheth, the Managing Trustee of Seth Sarabhai Maganbhai Trust of Ahmedabad.

(2) Order No. VCT-1474/25096-V, dated 7th December, 1974 in the case of Udaya Ratan Cooperative Housing Society (Proposed) of Ahmedabad.

(3) Order No VCT-1474/95188-V, dated 9th December, 1974 in the case of Shri Jayantilal Bhikhubhai of village Dholka Taluka Dholka in the District of Ahmedabad

(4) Order No. VCT-1473/89046-V, dated 10th December, 1974, in the case of Vatican Park Cooperative Housing Society of village Tatava Taluka Descroi in the District of Ahmedabad.

(5) Order No. VCT-1774/115404-V, dated 10th December, 1974 in the case of Shri Dalsikhbhai Manabhai Thakarda of village Khatamba Taluka Baroda in the District of Baroda.

(6) Order No. VCT-1474/57059-V, dated 20th December, 1974 in the case of Smt. Indumati Chamanlal Sheth of Ahmedabad.

(7) Order No. VCT-1474/57061-V, dated 29th December, 1974 in the case of Smt. Indumati Chimanlal Sheth, Managing Trustee of Vasumati Charity Trust, Ahmedabad.

(8) Order No. VCT-1474/78724-V, dated 20th December, 1974 in the case of Ghantakaran Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., Ahmedabad.

(9) Order No. VCT-1474/113312-V, dated 23rd December, 1974, in the case of Shri Dajibhai Visabhai Rabari of village Dholka, Taluka Dholka in the District Ahmedabad.

(10) Order No. VCT-1774/39004-V, dated 27th December, 1974 in the case of Shri Ganeshnagar Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., Baroda.

(11) Order No. VCT-3075/103898-V, dated 27th December, 1974 in the case of Shri Bhikhubhai Vallabhbhai Desai of village Haripura Taluka Palsana in the District of Surat.

(12) Order No. VCT-1473/733-V, dated 12th January, 1975 in the case of St. Xavier's Education Society, Ahmedabad.

(13) Order No. VCT-2874/71309-V, dated 20th January, 1975 in the case Leuva Patel Kelvani Mandal, Jet-put Taluka Jetpur in the District of Rajkot.

(14) Order No. VCT-3073/87483-V, dated 22-1-75 in the case of Shri Gitanagar Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., Surat.

(15) Order No. VCT-3074/105366-V, dated 29th January, 1975 in the case of Shri Abdulsatar Pirbhai of Village Olpad Tal. Olpad in the District of Surat.

(16) Order No. VCT-1474/57060-V, dated 6th February, 1975 in the case of the Orient Club, Ahmedabad.

(17) Order No. VCT-1474/129673-V, dated 7th February, 1975 in the case of Dariyapur Gujari Vasaht Coop. Housing Society (Proposed) Ahmedabad.

(18) Order No. VCT-2474/117646-V. dated 7/8th February, 1975 in the case of Sahara Cooperative Housing Society (Proposed), Nadiad, Taluka Nadiad in the District of Kaira.

(19) Order No. VCT-1674/103510-V, dated 8th February, 1975 in the case of Gayatri Cooperative Housing Society, Palanpur in the Dist. of Sabarkantha.

(20) Order No. VCT-2874/129923-V, dated 8th February, 1975 in the case of Shri Vali Ali Ganehi of Kuvadva, Tal. Rajkot in the Dist. of Rajkot.

(21) Order No. VCT-1474/87236-V, dated 10th February, 1975 in the case of the Ahmedabad District Cooperative Bank Staff Class IV Employees' Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., Chandlodiya Taluka City in the Dist. of Ahmedabad.

(22) Order No. VCT-2674/13806-V, dated 12th February, 1975 in the case of Sonal Coop. Housing Society Ltd., Mehsana.

(23) Order No. VCT-1474/59872-V dated 13th February, 1975 in the case of the Rajpath Club Ltd., Ahmedabad. Smt. Anandiben Bhogilal Gajjar and Ramaben Bhogilal Gajjar of village Vatva Taluka Dascroi in the District of Ahmedabad.

(23) Order No. VCT-1474/13872-V, dated 13-2-75 in the case of the Rajpath Club Ltd., Ahmedabad.

(24) Order No VCT-1474/23370-V, dated 17-2-75 in the case of Shri Pramukhlal M. Patel of village Acher Taluka City in the District of Ahmedabad.

(25) Order No. VCT-1474/125213-V, dated 19-2-75 in the case of Smt. Anandiben Bhogilal Gajjar and Ramaben Bhogilal Gajjar of village Vatva Taluka Dascroi in the District of Ahmedabad.

(26) Order No. VCT-1574/709806-V, dated 19th February, 1975 in the case of Shri Haribhai Madhavbhai Patel of Amreli.

(27) Order No. VCT-3074/141461-V, dated 21st February, 1975 in the case of Shri Lallubhai Kevalbhai of Olpad Taluka Olpad in the District of Surat,

(28) Order No. VCT-RG/159/74, dated 12th December, 1974 in the case of Anand Mangal Textile, Surat.

(29) Order No. VCT/RG/19/74, dated 18th January, 1975, in the case of Lok Prakashan Ltd., Surat.

(30) Order No. VCT/SR/78/74, dated 31st January, 1975, in the case of Ganesh Textiles, Surat.

(31) Order No. VCT/SR/17/74, dated 1st February, 1975 in the case of Adarsh Minerals and Chemicals Enterprise Ltd., Surat.

(32) Order No. VCT/SR/82/74, dated 7th February, 1975 in the case of application of Sayan Vibhag Sahakari Khan Udyog Mandli Ltd., Sayan, Taluka Olpad in the district, Surat.

(38) Order No. VCT/18/74, dated 11th February, 1975, in the case of Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat.

(34) Order No. VCT/SR/77/74, dated 14th February, 1975 in the case of application of Shri Vinodchandra Rameshchandra of Khatodra Taluka Choryasi, Dist., Surat.

(35) Order No. VCT/SR/384, dated 20th February, 1975, in the case of Baroda Rayon Corporation Limited, Surat.

(36) Order No. VCT/SR/189/7(3), dated 6th December, 1974 in the case of Namrata Industrial Coop. Society, Ahmedabad.

(37) Order No. VCT/SR/183/184/185-186/7(3), dated 12th December, 1974 in the cases of (1) M/s. H. K. Patel & Co., (2) Rajesh Beelife Prod. (3) M/s. Ambesh Engineering, (4) M/s. Madhavlal & Co., Ahmedabad.

[Shri Dalbir Singh]

(38) Order No VCT/SR/178-7(3), dated 12th December, 1974 in the case of Shrevas Shopping Centre Owner's Association, Ahmedabad.

(39) Order No. VCT/SR/182/7(3), dated 12-12-74 in the case of application of Shri V. B. Patel of Vinzol, Taluka Dascroi District, Ahmedabad.

(40) Order No. VCT/SR/135/7(3), dated 13th December, 1974 in the case of Anant Coop. Industrial Estate Limited, Ahmedabad.

(41) Order No. VCT/SR/197/7(3), dated 24th January, 1975, in the case of application of Shri Arvindkumar C. Patel of Ahmedabad.

(42) Order No. Vacant Land case No. 38, dated 13th December, 1974 in the case of Maneja Khandsari Factory, Upleta in the District of Rajkot.

(43) Order No. VCT/Land/Case/No 79, dated 17th December, 1974, in the case of M/s Raokiran Industry, Rajkot.

(44) Order No. VCT/Land/Case/No 28 dated 17-12 74 in the case of M/s. Saurashtra Food and Protiens Ltd., Dhoraji, in the District, Rajkot.

(45) Order No. VCT/Land/Case/No. 39, dated 18th December, 1974, in the case of M/s. Rajesh Khandsary Factory Upleta, District, Rajkot.

(46) Order No. LND/VCT/74, dated 18th December, 1974, in the case of Shri Ramkrishnawala Industries, Limbdi, District, Surendranagar.

(47) Order No. LND/VCT/2-74, dated 18th December, 1974 in the case of Gurukrupa Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Limbdi.

(48) Order No. LND/VCT/3-74, dated 18th December, 1974 in the case of Shri Paramhans Ceramic Industries, Limbdi.

(49) Order No. VCT/WS/4600, dated 20th February, 1975 in the case of Shri Bharat Engineering Works, Surendranagar.

(50) Order No. VCT/SR/26/74, dated 13th December, 1974, in the case of application of Shri K. P. Patel of Bhayali, Taluka, Baroda.

(51) Order No. VCT/SR/37/73, dated 19th December, 1974 in the case of Transpek Industry Pvt. Ltd., Baroda.

(52) Order No. VCT/SR/28/74, dated 31st December, 1974 in the case of application of Shri M. M. Amin of Padra, Distt. Baroda.

(53) Order No. VCT/SR/1/74, dated 4th January, 1975 in the case of Dr C. J. Shah.

(54) Orded No. VCT/SR/67/74, dated 4th January, 1975 in the case of application of Shri J. P. Shah of Baroda.

(55) Order No LND/I/VCT/3873/74, dated 18th December, 1974 in the case of Excel Industries Ltd., Bhavnagar.

(56) Order No. JMN/VCT/Reg. 19/74, dated 4th January, 1975, in the case of Roopchand Chabildas Charitable Trust.

(57) Order No. A/Jamin/VCT, dated 14th February, 1975 in the case of Lokniketan, Ratanpur District, Banaskantha.

(58) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR/234, dated 20th December, 1974 in the case of Gujarat Machinery Manufactures Ltd., Karamsad District, Kaira.

(59) Order No. VCT/SR, dated 28th December, 1974 in the case of application of Shri Rahamansha Doudsha of Mogari Taluka Anand District, Kaira.

(60) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR/287, dated 13th February, 1975, in the case of application of Shri Chhaganbhai Lalubhai of Kapadwanj District, Kaira.

(61) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR/55, dated 13th February, 1975 in the case of application of Shri Narendra Chhotalal of Ode Taluka Anand District, Kaira.

(62) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR/183, dated 13th February, 1975, in the case of Shri Chunilal Manilal Private Limited, Ahmedabad.

(63) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR/294, dated 13th February, 1975 in the case of application of Shri Ranchhodbhai Punambhai and others of Kapadwanj District, Kaira.

(64) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR/43, dated 13th February, 1975 in the case of application of Shri Bhailalbhai Nathabhai Patel of Ode Tal. Anand District, Kaira.

(65) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR/14, dated 13th February, 1975 in the case of application of Shri Bhailalbhai Nathabhai of Ode Taluka Anand District, Kaira.

(66) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR/49, dated 7th February, 1975 in the case of Sardar Patel Education Trust, Anand.

(67) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR/293, dated 17th February, 1975, in the case of M/s. Oswal Machinery and Equipment Co., Vallabh Vidyanagar, Taluka Anand District, Kaira.

(68) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR/50, dated 17th February, 1975, in the case of the Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Limited, Anand.

(69) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR/47, dated 17th February, 1975, in the case of application of Shri Chandrasinh Harisinh Solanki of Anand.

(70) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR/270, dated 17th February, 1975 in the case of M/s. Shah Govindlal Chunilal of Umreth District, Kaira.

(71) Order No. Land/WS/262, dated 18th January, 1975, in the case of M/s. H. R. Kalidas and Co., Codhra District, Panchmahals.

(27) Order No. Land/WS/790,791, dated 1st February, 1975, in the case of M/s. Indian Pharma Caps and Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., of Godhra District, Panchmahals.

(73) Order No. Land/(2)(c)/3026, dated 4th February, 1975, in the case of Agro-Chemical Private Ltd., Junagadh.

(74) Order No. Land/(2)(c)/4865, dated 3rd January, 1975, in the case of Indian Rayon Corporation, Veraval District, Junagadh.

(75) Order No CH/VCT/Rg.7/74, dated 21st December, 1974 in the case of application of Shri Maganbhai Dajibhai Patel of Village Dungri Taluka, Bulsar.

(76) Order No. CH/VCT/Rg. 42/74, dated 9th January, 1975, in the case of application of Shri Seventilal Popatlal Vakheria and others of village Abrama Taluka, Bulsar.

(77) Order No. CH/VCT/Rg. 33/74, dated 31st January, 1975, in the case of Atul Products Limited, Atul Taluka, Bulsar.

(78) Order No. CH/VCT/Rg. 21/1974, dated 10th February, 1975, in the case of Precise Engineering Works, Bulsar.

(79) Order No. CH/VCT/Rg. 41/74, dated 10th February, 1975 in the case of application of Shri Amartlal Khandubhai Desai of Bulsar.

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(80) Order No. CH/VCT/Rg. 19/1974, dated 10th February, 1975 in the case of application of Shri Amartlal Khandubhai Desai of Bulsar.

(81) Order No. CH/VCT/Rg. 20/74, dated 13th February, 1975 in the case of Manav Kalyan Trust, Vijalpore Taluka Navsari District, Bulsar.

(82) Order No. LND/VCT/WS. 6663, dated 24th December, 1974, in the case of Shri Raijibhai Jibhai of Bhadkodra, Taluka Ankleshwar District, Broach.

(83) Order No. LND/VCT/WS, dated 31st December, 1974 in the case of application of Shrimati Taragauri Naginlal Dadhalwala of Ankleshwar District, Broach.

(84) Order No. LND/VCT/WS 6945, dated 8th January, 1975, in the case of application of Shri Ismail Vali Mohmed Kala of Village Kothi Taluka, Broach.

(85) Order No. LND/VCT/WS/7169, dated 8th January, 1975 in the case of Shri Girdharbhai Morarbhai of Ankleshwar District, Broach.

(86) Order No. LND/VCT/WS 319-1, dated 13th January, 1975 in the case of application of Shri Abbasali Huseinali of Ankleshwar District, Broach.

(87) Order No. LND/VCT/WS 3461, dated 13th January, 1975 in the case of application of M/s. Gulam Mohmed Haji Gulam Rasul of Ankleshwar District, Broach.

(88) Order No. LND/VCT/WS 7282, dated 24th January, 1975, in the case of M/s Prithvi Enterprises of Ankleshwar District, Broach.

(89) Order No. LND/VCT/373-A, dated 24th January, 1975, in the case of application of Shrimati Hiraben Manilal Vasava of Village Vejalpur Taluka Broach.

(90) Order No. LND/VCT/WS/1101/SR.58, dated 21st January, 1975, in the case of M/s. Mahavir Chemicals Industries Private Limited, Ahmedabad.

(91) Order No. LND/VCT/WS/5264/WS, 1102, dated 21st February, 1975, in the case of Jagdish Industries, Broach.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the above Orders and (ii) for not laying the Hindi versions thereof. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9194/75].

(c) A copy of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 58(E), in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9195/75].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING IN INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING, BOMBAY FOR 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): On behalf of Shri D. P. Yadav, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1973-74. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9196/75].

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DAMAGE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY BY EARTHQUAKES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi): I call the atteintion of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation

to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon

"Reported extensive damage to life and property by earthquakes in Kinnaur and Lahul Spiti Districts of Himachal Pradesh and the urgent need to provide adequate relief to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for helping the victims'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) An earthquake of unusual intensity visited Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti districts of Himachal Pradesh on the 19th January 1975 The main effect of the earthquake was felt in 23 villages 42 persons lost their lives and another 40 were seriously injured 278 houses were completely destroyed while almost all the remaining houses in the affected areas sustained partial damage A large number of Government buildings drinking water and irrigation channels and roads have also been damaged or destroyed Loss of life also occurred in the cattle and sheep population of the area The total population of the affected villages is below 4 000

Detailed plans for providing emergency relief to the victims were worked out at a meeting taken by the Chief of the Army Staff at Simla on the 21st January 1975, at which representatives of the Army Air Force and Civil Administration were present These plans have since been executed and adequate numbers of tarpaulin tents and blankets as well as necessary food and medical supplies have been made available to the victims of the calamity Special mention must be made of the work done by Air Force helicopters in reaching places which had been cut off by road in rescuing injured persons under very difficult conditions

The State Government are currently engaged in drawing up rehabilitation plans for the affected area These include the adoption of new designs for buildings so that they may be less prone to damage by earthquakes in the future and the repair/restoration of roads, drinking water and irrigation channels They have been asked to send their detailed proposals to the Government of India as early as possible so that these may be discussed with them by a Central Team of officers and decision taken regarding the Central assistance which can be given to the State for their implementation It may be mentioned, in this connection, that the bulk of the reconstruction work will become possible only with the onset of summer and the restoration of disrupted road links

The Central Government are fully aware of the situation caused by the earthquake and shall render all possible assistance to the State Government in rehabilitating the affected population in restoring the public facilities which have been destroyed or damaged and in supplying Himachal Pradesh with whatever additional food the State may require for the sustenance of the affected population till the next crop is harvested in September/October An assurance to this effect has been already given to the State Chief Minister

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह स्वीकार किया है कि 19 जनवरी को जो भूकम्प हिमाचल प्रदेश के किन्नौर और लाहौलस्पीती क्षेत्र में आया, उस से जान-माल का काफी नुक्सान हुआ और वहां का जन-जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया। विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार इस भूकम्प की तीव्रता उस भूकम्प से कम नहीं थी, जो दिसम्बर में पाकिस्तान के उत्तरी क्षेत्र में आया था, जिस के कारण वहां लगभग पांच हजार लोग मरे और काफी संख्या में घायल हुए थे। यदि इस भूकम्प में कम लोग मरे और घायल हुए हैं।—इस वक्तव्य में बताया गया है कि 42 व्यक्ति मरे और 40 व्यक्ति गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुए—, तो उस का

[श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह]

कारण यह है कि एक तो यहां पर बिखरी हुई आबादी है, और दूसरे, यह भूकम्प दिन के वक्त आया, जिस के कारण लोग या तो घर से बाहर थे और या घर से बाहर जाने मे सफल हो गये ।

परन्तु, जैसा कि मत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य मे कहा है, मकानो और दूसरी सम्पत्ति की काफी क्षति पहची है । लगभग तीन सौ मकान बिल्कुल गिर गये हैं, और इस क्षेत्र मे जितने भी मकान हैं, तकरीबन उन सब मे दरारे पड गई हैं, और वे नाकाबिले-रिहायश हो गये है । इसके अलावा पीने के पानी के स्रोत, सिचाई की नहरे और गावो की सडके भी नष्ट हो गई हैं, और उन को दोबारा बनाने की आवश्यकता है । इस के अलावा इस भूकम्प की वजह से बडे-बकरियो और पशु भी भारी सख्या मे मरे हैं ।

यह सारा क्षेत्र लगभग 8 हजार फीट से ले कर 15 हजार फीट तक की ऊचाई पर स्थित है । इसके कारण वहा पर लोगो को तत्काल राहत पहुचान मे काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पडा । उन लोगो को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए जो काम हमारी सेना, वायु सेना, इन्डो-टिबेटन बार्डर पुलिस और दूसरी सेंट्रल और स्टेट एजेन्सीज ने किया, वह बहुत सराहनीय है । विशेषकर हमारी वायु सेना ने लागो को राहत पहुचाने और वहां से जख्मी लोगो को बाहर ले जाने का जो काम किया, वह बहुत सराहनीय है, और मैं वहा की जनता की ओर से वायु सेना के चालको को इस के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हू । मै जानता हू कि उन के सहयोग के बिना यह काम करना मुश्किल था । मुझे स्वय इस क्षेत्र मे जाने का मौका मिला है । मैं ने देखा है कि किस प्रकार हमारी वायु सेना के चालको ने अपनी जान जोखिम मे डाल कर हैलीकाप्टरो को उडाया और लोगो को राहत पहुचाने का काम किया ।

मंत्री महोदय ने वहा हुई क्षति का पूरा विवरण दिया है, लेकिन उन्होंने इस का बात का जिक्र नही किया है कि स्पीती के क्षेत्र मे जो दो विख्यात मौनेस्ट्रीज हैं—की और तावो-, उन को भी इस भूकम्प के कारण क्षति पहची है ।

मैं मत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हू कि इस क्षेत्र मे भूकम्प के कारण जो क्षति हुई है, क्या भारत सरकार उस का जायजा लेने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय टीम भेजने का विचार कर रही है या नही । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने उन लोगो को राहत पहुचाने के लिए केन्द्र से तीन करोड रुपये की सहायता मागी है या नही , यदि हा, तो, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को यह राशि उपलब्ध करेगी, ताकि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार उन लोगो को राहत पहुचाने, उन के पुनर्वास और टूटी हुई सडको, नहरो और पीने के पानी के चश्मो की व्यवस्था करने के लिए उस धन का प्रयोग कर सके ।

मै यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार की ओर तावे मोनेस्ट्राज का हुई क्षति का मूल्याकन करने के लिए आर्केलाजिकल डिपार्टमेंट की एक टीम वहा भेजेगी, जो जा कर यह देखे कि उन को क्या नुक्सान पहुचा है और किस प्रकार उन की मरम्मत आदि की जा सकती है ।

SHRI ANNASAHE P SHINDE It is true that the intensity of the earthquake was more than that which occurred on the Pakistan side, but very quick steps were taken by the Himachal Pradesh Government and the Army Headquarters as mentioned by the hon Member himself The immediate need was to provide medical aid to the population and to provide food because the area is covered by snow Quick action has been taken, and the Government of India have assured the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh that all the food requirements

till the harvest season will be met fully as far as this affected region is concerned.

The hon. Member referred to the Monasteries. The Archaeological Survey of India will undertake all the repair work, and they will incur all the expenditure because they are very important Monasteries, they are very Important archaeological and historical monuments in our country.

We are in consultation with the Himachal Pradesh Government, and we have asked them to submit their proposals for Central assistance, and all their proposals will be scrutinised with full sympathy by the Government of India.

As far as communications are concerned, mostly National Highway No. 22, which connects the Tibet border, is involved in this area. The Government of India would incur all the expenditure for restoring the communications, but the hon. Members will appreciate that this is winter and the area is covered by snow. Government will have to wait for some time for taking up all these activities, but the Government of India will not shirk its responsibility for taking up the restoration of communications and the repair and maintenance of roads in this area. The State Government naturally will submit its schemes for repairs and maintenance of the roads

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): I was listening to the statement made by the hon. Minister and I was surprised he has not made any reference to the tremors which took place as late as 13th March. For his information, I wish to state that I have collected some information from the newspapers and I shall mention it. On March 6, there were 3 tremors in Sumdoh area—one of severe intensity and two mild. A panchayat bhavan collapsed under heavy snow. On March 7, 6 tremors took place, 2 of sever intensity and 4 mild. There was also heavy snowfall. On March 8, in Leo area a high intensity tremor hit the region. The Pooh area also had a mild tremor. On March 10, Kaza, the sub-divisional headquarters of Spiti and Pooh were rocked again with a mild tremor. While Kaza experienced tremor at 8.20 AM, Pooh got the shocks around 9 AM. On March 13, a severe earthquake rocked about 12 villages of Shangala Valley of Kinaur district and Pooh in H.P. sending huge boulders thundering down the hillside. During 15 hours, the area experienced 29 tremors. The first to die was an Indo-Tibetan Border Police jawan near Kacham when a boulder hit him. The Hindustan-Tibet Road which was partially cleared up a few days ago has been blocked again at several points. There was a succession of snowfall, avalanches and boulder-falling. The Karcham-Sangla road also was blocked. These are the serious situations taking place there but the hon. Minister has referred only to what was happening before January 19. Even with regard to that, the press reports indicate that there were tremors and earthquake as early as 3rd January. I think it is rather unfair not to have given an exhaustive report of what happened in this beautiful State which happens to be the summer capital of this country. It is not enough to say that the area is prone to heavy snowfall. In advanced countries adequate measures are taken to meet such situations in snowbound areas. I would, therefore, suggest that the Government should immediately come forward with certain steps to prevent the recurrence of these things. For instance, telecommunication equipment for high-speed transmission of weather forecasting information and a computer for data processing should be set up in this area. The World Meteorological Organisation have initiated programmes, known as world weather watch programme. They collect all these data. Computers give the data sufficiently early so that earthquakes can be forecast sufficiently early and people can be evacuated to safer places. These things are done in advanced countries. We cannot say

[Dr. Henry Austin]

this is a snow-bound area and so we cannot do anything. We appreciate the relief operations undertaken by the army, air force and other voluntary organisations. But I would say that some more effort should be made in this regard. For instance, when we had a cyclone in Vizag, immediately efforts were made and they had a cyclone tracking apparatus set up in Vizag. Similarly, earth tremors tracking installations are available with the World Meteorological Organisation and they have launched a world weather watching programme. So, their services should be availed of.

In this calamity 40 persons have lost their lives and 40 persons have received severe injuries. 23 villages have been affected. After the earth tremors began on 3rd March, till 13th March, as many as 12 villages have been affected. The impact was felt in Simla and other areas. Therefore, adequate arrangements should be made in this regard.

Coming to relief operation, the Rehabilitation Advisory Committee met under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Shri Y. S. Parmar, and it has made some suggestions like the construction of earthquake and cold proof houses, construction of irrigation canals for supply of water and so on. Effective steps should be taken by the Central Government to meet this situation. These are not situations which cannot be controlled, as I said earlier. Our universities and colleges should offer courses in meteorology, as is done in advanced countries.

Then, voluntary organisations should be persuaded to go there and render help. It is true that members of voluntary organisations like Red Cross and BSS have gone there and worked in sub-zero temperature. It is good that the BSS organisation has been revived under the leadership of Shri G. L. Nanda. We should encourage and persuade organisations like the BSS to go there and undertake relief operations. Therefore, I would request the hon. Speaker to ask the Minister to take effective steps.

I want to thank the Speaker for allowing us to raise the strike in the Vellore Medical Hospital which has been immediately called off. In the same way, this is an equally important, if not more important problem. I am sure, Sir, if you take interest and request the Minister to take immediate steps, this situation can be met.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would welcome any suggestions in this respect. The hon. Member is a very knowledgable person and he must have his own experience. As he knows, when major earthquakes occur, the subsequent tremors continue for some time. So, what is happening is not something unusual, though it is tragic, particularly in this area, which is engulfed by snow. We are aware that subsequent tremors are causing damage and hardship to the people.

As for as earthquake forecasting methods are concerned, I do not know to what extent they are fool-proof because, despite the technological advance all the world over, earthquakes do occur and they do cause damage. Anyhow, this is a suggestion for action by the hon. Member. We will take note of the suggestion. We will consult experts and see what can be done.

As far as relief measures are concerned, the most important thing is rushing immediately help to the people, specially food and medicine. That has been done. As far as the construction of weather-proof and earthquake proof houses is concerned, the Himachal Pradesh Government have appointed a technical expert to go into this. We shall await the recommendations of that expert committee. We have already suggested to the Himachal Pradesh Government that they should explore the possibility of getting substantial sums of money from the LIC for this purpose. We are awaiting suggestions from them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय हिमाचल प्रदेश मे भूकम्प 19 जनवरी को आया था लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि नई दिल्ली तक उसका धक्का पहुचने मे इतना समय लग गया कि अब 17 मार्च को यह प्रश्न यहाँ उठा है और हम उस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इसके लिये हमे राजा वीरभद्र सिंह जी को जरूर बधाई देनी होगी कि वे इस मामले को इस रूप मे यहा ले आये।

आपको याद होगा–पहले तो यह शिकायत हुई थी कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण मे इस भूकम्प का कोई जिक्र ही नहीं किया बाद मे प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने उसका प्रक्षालन किया और भूकम्प पीडितो के साथ सहानुभूति प्रकट की और अब इतनी देर के बाद ध्यान-आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर मे यह वक्तव्य दिया जा रहा है

मैं जानना चाहता—क्या किन्नौर और लाहौल-स्पिति की भूकम्प की घटना एक अकेली घटना है या इसके साथ कोई जुडा हुआ सूत्र भी है जो पहले काराकरम फिर किन्नौर तत्पश्चात गढवाल बाद मे कारगिल और मानिहारी तक भूकम्प के धक्के अनुभव कराने मे कारणीभूत हुआ। क्या हमारे विशेषज्ञो ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि इस भूकम्प का केन्द्र कहा है और क्या इस भूकम्प का और भी अधिक विस्तार होने की सम्भावना है? इन भूकम्पो के धक्के क्या केवल पहाडी इलाको तक ही सीमित रहेंगे या गगा-जमना के प्रदेशों मे भी किसी भूकम्प की आशा कर रहे है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस तरफ तो रोज आते ने।

एक माननीय सदस्य लुधियाना मे भी आया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लुधियना मे भूकम्प नही था साइक्लोन था।

श्री बरवा ा सिंह (होशियारपूर) साइक्लोन का भी कोई इन्तज म होना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरी समझ में नही आता कि कृषि और सिचाई मत्री भकम्प से कहा से टकरा गये या फिर भूकम्प का जिम्मा भी उन्होने अपने ऊपर लिया है। मै जानना चाहता हू कि केन्द्रीय सरकार मे कोई ऐसा विभाग है या नही जो भकम्प के सबंध मे—सौ फीसदी सही भविष्यवाणी तो मैं नही मानता—लेकिन कुछ सकेत दे सके कि भूकम्प की आशका है और लोग उसके लिये तैयार रहे?

दूसरी बात मै यह जानना चाहता हू —पता नही मत्री महोदय को इसकी जानकारी होगी या नही—क्या यह सच है कि 3 फरवरी को भकम्प के आने के बाद चीन का एक हवाई जहाज उस इलाके मे आया जिसने हमारी वायु सीमा का उल्लघन किया और वह पर फोटो लिये? उस इलाके मे जो हमारे जवान तैनात थे आकाश खुला होने के कारण उन्होने उस हवाई जहाज को देखा था। मत्री महोदय शायद यह कहेंगे रक्षा मत्रालय को इसकी जानकारी हो गी। इसीलिये मैने पूछा था कि कृषि का भूकम्प से क्या सम्बन्ध है? मैं चाहता हू कि मत्री महोदय इसकी जानकारी एकत्र करे।

तीसरी बात—यह अभी तक स्पष्ट नही है कि हिमाचल सरकार ने आपसे कितनी आर्थिक सहायता मागी है और आप कितनी आर्थिक सहायता उन्हे देने जा रहे हैं? इनके उत्तर के अन्तिम परिच्छेद मे जो कुछ कहा गया है वह पढ़ने लायक है—

"केन्द्रीय सरकार भूकम्प से पैदा हुये स्थिति से पूरी तरह से सजग है।" इस सजग शब्द का क्या मतलब है? भूकम्प कब आयेगा—क्या इसके लिये आप सतर्कता से बैठे हैं? आगे कहते हैं—"इससे प्रभावित आबादी के पुनर्वास भूकम्प के परिणामस्वरूप नष्ट या क्षतिग्रस्त हुई सार्वजनिक सुविधाओ को बहाल करने और सितम्बर।अक्तूबर मे काटी जाने वाली अगली

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

फसल तक भूकम्प से प्रभावित आबादी के लिये आवश्यक अतिरिक्त खाद्य सामग्री आदि की सप्लाई करके राज्य सरकार की हर सम्भव सहायता करेगी।" इस सम्बन्ध मे मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई नोट आपके सामने रखी है यदि रखी है तो वह क्या है और आप उसे कहां तक पूरा करने जा रहे हैं—इसके बारे में पूरी जानकारी दीजिये ?

जो आंकड़े आये है—उनसे पता चलता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के सहायता कोष से जो सहायता दी गई है--वह बिलकुल अपर्याप्त है—2 लाख रुपये की जो मदद आपने इनको दी है कुछ राज्य सरकारों से उनको इस से कहीं अधिक मदद मिली है। कुल मिलाकर केन्द्र हिमाचल को क्या सहायता देने जा रहा है—इसके बारे में सदन को विश्वास में लिया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, the hon. Member himself knows that there have been a series of earthquakes in this region, both on Pakistan side—there is no authentic information with us—and also on Tibet side and China side. Our Himalayan region is affected. Where actually is the epicentre of earthquake, it is very difficult for me to say now off-hand. If any information is available with the experts, perhaps, it may be possible for me to give it to the hon. Member.

The hon. Member has asked why my Ministry has come in. According to the allocation of business, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is supposed to deal with problems arising out of natural calamities. Once a natural calamity occurs, relief to the affected population by way of supplies of food, etc., is to be undertaken. Therefore, my Ministry has undertaken this responsibility.

About the violation of air space, I would only pass on the information given by the hon. Member to the Defence Ministry, and they will attend to the national interest if there is any violation. I am not in possession of facts as far as this aspect is concerned.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आप से इस को केन्द्र भी पूछते है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can only say after consulting the exports..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कह सकते हैं—जहां बैठे है, उस के नीचे है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: He may be in a better position to say that.

The Himachal Pradesh Government has asked for assistance to the extent of Rs. 3 crores. A substantial assistance has already been rendered by the provision of tents, food, medica supply, etc., and the Army Headquarters and the Air Headquarters are incurring very heavy expenditure in this regard. As I have submitted earlier, in this area, the most important and expensive item is the maintenance of road, National Highway No. 22, which links the Tibet border with the plains of India and the Himalayan ranges. As far as that expenditure is concerned, the Government of India would foot the bill on the construction of this road. As far as relief operations are concerned, the Chief Minister has asked for Rs. 3 crores. But we have asked him to give a detailed plan of operations and on receiving the scheme, the Government of India will examine to what extent the assistance can be given.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष जी, भूकम्प पीड़ितों से सारे देश को सहानुभूति है। जैसा अभी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा—मुझे को भी थोड़ा सा अजीब सा लग रहा है—हिमाचल प्रदेश के भूकम्प के बारे में उत्तर आ रहा है—कृषि मंत्रालय की

तरफ से। मंत्री महोदय ने यह तो बतलाया है कि नैचुरल कंसेमिटीज उन के जिम्मे है, इस लिए जवाब दे रहे हैं। भूकम्प के सम्बन्ध मे बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें थी--चाहे इस मामले मे हमारी साइंस एडीवेंट है या नही है--लेकिन उन का उत्तर ऐसे विशेषज्ञों की तरफ से आना, जो इस सब्जैक्ट को जानकारी रखते हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वे विशेषज्ञ इन के नीचे हैं या दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे हैं, फिर भी इस सिलसिले मे कुछ कोआर्डिनेटेड इन्फर्मेशन आने की जरूरत थी।

दूसरी बात--इस बयान मे यह इन्फर्मेशन तो दी गई है कि 42 आदमी मरे और 40 जख्मी हुए, लेकिन कितना नुकसान हुआ कितने मकान गिरे, कितनी सड़के तबाह हुई - इन सब बातो का डिटेल्ड ब्यारा नही दिया गया है। हम चाहते है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरफ से जो माग आई है उस पर जल्दी से सहानुभूतिपूर्वक गौर किया जाना चाहिए वह रेड-टैप की शिकार न हो और उन की पूरी मदद की जाए। यह भी देखने की बात है कि पहले यह भूकम्प पाकिस्तान मे आया, उस के बाद यहा आ।--जैसा अभी बाजपेयी जी ने कहा था--इस का केन्द्र कहा है? हमारे विशेषज्ञो के लिए मालूम करना सम्भव है या नही है या कहा तक सम्भव है, मै कह नही सकता लेकिन क्या चार-पाच सालो मे इस के लिए कोई एडवास इन्फर्मेशन आ सकती है या नही--इस के लिए हमारे पास क्या अरेन्जमेन्ट्स है, क्या पौसिबिलिटी हो सकती है। जैसा आज दूसरी दुनिया मे सम्भव है उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए रिलीफ के एगिल से हमारे यहा कोई अरेन्जमेन्ट्स किये जा सकते है।

दूसरी बात--जो भूकम्प प्रोन एरियाज हैं, वे कौनसे है? मैंने अखबार मे पढा था कि दिल्ली भी भूकम्प प्रोन एरिया है--अगर यह सही है तो यहा जो पुराने मकान बने हुए हैं उन को गिराया नही जा सकता, भूकम्प ही मकान गिराते हैं, लेकिन जो नये मकान बनते है क्या उन मे कोई ऐसी प्रोकाशन ली जायगी जिस से उन पर भूकम्प का असर न हो। वैसे तो इस हाउस मे कभी-कभी भूकम्प आता रहता है--उस के लिए पता कीजिए कि सैन्टर कौन है, ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी हैं या वाजपेयी जी है या कौन है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: Some hon Members like Mr Bhagat also sometimes take an explosive attitude and we welcome very much such an explosion

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) He is a very intelligible person, Sir

MR SPEAKER For the first time, Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu is admiring you.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE. With regard to the technique of recording earthquakes the epicentres are normally recorded That is, the main centres of earthquake can be recorded and normally they are immediately forecast as to how many miles away the epicentre lies, etc Of course I have not got that information with me at the moment

With regard to the earthquake-prone areas now what is happening in our country is that the experience of the last few years has shown that many new areas also have become prone to earthquakes For instance, there was an earthquake in Koyna in Maharashtra, of a high intensity So, new areas are becoming earthquake-prone and it is very difficult to make a forcast Though the experts are expressing the view that it may be possible, I do not know how far this can be relied upon

The hon Member has made a very important suggestion regarding housing in earthquake-prone areas For instance in Japan, due to the recurrence of earthquakes, they have now evolved a technique of constructing houses which will minimise the damages by earthquake. The Himachal Pradesh Government has done a

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

very right thing in appointing an expert committee to go into this problem and I am sure the new houses that may come up in the earthquake-ravaged areas will be mostly based on the suggestions of this committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave notice of a matter that I wanted to raise. I want to bring to your kind attention the reported statement made by Mr. C. Subramaniam that no further drought relief assistance will be released from the Central funds to Tamil Nadu...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. What is wrong with you? Everytime you get up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am raising this matter under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anything today under Rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not been told anything. I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Only when you are allowed, you are informed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:*

MR. SPEAKER: Not a word of what he says will go on record.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: May be, but there is a proper procedure. He cannot get up everytime.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a written notice at 10 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: We inform only those whose notices are admitted. This was not negatived. So, I can raise it.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot monopolise the time of the House.

आप के रूल्स, प्रोसीजर बने हैं, उस के मुताबक चलना चाहिए। यह तो नहीं होना चाहिए कि जिसका मर्जी जब आये खड़ा हो जाए। क्या मजाक बना रखा है?

12.54 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO A SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION ON S.Q. No. 187 *RE.* STEPS TAKEN UNDER S.F.D.A. AND M.F.A.L. SCHEME IN WEST BENGAL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): While answering a supplementary on Starred Question No. 187 in the Lok Sabha on 3-3-1975 by Shri B. V. Naik I had stated:

"These are administrative agencies established under the Registration of Societies Act at the district level and therefore, these agencies, which are implementing agencies and associated agencies are advisory boards on which small and marginal farmers can be got included. I shall draw the attention of the State Government to this particular aspect."

The correct reply to the supplementary question would be:—

"These are agencies established under the Registration of Societies Act at the district level. These agencies are coordinating and implementing organisations and have two representatives of Small and Marginal Farmers who are beneficiaries theselves, on the Governing Body. They are nominated by the State Governments. In addition, a representative of Scheduled Caste Small and Marginal Farmers is also taken on the Governing Body of these Agencies as a special invitee. This pattern is being followed for all the projects in the country.

*Not recorded.

12.56 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants *in respect of the Budget* (General) for 1974-75.

12.57 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE* DISAPPROVAL OF THE TRUST LAWS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1975 AND TRUST LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मै निवेदन कर रहा था कि सरकार की दोषपूर्ण आर्थिक नीतियो के कारण मुद्रास्फीति बढी है, बाजार मे चीजो के दाम बढे है। भले ही सरकार के कथनानुसार कुछ समय के लिए चीजो के दाम गिरे हो, लेकिन दाम फिर तेजी से बढ रहे है। इसलिए सरकार का यह दावा कि उस के विभिन्न वित्तीय प्रतिबन्धो के कारण चीजो के दाम बाजार मे गिर रहे है, सही नही है। इसी प्रकार से यूनिट ट्रस्ट के बारे मे सुविधाये देने के बाद सरकार यह दावा करे कि उस की वित्तीय स्थिति सुधरेगी, मैं नही समझता हू कि ऐसे कोई लक्षण दिखाई देते है। जो जो सरकार ने प्रतिबन्ध लगाये है, जैसे डिविडेड के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया तो हम ने उस समय ही कहा था इस से बाजार मे कोई फर्क नही पडेगा वही स्थिति खडी हो रही है इससे आर्थिक सकट और बढा है। लेकिन सरकार ने उस समय हमारी बात को स्वीकार नही किया था। जब कि हुआ वही जो हमने आशका प्रकट की थी। कर्मचारियो के वेतन आय और लाभाश को रोकने का जो सरकार ने तरीका अपनाया उससे यूनिट ट्रस्ट की स्थिति खराब ही हुई है और साथ ही बैको के लेन-देन पर भी बुरा असर पडा है, और आज उन की स्थिति ठीक नही कही जा सकती है। जयद्यपि उन बैको ने अपने ब्याज की दरे बढा कर लोगो को पैसा जमा करने की ओर आकर्षित करने की चेष्ठा जरूर की है। फिर भी लोग बैको मे अपना पैसा जमा नही कर रहे है जितना कि वह करना चाहते थे या ऐसे उपायो के पूर्व जिस प्रकार जमा हो रहा था अब वह स्थिति नही है।

अपने अध्यादेश के जरिए यूनिट ट्रस्ट के बारे मे, आय-कर के विषय मे कुछ सुविधायें प्रदान की है। लेकिन यूनिटस की बिक्री अच्छी नही हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि जनवरी से लेकर अब तक कितने प्रतिशत बिक्री बढी है? मेरी जानकारी मे कोई बढोतरी नही हुई। इसलिए यह कहना कि हमारे कदम से यूनिट ट्रस्ट की बिक्री बढेगी, ठीक नही है। और इसीलिए मैने कहा है कि यूनिट ट्रस्ट की बिक्री पर कोई अच्छा असर नही पडने वाला है। आज साधारण यूनिट धारक को कोई आकर्षण नही है। आपकी आर्थिक नीतिया ही दोषपूर्ण है। आप के ग्रोथ रेट की क्या दशा है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि लाभाश पर प्रतिबन्ध यदि आपने वापस लिया तो ये सुविधाये भी वापस लेंगे?

शेयर बाजार की स्थिरता का आप ने उल्लेख जरूर किया है, और जैसा आप ने व्याख्यात्मक कारणो मे बताया है कि "कम्पनियो ने (लाभाश पर अस्थायी प्रतिबन्ध) अधिनियम 1974 के अन्तर्गत लाभाश के रूप मे देय मुनाफे के वितरण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है जिस का फल यह हुआ कि शेयरो की कीमते गिर गई है और सामान्य शेयरो पर लाभाश की दरो मे कमी हो गई है"। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि शेयर बाजार कभी गिरता है और कभी ऊपर उठता है। और इसलिए यह कहना कि शेयर बाजार मे स्थिरता आयी

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

है, सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह सब सरकार की नीतियों तथा आर्थिक स्थिति पर निर्भर करता है।

नव भारत टाइम्स में साफ बताया गया है :

"केन्द्रीय बजट को औद्योगिक अनुकूल बताकर समर्थन करने वाले भी खामोश हो गए क्योंकि बजट का असर धीरे-धीरे रंग ला रहा है। पता चला है कि कौरपोरेट सैक्टर में सभी कारखानेदार वित्तीय संकट से ग्रस्त हैं इसलिये वे 16 प्रतिशत तक ब्याज का लोभ दिखा कर धन-विनियोजको को आकर्षित करने में लगे हुए हैं।" तो बैंक की दरें बढ़ा कर सरकार चाहती है कि लोगों से अधिक पैसा जमा के रूप में हासिल करे। लेकिन लोग फिर भी आकर्षित नहीं हो रहे हैं। साथ ही सरकार जो डिविडेंड के बारे में पुनर्विचार की बात करती है, उस पर भी सरकार ने ठीक से विचार विनिमय नहीं किया है। साथ ही यह भी बताया गया कि लाभांश कानून पर सरकार विचार करने वाली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लाभांश कानून में आप कौन से संशोधन करने वाले है? और यूनिट्स पर किसी प्रकार का लाभ या सुविधायें देने के कारण आप की कुछ हालत सुधरेगी, यह मैं नही जानना चाहूं। और वैसा प्रत्यक्ष में दिखाई भी नही देता जिस लाभांश पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था उस समय हम लोगों ने कहा था कि यूनिट ट्रस्ट के कार्य पर, उसकी बिक्री पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा और कुल मिलाकर आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने वाली नहीं है। लेकिन आप ने इस बात को उस समय स्वीकार नहीं किया था। लेकिन आज वही बात सामने आ रही है। इस लिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव का निरमुमोदन करता हूं। जो आर्थिक गिरावट आयी है और यूनिट्स की जो बिक्री कम हुई है आज छोटे-छोटे यूनिट धारक परेशान है। उनके हित में क्या कानून जा रहे हैं। आप क्या डिविडेंड बढ़ा रहें है। यह स्थिति तब तक नहीं सुधर सकती जब तक सरकार अपनी आर्थिक दोषपूर्ण नीतियों को ठीक नहीं करती है। और जब तक अपनी दोषपूर्ण आर्थिक नीतियों को आप ठीक नहीं करते तब तक आप कोई भी कदम उठायें, उस का कोई लाभ आप को नहीं होने वाला है। वर्तमान में किये गये उपायों से तो बड़े पूंजीपति ही लाभान्वित हुए हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रख्यापित अध्यादेश का निमुमोदन करता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That the House disapproves of the Trust Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 1975 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 7th January, 1975."

13 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

Sir, when the Parliament was not in session, an ordinance was promulgated on the 7th January, 1975 amending the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963. A statement indicating the circumstances which necessitated the promulgation of the Trust Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 has already been laid on the Table of the House. Hon'ble Members are aware that the Unit Trust of India was established in 1964 with an initial capital of Rs. 5 crores to promote public savings through the sale of units. The total net sale of units by U.T.I upto 30th June, 1974 was of the order of Rs. 152 crores. The annual accretion to the unit capital during the year 1973-74, i.e. between July, 1973 and June, 1974 was Rs. 30.3 crores and the repurchases were of the order of Rs. 3.7 crores only, resulting in a net accretion of Rs. 26.6 crores during the year. The total fresh sale of units during the period from July, 1974 to December, 1974 was of the order of Rs. 9.81 crores as against Rs. 23.0 crores during the same period in the previous year. The

purchase of units by the Unit Trust had amounted to about Rs. 16.35 crores during the said period as against the figure of Rs. 2.0 crores only in the corresponding period in the previous year. Hence the net accretion to the unit capital during the period from July to December, 1974 was minus Rs. 6.54 crores as against plus Rs. 21.00 crores during the same period in the previous year, resulting in a shortfall in resources of the order of Rs. 27.54 crores at a time when the resources are very badly needed for productive investment.

The spurt in redemption of units by the unit holders and reluctance on the part of investors to make further investment in the units was primarily due to the following reasons:—

(a) Consequent to an increase in the Bank rate, there has been a corresponding rise in the interest rates on bank deposits and the high rates of interest offered by companies on deposits.

(b) Owing to the restrictions imposed on the distribution of profits by way of dividends by companies the money invested by UTI in equity shares was expected to yield a lesser return which had caused uncertainty in the minds of unit holders whether UTI will be able to maintain its rate of dividend.

If the trend of redemption of units would not have been checked, it would have caused a serious impact on the liquidity of Unit Trust and it would have been forced to sell a part of its investment in equity and preference shares for payment to the unit holders which would have further depressed the capital market. To improve the liquidity of the Unit Trust of India and to curb the disinvestment of units by the unit holders and to promote fresh investment in units, the following long-term remedial measures were considered necessary which were incorporated in the Ordinance promulgated in 7th January, 1975.

(a) Relief in income tax under Section 80L of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 to the extent of Rs. 2000 for income from units over and above the existing limit of Rs. 3000.

(b) Relief in wealth-tax to the extent to Rs. 25,000 invested in units over and above the existing limit under Section 5 of the Wealth-Tax Act, 1957.

(c) Declaring the units to be trustee securities under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

(d) Permitting nominations by the unit holders in respect of units held by them and providing that the amount shall vest and be payable to the nominee.

The initial reaction of the Ordinance has been encouraging. The fresh sale of units has shown a considerable increase viz., Rs. 52 lakhs in January, 1975, and Rs. 69 lakhs in February, 1975 as against the average monthly sale of Rs. 22 lakhs during the period from August to December, 1974. It has also helped in curbing the resale of units by the unit holders which has declined from monthly average of Rs 300 lakhs during August-December, 1974 to about Rs. 170 lakhs in January, 1975 and Rs. 100 lakhs in February, 1975. The Ordinance has, therefore, helped in improving the liquidity of Unit Trust of India.

Clause 3 of the Bill seeks to insert a new section prohibiting the use of words "Unit Trust", "Unit" or "Units", as part of name of any person other than the Unit Trust of India.

Clause 4 of the Bill seeks to amend section 14 of the Unit Trust of India Act so that the Chairman is eligible for re-appointment on the expiry of his term of office.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

Clause 6 of the Bill seeks to make a minor verbal alteration with a view to make it more explicit.

Some verbal alterations of the drafting nature have also been made in clauses 5 and 7 of the Bill.

Sir, the present Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance issued on 7th January, 1975 subject to changes which are of a consequential or procedural or clarificatory nature by an Act of Parliament. I request the House to unanimously accept the Bill.

Sir, I move.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Sir, I would like to say a few words in connection with this Bill. Sir, for some time past, Mr. Subramaniam, our Finance Minister, was denying the fact that there is recession in the industry and in the economic progress of our country. Sir, he was just denying the fact of recession which has been brought about as a result of the policy pursued by the Government so far.

Sir, from our side, we have been, since along time, saying that the measures taken by the Government of India for the industrial development of the country would not bring beneficial results to the people of India On the other hand, it has been strengthening only the monopolists who have grown after the dawn of Independence and who have been strengthening their position more and more in all sorts of ways It has been proved today that a few monopoly houses are dictating terms to the Government and the Government willy nilly are gradually moving in the path chalked out by the monopolists who have now amassed enough wealth in our country. Therefore, we had said and we still say that unless you curb the monopolists and unless you do away with their economic and political power, which is derived from their economic power, there can be no industrial development in the country.

We have been saying that in the public sector also, the benefits of the public sector have been accruing to the big monopoly houses who have amassed enough fortune during the last 26-27 years. Now, Sir, our advice was considered to be utopian and Government went on pursuing its policy which has resulted in this recession. In this House, we have discussed certain points in regard to production. We have shown and we have proved that production is being hampered by the industrialists who try to curtail production in order to raise their profit margin. Sir, in regard to cloth and in regard to many other things, it has been proved that there is artificial scarcity created by the monopolists. In regard to drugs, it has been proved here and it has been admitted by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals that in some respects, there has been artificial scarcity of drugs. As a result of that, prices of drugs, as of other commodities, went up and this vicious circle created by the policy of the Government of India has resulted in the economic recession.

Now in order to find a way out of this economic recession, what are the proposals in this Bill? It is said:

"The amendments envisage the grant of further relief from income tax to the extent of Rs. 2,000 for income from units over and above the existing limit of Rs. 3,000... and also provide for further exemption upto Rs. 25,000 from wealth tax on investments in units..."

This is the same line of policy pursued earlier. What was the percentages of units purchased by ordinary people, lower middle class people, upper middle class people, big business

magnates and others? I am sure these figures will reveal very interesting things. As far as my information goes, most of the units have been purchased by people below a certain level, who are not big people, who are not monopolists. Secondly, who are the people who are selling units back to the UTI; who are repurchasing them? These two facts will reveal very interesting things. They will show that mostly the middle class people who had purchased these units are selling them. Why? Mainly because the bank interest the ordinary citizen can get on his deposit is much higher than the dividend declared by UTI. Whereas UTI gives a dividend of 8.50 per cent, the ordinary bank rate is 10 per cent. Not only that, under some other schemes and calculations, it goes up to 11 per cent, 12 per cent and under some new schemes introduced by banks, even to 15 or 16 per cent Therefore, why should ordinary middle class people purchase these units? Why should they not sell their units to UTI? The only thing introduced here is to give an incentive to big business by exempting from wealh tax a certain amount and by increasing the limit of exemption from income tax from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000.

13.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, I would suggest that unless the Finance Ministry thinks in a different way, this position cannot be improved. After six months or so, the Minister will have agin to come here and say, 'No, no a further incentive has to be given to the big business so that they can invest in these units' I could understand if the Government were to make some improvement in the rate of dividend. Then there would not have been this drain from UTI and they would have mobilised much more resources for investment in shares and other things. Only giving a certain incentive to big business would not improve the situation.

think there is no need to bring in any amendment. Government should reconsider the whole position and try to see that really an attempt is made to mobilise small savings also. I know the middle class people today under the very serious limitations of economic recession, high prices and other things are trying to invest in banks and other institutions. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to go into depth of the thing and see how such relief is to be given to the smaller people who are investing in the Unit Trust.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I should like to point out that these amendments had been brought in without due consideration to all the aspects of the situation. It is stated that an Ordinance was promulgated to arrest a fall in the sale of units. According to the amendment, investors in unit will get exemption upto Rs. 5,000 with regard to income-tax and with regard to wealth tax, there will be a further exemption of Rs. 25,000 over and above the present exemption of Rs. 1,50,000, if the additional income accrues solely from units It is true that even after a decade of operations, the UTI has been unable to make its units attractive enough on their merits. With the interest rate of Rs. 8 per cent on a one year fixed deposit in banks, the units have lost whatever attraction they had, with the result that during the first half of the year 1974, sale of units was low. The sale of units was affected because of the extravagant terms offered by some corporate managements in their anxiety to secure funds for their operations, circumventing the credit squeeze. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, they say that there was a spurt in the redemption of units issued by the UTI causing a surious impact on the liquidity of the UTI. To curb this trend and to provide incentive for fresh investments in Units of the PTI, the President promulgated an Ordinance on the 7th January, 1975 amend-

[Shri Noorul Huda]

ing the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 and the Indian Trusts Act, 1882. Will it achieve the purpose? The proposed exemption in our view is a piecemeal solution. It should not lead to complacency on the part of the UTI. Previously also income from UTI was not subject to income-tax and capital gains tax. But the UTI did not utilise those concessions. Apart from that, because certain corporate agencies could offer extravagant terms to circumvent the credit squeeze and other operations, this problem of the Unit Trust had sprung up.

The beneficiaries from this amendment would be those on the periphery of the Wealth-Tax with relatively large amounts of investments, and the middle class for which the Unit Trust was claimed principally to have been set up will not be benefited. There is no incentive for the middle class investors and the whole purpose for which these amendments have been brought forward would fail because the present policies of the Government of India are directed towards the interests of the big moneyholders. Recently also there have been various allegations of corruption and malpractices indulged in by the big companies, but the Government of India have not been able to curb them up till now.

As the previous speaker has pointed out, these amendments would not bring about any good. The Government of India should think over the matter so that the malpractices of the corporate sector, the big monopolists and capitalists are curbed, so that the middle class investors can be given some relief and can get a remunerative rate on their investment.

I oppose the Bill.

SHRI B V. NAIK (Kanara): The Unit Trust of India was started in 1964 and it completed 10 years of its existence by 1973-74. The Annual Administrative Report for 30th June, 1974 states that industrial investment hardly showed any improvement during the year and that the details relating to industrial licences and letters of intent issued during 1973 suggests that fresh private industrial investments continued to be sluggish. The investment during 1973 was about Rs. 75 crores while the investment during 1974 was about Rs. 73 crores. As compared to that, unprecedented boom conditions prevailed in the stock market during the year.

The Finance Ministry has gone to the extent of trying to salvage the Unit Trust by means of an ordinance. I do not think that the Unit Trust would have busted wihin a period of 15 days particularly when it is backed by the Central Bank of the country, namely the Reserve Bank of India. I think it does not speak well that an ordinance had to be issued to salvage this institution.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Your Government is ruling by ordinances.

SHRI B V NAIK: We can argue that backwards as well as forwards. It shows an alert Finance Ministry, but there is also a question of priority particularly when the opposition has been shouting from the roof tops that you resort to ordinances at every turn and twist of the economy in our country. I want to know whether the Finance Ministry or the Reserve Bank foster parent of this scheme, have given thought as to why there is such a sort of run on the units. The argument put forward is that this Bill enables the upper classes of income-tax payers to invest in units because of the tax exemption given. But the reason why there is a run on the units is the low interest rate they pay. What is the interest rate which these people charge on certain borrowings from the nationalised banks if there is a default? It is as high as 21 per cent. What is the amount at the disposal of the chit funds and the unauthorised agencies which have been collecting funds and deposits from the public? Why should anybody in his senses invest in a low-yielding investment like units and

forego the high yield of interest given by various companies which are taking deposits from the public? We do not know how much is paid under the table, but they give many times more than the bank deposit rates. In spite of the assurances given by the Finance Ministry, have you examined in depth whether the credit squeeze does not affect the production? Of course, it would be an exaggeration to say that the 1929 depression is repeating. Industrial production stagnated and the stock market went on rising outside control—that condition has not come. But this is a clear indication Under these circumstances, why can't you take steps to see that the undeclared dividends of the companies which have made enormous profits during 1973-74 are invested in the units? I am referring to profits which are being used today by the company executives, big people with expense accounts, who can hire a suite at Ashoka Hotel for 11 years at Rs. 500 a day. These profits have been made possible as a result of the legislation passed by Parliament. Why not bring a law so that these profits may be invested in the units? I have given an amendment on which I need not labour much. Since you have brought this as an emergency measure taking recourse to ordinance when the *status quo ante* prevails, I think this Bill under which exemptions are granted and to that extent which is a loss to the public exchequer, should die its natural death It would not live a day longer. I hope the Minister will accept my amendment, which is not a very complicated one

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Mr Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion on this Amending Bill. In fact, the scope and limitation of this Bill is not wide. It was found from July 1974 that the repurchase of units is taking place considerably and this redemption practically forced the Government to arrive at this decision.

It was asked why the Government resorted to the issue of an Ordinance and why it could not be done through the normal course of legislation. If the hon. Members look into the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha, explaining the reasons and circumstances which necessitated the promulgation of the Ordinance, it explains the situation which was created as a result of the repurchase and redemptions. In July 1974 the sales were of the order of Rs. 865 lakhs. Since repurchases were not allowed, the net inflow was in the plus side to the extent of Rs. 865.19 lakhs. In August it came down from Rs. 865 lakhs to Rs. 23.72 lakhs, in September to Rs. 28.60 lakhs, in October to Rs. 21 36 lakhs, in November to Rs. 22.37 lakhs and in December to Rs. 19 62 lakhs. Then I come to the figures of repurchases. In July there was no repurchase. In August it came to Rs. 401.18 lakhs, September Rs 430 82 lakhs, October Rs. 297.65 lakhs, November Rs. 294.62 lakhs and December Rs. 300.70 lakhs. The net outflow was August Rs. 377.46, lakhs September Rs. 312.22 lakhs, October Rs. 276.29 lakhs, November Rs. 272.25 lakhs and December Rs. 281.08 lakhs. The figure for January was Rs. 118.48 lakhs This is the situation in which the Government thought that if something is not done immediately, it would not be possible to stop repurchase and bring back the confidence of the public.

Some of the hon. Members, particularly Dr. Sen, pointed out that these proposals will not help most of the unit-holders because they belong to the low or middle income group. It has been pointed out on many occasions that the rate of dividend had a steady increase since the day of its inception upto June 1974. From 6.10 per cent it rose to 8.50 per cent. So, during the full decade there has been a steady rise in the dividends. From the month of July, when the Temporary Dividend Restriction Act came into force, it was found suddenly that repurchases and redemptions have stated mounting up. In order

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

to check that situation, it was felt necessary that some incentive should be given.

While pleading for the rejection of the Ordinance, Dr. Pandeya wanted to know what had been the effect of the Ordinance. I would like to quote a few figures which would indicate that already the healthy trend is visible in the market. The fresh sale of units has shown a considerable increase. The figures for January and February 1975 are Rs. 52 lakhs and Rs. 69 lakhs, while the corresponding figures for December and November 1974 were Rs. 19 lakhs and Rs. 22.37 lakhs. Therefore, the Ordinance had its effect.

It was pointed out by some hon. Members that the tax concessions given in the Wealth-tax Act and the Income-tax Act would be available only to the higher income groups, because only they would be able to invest to that extent. But the whole purpose of the Unit Trust scheme, the hon. Members would agree, is to have resource mobilisation. The resources can be mobilised as a result of the sale of these Units to be invested in the priority sectors. If we look to the investments of the Unit Trust, you will find that during this period, nearly Rs. 148 crores have been invested in the various core sectors, corporate sector, and, mostly in the priority sectors.

It would be wrong to say that the entire investment has taken place in the houses dominated by the monopoly houses. In fact, out of 520 companies in which investments from the Unit Trust have taken place, 270 companies are covered by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and 250 companies have no relation with the monopoly houses. They do not attract the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. Therefore, it would not be correct to come to a conclusion that the entire invesment policy of the Unit Trust is to help the monopoly ssctor and not to do anything with other sectors which are beyond the purview of the monopoly houses.

Secondly, it has been pointed out during the course of discussion on Budget proposals that one of the major malady in our economy is the question of resource mobilisation. Therefore, if we find that an important institution like the Unit Trust which from 1964 for a decade made creditable performance in this particular area faces an extraordinary situation in which the outflow surpasses the inflow of money, some steps should be taken. Those steps were taken by way of giving certain concessions in the form of income-tax and wealth-tax. The indications which we have received in the month of January and February are clear to indicate that a healthy sign has come back and the desired results may be available within a short spell of time.

Certain other provisions of the Act are more or less, of a procedural nature and of a consequential nature. Therefore, I would not like to dwell upon those particular provisions.

I would like to point out one thing regarding the amendment which Mr. Naik has strongly advocated for acceptance. I cannot accept this amendment for the very reason that the provisions which are contemplated in this Bill are not of purely temporary nature. The temporary restriction on the Dividents Act by its very nature is a temporry provision and it would not continue. Therefore, a provision linked up with the temporary Act could not be incorporated in a Bill which wants to give a permanent shape.

Further, the purpose of his amendment will be sorted out, as it has been pointed out by the Finance Minister when he spoke on the last occasion, and the Ministry of Finance are contemplating to bring a new legislation about the dividends which will be introduced shortly. That legislation will take care of the idea which has

been put forward by Mr. Naik. In view of that, I would request him not to insist his amendment.

With these words, I request the august House to accept the amending Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya. He is not there.

The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Trust Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 7th January, 1975."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will take up the motion moved by the Minister. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up clause-by-clause consideration.

There are no amendments given notice of to Clauses 2 to 9. I will put them to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title and commencement*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr B. V Naik. Do you want to move your amendment?

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

Page 1, line 8,—

add at the end—

"subject to the condition that the operation of all the above sections shall cease to operate the day on which the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Act, 1974 is either amended or repealed or comes to an end" (1).

I do appreciate the spirit in which the hon. Minister has spoken. I am prone to accept the advice subject to one condition. He has said that the Unit Trust has been started for the purpose of investment in production sector, in the core sector—he has used all that Planning Commission's vocabulary. If the hon. Minister were to see Appendix II, page not written, the statement showing industry-wise investments as on 30th June 1973 and 30th June 1974, he will see that the investments have been made as follows: textiles (cotton, jute, rayon, pulp, woollen, etc.) 17.14 per cent. Is it a core sector? Then come the engineering goods where the percentage is 14.55 per cent. Is it a core sector? I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to appreciate the fact that the Unit Trust has been started with the single purpose of helping the common man like me who does not know how to invest....

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you a common man?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am a common man—of the common man and by the common man.

Since the common man does not have the expertise at his command to make an investment and most of the big business houses and share-brokers cheat the common man, the Unit Trust has been started. Therefore, let us have no ideological bias in the Ministry of Finance as to where the investment should go. It should go for the benefit of the investors in the blue chips, in those industries which have said, business and economic foundations. Let us not talk, as far as the Unit Trust is concerned, about core sector or priority sector. Kindly invest it for the maximum benefit of the man who has invested in these units. Let him prosper with the prosperity of the Units in the country.

[Shri B. V. Naik]

With this suggestion, I would like to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can withdraw only with the pleasure of the House. I will put it to the House.

Please understand the procedure. Even if there is one dissenting voice, the motion has to be put. I will put it to the House.

I will now put the amendment of Shri B. V. Naik to vote.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.47 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1975-76

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the Demands for Grants in respect of the Railway Budget for 1975-76. Seven hours have been allotted for this discussion. A good number of cut motions were given notice of by Members. Members who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes indicating the serial number of the cut motions they want to move.

DEMAND No. 1—RAILWAY BOARD:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,90,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Railway Board'."

DEMAND No. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10,11,63,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Miscelleanous expenditure'."

DEMAND No. 3—PAYMENTS TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,44,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Payments to worked Lines and Others'."

DEMAND No. 4—WORKING EXPENSES-ADMINISTRATION:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 137,86,69,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration'."

DEMAND No. 5—WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs, 513,83,41,000 be granted to the

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

DEMAND NO. 6—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATING STAFF:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 292,34,01,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."

DEMAND NO. 7—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (FUEL):

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 247,15,26,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

DEMAND NO. 8—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,55,31,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation Other than Staff and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 9—WORKING EXPENSES—*MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,72,59,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

DEMAND NO. 10—WORKING EXPENSES—STAFF WELFARE:

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,94,72,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 11—WORKING EXPENSES—APPROPRIATION TO DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 115,00,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 11.(A)—WORKING EXPENSES—APPROPRIATION TO PENSION FUND.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,00,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 12—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL *REVENUES AND CONTRIBUTION FOR* GRANTS TO STATES IN LIEU OF PASSENGER FARE TAX.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 197,88,49,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Dividend to General Revenues and Contribution for Grants to States in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax'."

DEMAND No. 13—OPEN LINE WORKS (REVENUE):

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,29,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Open Line Works (Revenue)'."

DMAND No 14—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES—CAPITAL AND DEPRECIATION RFSERVE FUND:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved,

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 47,10,55,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND No. 15—OPFN LINES WORKS—CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESFRVE FUND AND DEVELOPMENT FUND:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKFR Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 869,65,54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Open Lines Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

DEMAND No, 16—PENSIONARY CHARGES —PENSION FUND:

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,07,23,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund'."

DEMAND No. 17—REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES AND INTEREST THEREON—DEVELOPMENT FUND:

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,77,02,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Repayment of loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Development Fund'."

DEMAND No. 18—APPROPRIATION TO DEVELOPMENT FUND:

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 18,00,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund'."

DEMAND No 19—APPROPRIATION TO REVENUE RESERVE FUND.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs, 5,02,79,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Appropriation to Revenue Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 20—PAYMENTS TOWARDS AMORTISATION OF OVER-CAPITALISATION, REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES AND INTEREST THEREON—REVENUE RESERVE FUND:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 09, 123,77,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Payments towards Amortisation of Over-Capitalisation, Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Revenue Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND NO 21—APPROPRIATION TO ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,53,20,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund'."

DEMAND NO 22—ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,62,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund'."

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish Railway Board and to do away with top heavy administration.(1)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to form autonomous Zonal Corporations in Railways. (2)]

'That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide more powers to the General Managers of Zonal Railways so as to take quick decisions.(3)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce the accumulated powers of the Railway Board so as to tone up the railway administration.(4)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reinstate all victimised employees who participated in the recent railway strike.(5)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to withdraw all criminal cases against the railway employees in connection with recent strike.(6)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take back the casual labourers who have been retrenched in the event of the recent railway strike.(7)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to concede the demands put forth by the railway employees.(8)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to honour the assurances given to the Loco Running Staff Association.(9)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to restore the cancelled passenger trains and normalise the passenger traffic in Southern Railway.(10)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to allocate sufficient quantity of coal to Southern Railway which resulted in maximum cancellation of trains (11)*]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to allot sufficient number of wagons to load coal from coal mines.(12)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to have a coordinated policy with Coal Mining Authority.(13)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct more lines and introduce more goods and passenger trains to increase railway revenues.(14)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to spell out a policy of rail-road-inland waterways and coastal traffic coordination.(15)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to introduce a policy to provide more employment in railways for unemployed youths. (16)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to provide employment to sons and daughters of the railway employees.(17)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to give better treatment to railway employees which resulted in strained relationship with employees and the employer in the railways. (18)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to recognise all organised and registered unions in the railways (19)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to expand the production units like I.C.F. and Golden Rock workshop in the railways (20)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to bring railway employees under the purview of Industrial Disputes Act and the Payment of Bonus Act.(21)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to announce bonus scheme for the Railway employees (22)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to utilise the Depreciation Reserve Fund to reconstruct the quarters and to replace the rails, wagons, coaches, engines and other materials. (23)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give best attention to the rapid transport system in railways.(24)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement all recommendations of Maiboy Commission. (25)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee with regard to the welfare of the railway employees.(26)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce 40 hours of work per week in the railways as accepted by I.L.O. (27)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish luxury compartments and saloons in railways. (28)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to conduct survey for any one of the new works in Tamil Nadu.(29)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up any one of new construction works in the drought affected areas so as to provide employment to the public.(30)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey to construct railway line from Aranthanki to Thondi and to Manamadurai via Ilayangudi in Southern Railway.(31)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey to construct railway line from Aranthanki to Thondi and to Tuticorin via Ramanathapuram in Southern Railway.(32]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey to construct railway line from Manamadurai to Tuticorin via Kamuthi in Southern Railway.(33)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey to construct railway line from Dindigul to Kara kudi via Tiruppathur in Southern Railway.(34)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide foot overbridge in Podanur of Southern Railway.(35)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide foot overbridge to connect railway colony and junction area in Trichy of Southern Railway. (36)]

'That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more facilities in Virudhunagar marshalling yard of Southern Railway. (37)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide B.T. roads to all railway junctions and station in Southern Railway.(38)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide platform shed in Ramanathapuram Railway station in Southern Railway.(39)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to expedite the engineering survey works for doubling the line between Itarsi and Nagpur and from Nagpur to Madras.(40)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey to construct railway line from Madurai to Ernakulam in Southern Railway. (41)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct over-bridge near Manamadurai for newly formed bye pass road on N.H. 49 in Southern Railway.(42)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct rest house and tiffin shed in Basin Bridge yard in Southern Railway. (43)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide protected water supply in Basin Bridge yard in Southern Railway. (44)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs, 100 "

[Need to provide washing pits with sanitary condition in Basin Bridge yard and TXR department in Trichy junction of Southern Railway.(45)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide drinking water facilities in Podanur railway colony and railway station in Southern Railway.(46)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to withdraw freight rate imposed on foodgrains. (47)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to formulate a sound financial policy for Railways. (48)]

"That the demand under the head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take up the conversion into broad gauge line between Karur-Dindigul-Madurai, Maniyachi to Tuticorin and to Tirunelveli in Southern Railway. (49)]

"That the demand under the head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take up the conversion into broad gauge line between Madras and Dindigul in Southern Railway. (50)]

"That the demand under the head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct double line between Madras and Madurai and to Tuticorin and Tirunelveli in Southern Railway. (51)]

"That the demand under the head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take up electrification work between Villupuram and Madurai in Southern Railway. (52)]

"That the demand under the head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to speed up Madras-Gudur and Gudur-Vijayawada electrification work in Southern and S. C. Railway. (53)]

"That the demand under the head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take up Madras-Arkonam electrification work in Southern Railway. (54)]

"That the demand under the head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to speed up and complete the electrification work of Madras-Tiruvallur line though the work was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu long ago. (55)].

"That the demand under the head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct a new line between Chinna Salem and Chingleput in Southern Railway though the lands were acquired for the purpose long ago. (56)]

"That the demand under the head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct a new line between Thanjavur and Pattukottai in Southern Railway though the lands were acquired for the purpose long ago. (57)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Closure of Safdarjung Level Crossing (5-A), putting thousands of school going children, pedestrians, cyclists, scooterists and car owners to untold hardships resulting in avoidable waste of petrol and unauthorised crossing of railway track at various points (555)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Closure of Safdarjung Level Crossing (5-A), putting thousands of school going children, pedestrians, cyclists, scooterists and car owners to untold hardships, resulting in avoidable waste in petrol and unauthorised crossing of railway track at various points.(558)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Closure of Subramaniapuram, Madurai level crossing N.H, 7 in Southern Railway putting hardship to thousands of school going children, pedestrians, cyclists and scooterists.(559)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to put a gate at least for pedestrians in the closed Subramaniapuram level crossing, Madurai on N.H 7 in Southern Railway so as to reduce the hardships of residents in that area.(560)]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in abolishing the Railway Board. (58)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of keeping Railway Board as a parallel power centre which often defies the authority of the Ministry.(59)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy in keeping Railway Board as an authoritarian and Bureaucratic set up.(60)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of allowing the Railway Board to function without any accountability to Parliament. (61)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Anti-labour policy of the Railway Board. (62)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy pursued by the Railway Board which resulted in large scale victimisation of workers. (63)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Approach of the Railway Board towards backward areas in matters of railway development.(64)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Large concessions given to big business houses in freight charges (65)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide food at cheaper rates to passengers in trains and at stations.(66)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing job securities to the employees of the departmental catering establishments.(67)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in ensuring the punctuality of the railways. (68)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the railways to protect the railway properties. (69)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the ticketless travelling.(70)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure the safety of passengers from thefts and robbery. (71)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in creating healthy labour relations in railways. (72)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw the cases against the workers who took part in the recent railway strike. (73)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take back all the suspended railway workers who were victimised for their participation in recent railway strike. (74)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to keep the interest of the backward regions in mind while railway development is planned (75)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing better facilities for the second class passengers (76)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing adequate facilities for the second class passengers at railway stations for their rest and other necessities. (77)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient medical, educational and recreational facilities for railway employees and their dependents.(78)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in stopping the beggars harassing the passengers.(79)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the wagon breakers tampering with the goods and looting it. (80)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in stopping the pilferage of goods booked by railways. (81)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in speeding up more Express and Mail Trains.(82)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in finding a solution to the so called wagon shortage. (83)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the railways to deal with the businessmen and industrialists who are using railway wagons as cheaper godowns. (84)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing sufficient wagons to move coal to vital industries including steel mills. (85)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Large scale stoppage of local trains in the name of coal shortage.(86)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to survey the proposed line between Kayamkulam and Punaloor in Kerala. (87)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Failure in surveying a new line connecting Kottayam and Madurai *via* Saharimalai, the favour pilgrim centre in Kerala.(88)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Failure to adopt a new approach in tune with the present needs of the nation with regard to matters relating to the economic feasibility of constructing a new railway line.(89)]

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to re-instate railway workers victimised for participation in freedom struggle during British days.(102)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to expand railway wagon building workshops and open new workshops for wagon building to meet the requirement of the country.(103)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to translate the Establishment Code and all other codes in all regional languages. (104)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to review the cases of discharged workers under section 3 of H.S.I.R. and section 148 of Railway Code.(105)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in providing accommodation for functioning of R.M.S. in Tiruvarur Junction and Tirunelveli Junction in Southern Railway. (106)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate a plan for construction of new railway lines particularly in backward regions like Ramnad Distt. in Tamil Nadu. (107)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to take steps to check the wide-spread corruption in allotting wagons.(108)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to stop the use of Territorial Army in Railways for breaking strikes.(109)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to allot and provide regular and adequate wagon quota for salt movement from Vedaraanyan and Tuticorin and Arumuganeri in Southern Railway. (110)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to consider payment of ex-gratia pension to railway employees retired prior to 1954 who had not opted for pension. (111)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give another opportunity to the workers for opting pension scheme.(112)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey for the construction of a new railway line between Manamadurai and Tuticorin *via* Mudukalathur and Vilathikulam.(126)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey for the extension and construction of a new line from Spick Nagar to Arumugeneri *via* Palayakail, Mukkni and Authur in Southern Railway.(127)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey for the construction of a new railway line between Karaikudi and Dindugal in Southern Railway. (128)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct survey to construct a new railway line from Arantagi to Tuticorin *via* Thondi and Ramanathapuram in Southern Railway.(129)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—operation other than staff and fuel' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to introduce passenger trains between Tuticorin and Spick Nagar *via* harbour project in Southern Railway.(130)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—operation other than staff and fuel' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Inconvenience caused to the public due to suspension of trains in branch lines in Tamil Nadu under the pretext of coal shortage. (131)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—operation other than staff and fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore all passenger trains between Mayoram Junction and Tranquebar, Peralam and Karaikal, Mayuram Junction and Karaikidi, Thiruthuraipoondi Junction and Point Calimere, Thanjavur and Nagore.(132)]

"That the demand under the Head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up the construction of new railway line between Thanjavur Junction and Pattakkottai in Southern Railway. (133)]

"That the demand under the Head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a new broad-gauge line from Tuticorin *via* Salem, Dmdigul and Karur and Namakkal in Southern Railway. (134)]

"That the demand under the Head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new broad-gauge line from Trichinopolly to Tuticorin in Southern Railway. (135)]

"That the demand under the Head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey for the construction of a new railway line to link Mannargudi and Tiruthuraipoondi Junctions in Southern Railway.(136)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid delay in taking up the work of the proposed road overbridge near Vadavar station in Mayuram-Thanjavur section in Southern Railway. (137)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in taking up the work of strengthening the railway track and renewing the line with 60 Lbs. rails between Mannargudi and Midamangalam junctions in Southern Railway to facilitate goods traffic.(138)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works, Capital, Depreciation Reserve fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in taking up the work of proposed road over-bridges near Nidamangalam, Koradacheri and Tiruvarur Junctions (Nagapattinam Coimbatore-Cuddalore State Highways Road) in Southern Railway.(139)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open necessary level crossings in Southern railway to connect village roads with main roads particularly in Thanjavur District. (140)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in electrification scheme between Madras and Vijayawada. (141)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct electric traction between Madras and Thiruvallur in Southern Railway. (142)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend electrification upto Trichinopolly Junction from Villupuram Junction *via* Chord

and main lines lines in Southern Railway. (143)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for doubling the railway track from Madras Egmore to Trichinopolly Junction in Southern Railway. (144)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish the Railway Board. (165)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to abolish the Railway Board immediately in view of its inefficiency and anti-labour policy. (166)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in checking corruption, thefts and inefficiency prevalent in the railways. (167)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the losses in Railways. (168)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give recognition to the All India Railway Employees Confederation. (169)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to fix need based minimum wages for the railway workers. (170)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to accept and implement the six-point demands of the railway workers. (171)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of discrimination followed in reinstating the railway workers who were punished. (172)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a single union of Railway workers.(173)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to accord recognition to the Indian Railway Workers Federation. (174)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the Fatoha—Islampur and Arrah—Sahasram Light Railway. (175)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to immediately construct a railway line on the river Ganga at Patna. (176)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to converting of the metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines.(177)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to lay railway lines in the country as per requirements. (178)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Railway Board to save the life of the Railway Minister, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra. (179)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Railway Board in reinstating the railway workers punished in connection with the railway strike of May last and in withdrawing the cases against them. (180)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check black marketing in railway tickets. (181)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shortage of forms and stationery in railway departments. (182).]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure punctual running of railway trains. (183)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to find any solution to the difficulties faced by the travelling public. (184)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check over-crowding in railway trains. (185)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Anti-labour policy of the Government. (186)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to abolish the first and air-conditioned classes and to have only one class *viz.* the Second class in the railways. (187)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to continue the system of dining cars in the railway trains and to provide for this system for the convenience of passengers in those trains also where it does not exist. (188)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to acquire the railway lines operated by M/s. Martin Burn Ltd. (189)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Lack of facilities for II class passengers. (190)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop wasteful expenditure. (191)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Lack of sanitation, electricity and drinking water in the trains. (192)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to run the railway canteens departmentally. (193)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to change the bureaucratic set-up of the 'Railway Board'. (194)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise Indian Railway Loco Mechanical Staff Association. (205)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise All India Station Masters' Association. (206)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise All India Loco Running Staff Association. (207)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognize All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association. (208)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise Indian Railway Ticket Checking Staff Association. (209)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise All India Railway Ministerial Staff Association. (210)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to treat railway workers as industrial workers and to give them the benefits available to industrial workers. (211)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise Northern Railway Workers Union as the representative body of the railway employees. (212)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise Southern Railway Workers Union. (213)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise N.F. Railway Majdoor Union. (214)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise Easter Railway Workers Union. (215)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise N.F. Railway Workers Union. (216)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise Indian Railway Signal and Telecommunication Staff Association (217)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise All India Guard Council. (218)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise All India Trains Clerks Association. (219)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise All India Railway Accounts Employees Association. (220)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise All India Carriage and Wagon Staff Council. (221)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise All India Railway Class IV Staff Association. (222)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to organise All India Train Controllers' Association. (223)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise All India Railway Stenograpers Association. (224)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise All India Railway Drawing Staff Association. ((225)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to have negotiations with the unrecognised Unions for th settlement of the demands of the railway employees. (226)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run the railway under a Corporation as in other Government industries. (227)]

"That the demand under the Head [Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish a zonal Railway Headquarter in Bihar. (228)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal to accept the principle of granting project allowance to railway employees. (519)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce the policy of issuing uniforms to all the railway employees. (520)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in granting pay, increments and other benefits for the period of 33 days to the railway employees of Gadhara and Barauni for participating in the railway strike of 1971. (521)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in making payment of salaries for the period of their suspension to those railway employees of Gadhara and Barauni Railways who were suspended during the 33 days' railway strike in 1971. (522)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in taking back the cases of those employees of Gadhara and Barauni Railways who participated in the 33 days' railway strike of 1971. (523)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing protections to the life of ticket checking staff during their duty hours. (524)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to issue winter and summer uniforms to all the Carriage, Signal, Yard and Crane employees in railways. (525)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix the duty hours for 'Khalasies' to make them competent for Trade Test. (526)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in fixing eight hour duty for the running staff in Indian Railways. (527)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in fixing eight hour duty for the watchmen in the Indian Railways. (528)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in regularising the services of casual employees in Indian Railways. (529)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in regularising the substitute employees inspite of their having put in many years of service. (530)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take most stringent disciplinary action against the corrupt railway officers and their dismissal from the service. (531)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective steps to make the railway employees conscious of their rights and duties (532)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the pension of the retired railway employees (533)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularity and undue delay in the matter of payment of pension to retired railway employees (534)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make such workers permanent who have been working under the contractors for years together for loading and unloading coal. (535)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide medical facilities to casual and substitute employees (536)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Bribery and corruption rampant in railway in the matter of recruitment. (537)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restore the cut affected in respect of the uniform of railway employees after the Chinese invasion. (538)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in setting up railway service commission at Patna or Danapur. (539)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in introducing wholly departmental catering arrangements in railways. (540)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing adequate residential accommodation to railway employees. (541)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing Running Room to the Travelling Ticket Examiners. (542)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Faulty system of fixing the pay scales of railway employees and of transferring them. (543)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the General Managers and other officers of the Indian Railways to issue orders to receive memorandum from the unrecognised Unions and Associations and to negotiate with their representatives. (544)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish air-conditioned class and first class in railways in order to make more space available to the second class passengers. (545)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to do away with the present system of contract for loading and unloading the luggage and parcels and to arrange regular labour for this purpose. (546)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish contract system of work in railways and to introduce departmental system of repairs and construction work. (547)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adopt proper and impartial procedures in the matter of appointment of class IV employees in railways so that improper recruitment is checked. (548)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to end the policy of diarchy in the railways by appointing railway Minister as the Chairman of the new set up after the abolition of the 'Railway Board'. (599)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to reduce the railway fares for increasing the earnings of the railways by passengers traffic. (600)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a road over-bridge at Mithapur in Patna for solving the problems of bottle-neck of passersby. (609)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a road over-bridge at Rajendra Nagar in Patna. (610)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new railway overbridge at Bihta station of the Eastern Railway. (611)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct sheds at Sadisopur, Neora, Gulzarbagh and Bankaghat stations of the Eastern Railway. (612)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay new railway line from Bihta to Aurangabad and Daltonganj via Bikram-Paligang-Arwal. (613)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for raising the platforms at Bankaghat, Phulwari Sharif, Neora, Sadisopur stations on the main line of Eastern Railway. (614)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing a new goods shed at Bihta on Eastern Railway. (615)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a retiring room at Bihta station on the Eastern Railway. (616)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a retiring room at Danapur station which is the divisional Headquarter. (617)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in widening the existing foot over-bridge at Danapur station in order to cope with the rush of the passengers and other passersby. (618)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing sufficient and costly medicines and other medical facilities to class III and IV railway employees. (632)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory arrangement of canteens for railway employees. (633)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of medicines in railway hospitals. (644)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Rampant corruption in railway hospitals (645)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check corruption and bungling in railway hospital, Dhanbad. (646)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check thefts of medicines in railway hospitals. (647)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory arrangements of treatment for railway employees. (648)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide medical facilities for all the family members of railway employees. (649)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the implementation programme for the expansion of the Patna Junction station in Eastern Railway. (650)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the name of the Patna Junction station as Patliputra station. (651)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to double Patna-Gaya line for easing heavy rush of passengers and avoid bottleneck of traffic. (652)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sheds at Parsa Bazar, Nadwan, Pothahi, Nadaul stations on Patna-Gaya line of Eastern Railway. (653)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New lines—Capital and Depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to drop the idea of disbanding Patna transhipment Ghat situated at Maroofganj in Patna City in the interest of the business communities and the thousands of workers working there. (654)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New lines—Capital and Depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand the Patna Ghat at Maroofganj for augmenting Government earnings. (655)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the decision of the Government to change the name of Patna city station on the Eastern Railway as Patna Saheb station. (656)]

"That the demand under the head 'Construction of New lines-Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce the charges of railway waiting rooms. (657)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply coal to different Zones of Railways according to rules. (725)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop theft and wastage of coal on Railways. (726)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a booking office in the south of Patna for the convenience of passengers coming from southern area of Patna. (727)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give travelling concessions to the members of Akhil Bhartiya Adhyapak Sangh, cultural and friendship societies such as Akhil Bhartiya Jana Natya Sangh and ISCUS. (728)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a train from Patna to Ranchi and back during day time also. (729)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a train from Patna to Tatanagar and back during day time also. (730)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to declare ticket checking staff as running staff on the Indian Railways. (731)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to lift the ban on recruitment of Class III employees on Indian Railways. (732)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to lift the ban on recruitment of staff in Indian Railway workshops. (733)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open Railway High Schools at Narkatiaganj Izzat Nagar, Samastipur, Sonepur and Varanasi on N E. Railway. (734)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to upgrade the Danapur Railway High School (Eastern Railway) to a college. (735)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to increase the amount to be given to the Khagaul Municipality by the Eastern Railway. (736)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare a scheme for proper development of Railways in the country. (737)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a direct passenger or shuttle train from Barauni to Mughalsarai and back. (738)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run a train from Gaya to Patna with provision of stoppage at each station *en route* and arrival at Patna at 6.00 A.M. (739)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide for a halt of Hatia Express running between Ranchi and Patna at Taregana station. (740)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up Divisional Headquarter at Jamalpur despite assurances given to that effect. (741)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct double line from Patna to Gaya on Eastern Railway. (742)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct double line from Kiul to Calcutta via Farakka. (743)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run electric train from Moghulsarai to Asansol via Patna on Eastern Railway. (744)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide house rent allowance to railway employees working and living at Danapur (Khagaul) on Eastern Railway. (745)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fill all vacancies in railway and to confirm all temporary and officiating employees working against these posts. (746)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to run a train from Tata to Samastipur and back. (757)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a foot-over-bridge at Patna for the convenience of the public and passengers coming from the north and south of the station. (758)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to Pay compensation as per rules to railway employees and others who were victims of railway accidents. (760)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check theft of brass and other valuable articles from Jamalpur Railway Workshop. (760)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Involvement of railway officials in the thefts in Jamalpur Railway Workshop. (761)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to democratise the railway administration through participation of representatives of employees elected by secret ballot

in railway management and administration. (762)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Collusion of R. P. F. personnel with wagon-breaker. (763)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Collusion of officials in thefts of railway property and in wagon-breaking. (764)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a new divisional office in Sonpur, N.E. Railway, (765)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop practice of taking domestic work from class IV employees by railway officials at their residences and thus misusing their services. (766)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the rent of railway Retiring Rooms. (767)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend cooperation to the Railway Employees Co-ordination Committee, Dhanbad, in checking corruption and extravagence. (768)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check wagon breaking in broad day-light at Mughal Sarai, Gaya, Dhanbad, Jamalpur, Patna, Gomoh, Koderma, Barauni, Gadhara, Katihar, Siliguri, Gorakhpur, Sonpur, Samastipur, Chappra, Varanasi and Jhajha. (769)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Rampant corruption in the allotment of railway wagons. (770)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a wooden over-bridge at Neora station Eastern Railway. (808)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a parcel office at Neora station, Eastern Railway. (809)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check pilferage through wagon breaking and other thefts at Neora station. (810)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check ticketless travel on Patna-Gaya lines (Eastern Railway). (811)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to replace old implements and equipment by the new and modern ones in loco sheds. (812)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant overtime allowance after usual hours of work to railway employees according to Rajyadhyaksha Award's recommendations. (813)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Railway Administration to implement the policies laid down for Railways (814)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to implement the Shankar Sharan Award recommendations regarding promotion of Mechanical staff in loco sheds. (815)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to promote those class IV employees who have put in more than 5 years' service to class III category employees as per recommendation of the class IV Promotion Committee (816)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to apply factory laws in loco sheds. (817)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to distribute railway land among landless and agricultural labour. (818)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide uniforms to loco-mechanical employees. (819)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide jobs to substitute railway employees in Danapur Division, Eastern Railway. (820)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to construct a shed opposite to R M S. office at Patna station. (821)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to construct sheds on those platforms at Patna junction where from trains for Ranchi and Gaya steam off. (822)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to remove extreme insanitation at Patna Junction. (823)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to run a direct train from Patna to Dhanbad via Gaya (824)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to have a halt of Patliputra Express at Patna city station (825)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to run Jayanti Janta Express daily after cancelling the Assam Mail (826)]

"That the demand under the Head *'Railway Board' be reduced by* Rs. 100."

[Need to run maximum number of Jayanti Janta Express trains. (827)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new Railway line between Rajgir and Jahanabad via Ekangarsarai on Eastern Railway. (828)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Fatuha Islampur narrow gauge line into broad gauge and to extend it upto Gaya. (829)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Death of a person by being run over by 383 UP on 11th March, 1975 on the occasion of Shivratri Fair at Khusrupur station on Eastern Railway due to non-stoppage of the train there for a longer time as has been the practice in past years. (830)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new railway line from Rajgir to Gaya. (831)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new railway line from Danapur station to Dehri on Sone in Eastern Railway along the bank of the canal. (832)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant special allowance to the employees working in smoky and unhealthy atmosphere in steam sheds. (833)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing a tools and materials for repairing the engines. (834)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing a tool room in each loco shed. (835)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce the work load of gangmen, keymen and mistries in railways. (836)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of water, light and sanitation in all trains running between Patna and Gaya on Eastern Railway. (837)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make arrangements for adequate quantity of cold drinking water in summer season at all stations. (838)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to do away with the 24 hour duty continuously for 14 days by workers on the gates of the railway stations. (839)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot rent free quarters to class IV employees. (840)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to connect Rewa District in Madhya Pradesh with railway line. (841)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attach a passenger bogie for Giridih in the up and down Pataliputra Express running between Patna and Dhanbad. (842)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give casual leave to the mistries of the railway workshops in accordance with the award of the tribunal. (843)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fill the quota fixed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services. (844)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a permanent over-bridge in Bihta on Eastern Railway in order to stop traffic jam. (845)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory arrangement of cold drinking water on Patna station in summer season (846)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give financial assistance to Samastipur college in view of the large number of the children of railway employees studying there. (847)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to upgrade the Nadaul halt station on Patna-Gaya line on Eastern Railway into a full-fledged station. (848)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay adequate compensation in order to reduce the number of cases in the courts. (849)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to detail two gangmen instead of one on night patrolling duty. (850)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in opening more dispensaries in railway colonies. (851)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide one minute halt for all trains at Punpunghat station on Patna-Gaya line in Eastern Railway. (852)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make lighting arrangements at Nadual station on Patna-Gaya line in Eastern Railway. (853)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory arrangement of drinking water at Taregana station (Patna-Gaya line). (854)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Absence of any arrangement of water for the last three years at Taregana station on Patna-Gaya line due to non-availability

of motor and tank inspite of the completion of boring and cable laying work. (855)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Policy of discrimination followed in reinstating R.P.F. personnel in violation of all principles. (856)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to run on time the 2 PG, 4 PG, 5 PG and 7 PG trains on Patna-Gaya line in Eastern Railway (857)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to lay additional tracks at Nadaul and Taregana stations on Patna-Gaya line in E. Railway in order to avoid delay in train movement (858)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a milk-van in each train running on Patna-Gaya line on Eastern Railway. (859)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to lay a new railway line from Bihata Station to Baruni Station of grand cord line *via* Bikram, Paliganj, Arwal, Deudnagar and Aurangabad in Eastern Railway. (860)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the Minister's commitment regarding extension of departmental catering at Katihar railway station *vide* D.O. letter TG III|640|56, dated 4th April, 1974 for N. F. Railway. (861)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate replacement of contractors at Katihar, New Bongaigaon and Tinsukia and all dining cars of N. F. Railway. (862)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate provision for departmental dining cars with Gauhati Mail, Kamrup Express and A.T. Mail on N. F. Railway. (863)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate provision of hot trolley and modernised new catering system over N. F. Railway under departmental establishment at par with other Railways. (864)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for immediate arrangement for training of all catering staff over N. F. Railway for efficient service. (865)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for immediate stoppage of curtailment of catering establishment over N. F. Railway. (866)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate posting of an experienced officer as SCO|General and ACO|General in HQ office N. F. Railway for better commercial|catering aspects as suggested by M.Ps. (867)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take back the removed Railway employees as assured by the Railway Minister especially of N. F. Railway. (868)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop pilferage of railway goods and coal at Katihar Railway Yard and Loco Shed, N. F. Railway. (869)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop wastage of railway goods and man power at Basant Mela N. F. Railway at Katihar and Maligaon. (870)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate arrangement to provide one general coach 2nd class ex-Katihar to be attached with Darjeeling Mail for Calcutta in addition to one three tier coach on N. F. Railway. (871)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate arrangement to run more trains between Katihar and Maniharighat on N. F. Railway as par previous timings. (872)]

SHRI RANEN SEN (Barasat): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct double line between Dum Dum Junction to Bangaon in the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway. (195)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the number of trains in the Bangaon section of the Sealdah Division in Eastern Railway (196)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give protection to passengers from smugglers and other anti-social elements travelling between Hasanabad to Barasat in the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway. (197)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct a halt-station at Kalopur which is situated at the mid-point between Bangaon and Chandpara stations in Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway. (198)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to check robbery in trains of Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway. (199)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Frequent breakdown of railway running due to avoidable causes in the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway. (200)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need of reducing the running time of trains on the Bangaon Section of Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway. (201)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need for proper maintenance of the compartments and coaches, fans and lights in the coaches of trains in Bangaon Section of Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway. (202)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a level crossing at the point of Nirshah Road and Barasat Municipal Road, meeting the Railway lines at Kazipara, Barasat on Hasanabad line of the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway. (203)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need of running trains straight from Hasanabad to Sealdah and *vice versa* of the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway. (204)]

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish the Railway Board. (229)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the revengeful attitude of the Board officials towards the employees participating in last railway strike. (230)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give relief to the 2nd class passengers by reducing train fares. (231)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take back all the dismissed employees of the Railway who took part during the last strike. (232)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop pilferage in the Railway. (241)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent increasing Railway accidents. (242)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to connect Agartala by Railways. (243)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to have electrification in the line from Kharagpur to Adra in the South Eastern Railway. (244)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Payments to worked lines and others' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop heavy losses in Siliguri-Darjeeling line. (245)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Payments to worked lines and others' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in proper running of Secunderabad-Manmad Branch in the S.C. Railway. (246)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reform the R.P.F. for better service. (247)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent large scale thefts in the running trains and yards. (248)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide security to passengers in the Sealdah Section of Eastern Railway. (249)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in stopping overcrowding of passengers in the second class. (250)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to improve the working of the Adra Division in the South Eastern Railway. (251)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Harrassing the employees involved in strike by got-up cases against them. (252)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in giving proper facilities to ordinary first class passengers in Air-conditioned Express trains running between Delhi and Howrah. (253)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in supplying proper light and water in trains. (254)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to keep the railway compartments in proper order. (255)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Negligence of the railway authorities in wasting railway materials. 256)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to regularise the services of the R.E. Staff (257)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to enforce eight hours of work for all locomen and other station staffs. (258)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide quarters for the low-paid workers in the railway. (259)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish adequate number of schools for the railways employees' wards. (260)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take back the casual workers involved in the last strike. (261)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to supply cheap ration to railway workers. (262)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in expediting the construction of Howrah-Amta line. (263)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund, be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in linking Ghatal and Arambag by railway lines. (264)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for remodelling the Silliguri-Darjeeling line in the N.F. Railway. (272)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inability to transform Delhi-Ahmedabad line into broad gauge line. (273)]

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Need for a thorough rehauling of the Railway Board. (233)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for shifting the headquarters of the Western Railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad. (235)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing bed-rolls to second class passengers travelling long distance and overnight. (236)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for opening a number of tea and refreshment stalls at several station in Saurashtra, Gujarat. (237)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depraciation Reserve Fund' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct the necessary line in Konkan region of Maharashtra. (265)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced to Re. 1.'

[Failure to start immediately the construction of Bhavnagar-Tarapur line. (266)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to open Kapadwanaj-Modasa line in Gujarat. (267)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to convert the Delhi-Ahmedabad meter gauge into broad gauge. (268)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to convert the Baroda-Chhota Udepur narrow gauge into broad gauge. (269)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Absence of a well laid out policy and plan for construction of New lines. (270)]

"That the demand under the Head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to construct new lines in backward regions of the country. (271)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Maintenance of good industrial relations with a view to improving labour relations and morale throughout the railways. (556)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Speedy electrification of important railway lines. (557)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of direct reservation booking facility between Ahmedabad and Secunderabad. (561)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of direct reservation booking facility between Ahmedabad and Bangalore. (562)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of increasing the number of waiting rooms for second class passengers at a number of small and big railway stations throughout the country. (563)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of converting some of the unused railway rooms and accommodation at the railway stations in Saurashtra into serviceable waiting rooms for the passengers. (564)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in upgrading the priority for salt for the purpose of speedy and timely movement of salt from the production fields to the marketable centres. (565)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing a proper quota of wagons for regular and expeditious supply of coal to power house, textile mills and industrial units in Ahmedabad and Gujarat. (566)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in resuming several dozens of trains which stand cancelled in various parts of Gujarat for merely one year. (567)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of well co-ordinated, adequate and proper wagon supply for efficient movement of essential goods and commodities. (568)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of removing dirt and garbage accumulated on and around the railway tracks in and near Ahmedabad city and out skirts. (569)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of curtailing the number of unmanned gates throughout the railway lines in the country. (570)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of improving and strengthening the training, teaching and research work at the Railway Staff Training Colleges. (571)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of constructing an overbridge or an underbridge at Navasari (on the broad gauge) station of Western Railway so that the vehicular traffic is not held up every day for hours thus causing great inconvenience and loss of time to so many people. (572)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for revising upwards the existing rates of porter charges. (573)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for expediting the conversion work of metre gauge section of Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar into broad gauge by providing the necessary funds for the rails and rail fittings. (574)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of doubling the work of the Ahmedabad—Viramgam section with a view to meeting the increased passenger and goods traffic in the said section. (575)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of converting into broad gauge section the present narrow gauge line between Baroda and Chhota Udaipur on the Western Railway. (576)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of converting into broad gauge section the present narrow gauge line, Nadiad—Kapadwanaj, on the Western Railway. (577)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of converting into broad gauge section the present narrow gauge line, Nadiad—Patlad—Bhadran Pratap Nagar on the Western Railway. (578)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of converting into broad gauge section the present narrow gauge line, Billimora—Waghai on the Western Railway. (579)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of urgent supply of diesel engines for Saurashtra Mail, Saurashtra Janata Express, Kirti Express, Somnath Mail, Bhavnagar Mail and Mehsana—Veraval Passenger trains. (580)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in restarting above 75 trains in Rajkot and Bhavanagar Divisions of Western Railway which remain cancelled for a year or more due to shortage of coal and water. (581)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of having a through train service between Viramgam and Howrah, if not daily, at least bi-weekly. (582)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of running a through train service between Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi. (583)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of publishing the time tables of Western Railway in Gujarati as well. (584)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of eliminating corruption at various levels throughout the railway administration and operation. (585)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of effectively checking ticketless travel throughout the country. (586)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of maintenance of cleanliness on the railway station. (587)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of providing more and better services and facilities to the vast millions of second class passengers. (588)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of exploiting fully the scope for achieving economics and rationlising operations. (589)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving commercial orientation to freight movement with a view to having maximum possible earnings. (590)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure in ensuring a safe and strong railway bridge at Vaitarna near Bombay which recently dislocated the entire railway traffic between Ahmedabad and Bombay for nearly fortnight. (591)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need of providing large goods sheds for rest by Railway porters at bigger railway stations. (592)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need of improving and toning up the railway stations and goods yards at Surat Udhna, Navsari, Bulsar and Vapi on Western Railway. (593)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of giving proper just and reasonably adequate benefit like family pensions and medical relief, to the retired railway employees. (594)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of conducting on a priority basis an engineering-cum-traffic survey for constructing a broad gauge line from Dohad (Panchmahals) to Jhamarkota (Rajasthan) via Jhalod. (595)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of continuing the existing booking facilities at Porbandar Dock Railway Station. (596)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing and maintaining a proper and good road loading towards the goods yard on the Eastern side of Navasari Railway station on Western Railway. (597)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of adding more coaches wherever possible to important passenger and mail trains so that the heavy rash can be met satisfactorily to some extent. (598)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of constructing quadruplicate lines between Ahmedabad and Baroda with a view to meeting the increased passenger and goods traffic in that section. (601)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increased supply of sleeper coaches on metre gauge section of Western Railway. (602)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for maintaining silence during night hours (10 P.M. to 6 A.M.) on all railway platforms by prohibiting the vendors from shouting and selling tea, coffee and refreshments. (603)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of extension of electric traction from Ahmedabad sabarmati upto Gandhinagar, the capital of Gujarat. (604)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for taking immediate steps to improve the catering services on the railways througout the country. (605)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of achieving and maintaining punctuality in the running of trains. (606)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of ensuring a regular supply on wagons by strictly and properly observing the 'Turn' and 'Priority' as per rules and regulations laid down, for the efficient movement of zonal and non-zonal salt. (607)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of starting again immediately the 113 Up and 114 Dn Patan local train in North Gujarat, which has remained cancelled for full one year. (608)]

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cacher): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Top heavy and bureaucratic establishment leading to huge expenditure and avoidable wastage. (274)]

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Lack of firm policy directives with regard to research, design and development in the Railways. (297)]

"That the demand under the head 'Payments to Worked Lines and Others' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to mainain and run the branch lines efficiently leading to great inconvenience to large number of travelling public. (298)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Irregular payment of D.A. and other arranges to the staff and employees and lack of firm staff policy. (299)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Lack of proper repair and maintenance of tracks, locomotives, electrical, signals and telecommunications services causing frequent accidents and dislocation of services. (300)]

"That the demand under the head "Ordinary Working Expenses-Operation Other than staff and fuel' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Payment of huge sums for goods lost or damaged in transit. (302)]

"That the demand under the head 'Construction of New Lines-Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct new lines in backward and under-developed States and districts of India. (303)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"Failure of the Railway Board to streamline the Railway Administration with a view to remove gross misuse of money and materials. (317)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Railway Board to re-instate thousands of employees who suffered punishmesnt due to their participation in the srike of May 1974. (318)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct the surveys in North East Frontier Railway expeditiously and complete the same in time. (319)]

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to attract talented persons in Research, Designs and Standards Organisation due to top heavy and bureaucratic control over the same. (320)]

"That the demand under the head 'Payments to Worked Lines and others' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to operate Katakhal Lalabazar Railway in N.F. Railways properly, causing great inconvenience to passengers in Hailakandi subdivision of Cachar district. (321)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unwarranted use of Assam Battalion Police to commit excesses on striking railway men and their families in Bongaigaon, New Bongaigaon, Maligaon, Lumding and other places in N.F. Railway during May-June, 1974. (322)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Witholding and non-payment of salaries to workers and employees during the railway strike of 1974. (323)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration, be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check large scale theft and pilferage of valued equipment machinery and other materials in spite of heavy posting of RPF personnel. (324)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary Working Expenses, Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non implementation of Miabhoy Award relating to hours of employment regulations. (325)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to properly maintain tracks and locomotives in the entire zone of North East Frontier Railway resulting in frequent dislocations in services accidents and other avoidable delays. (326)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to repair and properly maintain the Lumding Badarpur Hill section (NF. Railway) resulting in frequent landslides and disruption in services. (327)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to properly repair and maintain the tracks and locomotives in the district of Cachar resulting in extremely slow speed of the trains operating in that zone. (328)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Large scale non-employment of casual labour in Lumding Badarpur Hill section and other division of N.F. Railway during the and immediately following the Railway strike of 1974. (329)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Persistent refusal of the Railway Board to re-employ even those casual labourers who have put in 5 to 10 years service in the N.F. Railway. (330)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses operarating Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to re-instate large number of operating staff in the N.F. Railway owing to participation in the strike of May, 1974. (331)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Extremely tardy implementation of 10 hour duty schedule of loco running staff in the N.F. Railway. (332)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Opertion (Fuel)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain regular supply of coal resulting in cancellations of trains. (333)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce payment of compensation claims for goods lost or damaged in spite of heavy deployment of railway security force. (334)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Railway Establishment to improve departmental catering in spite of large number of complaints to the country. (337)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve departmental catering in the North East Frontier Railway. (338)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper and adequate medical facilities, health and welfare services and educational assistance to workers, employees and their families. (339)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct the broad gauge line from New Bonaigaon to Gauhati expeditiously. (342)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct new lines in the N. F. Railway catering to the evergrowing requirement of the region, specially in Nagaland and Meghalaya. (343)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate facilities for IInd class passengers at Lumding, Gauhati, New Bongaigaon and other important junctions in N. F. Railway for their rest and other necessities. (466)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unwarranted use of Territorial Army in N. F. Railway for breaking strikes. (467)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Use of MISA and DIR to arrest and detain railway employees for their participation in the strike of May, 1974. (468)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to release all railway employees detained under MISA. (469)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise the National Coordination Committee of Railwaymens struggle (NCCRS) and negotiate with it regarding the outstanding vital demands of the Railwaymen. (470)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Uttar failure to provide adequate number of passenger trains in all the Railways according to evergrowing number or travelling public. (471)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the catering services in Haflong, Gauhati, New Jalpaiguri, New Bongaigaon, Azimganj and other meal stations in N. F. Railway. (472)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take back about 500 temporary and casual staff in the Badarpur-Lumding Hill section (N.F. Railway) due to their alleged participation in the strike of May, 1974. (473)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide water, light and fans in second class compartments in the entire zone of N.F. Railway. (474)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Deliberate policy of punishing permanent employees by transferring them to far away place for their alleged participation in the strike of May, 1974. (475)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw vindicative court cases against railway employees who had participated in the strike of May, 1974. (476)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Harassment to railway employees by instituting false and frivolous court cases. (477)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply foodgrains and other essential commodities to low paid employees in N.F. Railway and other railways. (478)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide residential quarters for class III and class IV employees in Badarpur, Lumding, New Gauhati, Maligaon, New Bongaigaon and other zones of N.F. Railway. (479)]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Issuing orders for running trains and performing operating duties in vilation of General, Subsidiary and trains signalling Rules of safe working and transpassing methods for maintaining safety to trains and passengers and punishing staff for refusal of such illegal orders. (277)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Accepting new plan for manpower programme keeping pace with technological innovations and thus retrenching existing strength of railway workers and choking employment potentials in Railway industry on the terms of World Bank in lieu of World Bank's assistance to Indian Railways. (278)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Illegal retrenchment of 200 CPC labourers under Divisional Superintendent, S.E. Railway, Kharagpur in Kharagpur-Baluchak section which is aimed at reducing man-power by introducing modern devices and thus shut 'employment potentials' in Railways (279)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Prohibition on holding mass meetings, gate meetings and conferences, the usual and democratic trade union functions and rights of railway employees. (280)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Amending Rule 2534 (CSR 470) R II with the sole aim of reducing pension and putting the social security of pensioners at jeopardy. (281)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Adopting corrupt methods in recruitment of staff for Railways by appointing the words of so-called loyal workers during May, 1974 strike illegally in violation of the prescribed norms in South Eastern and Eastern Railways. (282)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in implementation of High Courts judgments regarding reinstatement of employees, permanent, temporary and casual during and after the last railway strike. (283)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw false police cases against the railway employees in various zones filed during and after recent railway strike period. (284]

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR (Jhabua): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more facilities to railway passengers. (307)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to end the shortage of wagons, corruption prevalent in their availability, pilferage of goods in transit and unnecessary delay in payment of compensation. (308)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve catering arrangements on platforms and in the trains. (309)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to solve the problems of reservation and overcrowding. (310)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote the use of Hindi in the working of the railway administration. (311)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay proper attention to the backward areas in laying new railway lines. (312)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fill the quota of Harijans and Adivasis in recruitment to all the grades of railway employees. (313)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the railway journey safe, free of overcrowding and comfortable. (314)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check increasing incidence of dacoities and looting in the trains and to ensure safety during journey. (315)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to lay sufficient number of railway lines in the Adivasi dominated areas of Madhya Pradesh. (316)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to withdraw all suspension, dismissal and break in service orders of Railway workers after the All India Railway strike. (335)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-conciliatory attitude of the Railway Ministry regarding the non-payment of Bonus, increased D. A. on the basis of rise in prices. (336)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate construction of new broad-gauge lines in place of Howrah Amta and Howraw Sheakhala lines which were wound up. (340)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct another double line in between Sheoraphuly and Tarkeshwar of Eastern Railway. (341)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Illegal retrenchment of 200 CPC labourers under Divisional Superintendent, S.E. Railway Kharagpur in Kharagpur-Ballichak section which is aimed at reducing man power by introducing modern devices and thus shut 'employment potentials' in Railways. (687)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Prohibition on holding mass meetings, gate meetings and conferences, the usual and democratic trade union functions and rights of workers in Railways (688)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal to accept memoranda of demands by the General Managers, South Eastern and Eastern Railways, Calcutta from mass demonstrations organised by various Trade Unions i.e. Eastern Railwaymen's Union and South Eastern Railway Loco Running Staff Association (689)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Imposing section 144 Cr. P.C. banning holding of meetings by the General Managers, South Eastern and Eastern Railways in collusion with the Civil authorities in their respective headquarters at Garden Reach and Fairly Place in Calcutta (690)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to bear the full expenditure for the construction of overbridges on the railway lines (787)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct over-brides on all the level crossings on all the National Highways (788)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the construction of over-bridges on the Railway line on the south of Serampore station on the G.T. Road (Highway No. 2) (794)].

'That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to broaden the subway on the northern side of Konnagar railway station (E. Railway) (795)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for making arrangement for the announcement of arrival, departure and late running of trains. (796)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to take over the Arrah-Sasaram of Light Railway in Bihar (under the Martin Burn and Co.) (797)].

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in preparing the plan for tube railway in cosmopolitan cities like Calcutta and Delhi. (365)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Delay in reinstating the railway employees who were suspend or dismissed for participating in railway strike, despite the assurance by the Railway Minister. (366)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in increasing the speed of various Express or Mail trains. (367)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[In difference towards providing facilities to the passengers and making journey comfortable for them (368)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reorganise the Railway Board (369)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to decentralise the Railway zones (370)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to make the various Railway Consultative Committees effective (371)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote the use of Hindi in Railways (372)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the regional imbalance in Indian Railways (373)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference towards appointing Scheduled Caste people in various departments of the Railways (374)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100.'

[Indifference towards meeting the just demands of railway employees (375)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference towards providing security to the children and families of railway employees (376)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100'

[Delay in constructing overbridges near Jaora, Ratlam and Nimach stations (377)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make further progress in the construction of Banswada-Ratlam Railway line (378)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to convert Ajmer-Khandwa metre gauge line into broad gauge line (379)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to link Bari Sadri with Nimach by a railway line. (380)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working Expenses-administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in regularising the services of 4 lakh casual workers. (381)].

"That the demand under the Head 'ordinary working expenses administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in completing Guna-Maksi line. (382)]

"That the demand under the Head 'ordinary working expenses administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take any action against the persons responsible for serious scandal in Sitamau and Manasa out-agencies (Western Railway, Ratlam Division). (383)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses-Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-availability of adequate number of wagons for smalls in Ratlam Division. (384)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses-Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in providing shed at the platform at Shyamgarh station despite persistent public demands (385)]

"That the demand under Head 'ordinary working expenses administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in providing shed at the platform at Shyamgarh station despite persistent public demands. (386)]

"That the demand under Head 'ordinary working expenses administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference towards extending the platform sheds at Jaora and Mandsaur stations. (387)]

"That the demand under the Head 'ordinary working expenses administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in providing adequate number of furnished waiting rooms at various stations of Western Railway for convenience of public. (388)]

"That the demand under the Head 'ordinary working expenses administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in providing adequate staff at Shyamgarh (Kota Division). (389)]

"That the demand under the Head 'ordinary working expenses administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the heavy accumulation of wagons at Nagda (Western Railway). (390)]

"That the demand under the Head 'ordinary working expenses administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to explore the feasibility of electrification of the railway line between Ratlam and Kota. (391)]

"That the demand under the Head 'ordinary working expenses administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct a survey of Dohad-Khandwa line (Adivai area). (392)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses—Operation (Fuel)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in expanding the diesel shed at Ratlam (Ratlam Division). (393)]

"That the demand under the Head 'ordinary working expenses Operation (fuel)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in expanding the loco shed at Nimach (Ratlam Division). (394)]

"That the demand under the Head 'ordinary working expenses Operation (fuel)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Damage to diesel engines due to improper maintenance thereof. (395)]

"That the demand under the Head 'ordinary working expenses Operation (fuel)' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Delay in increasing the production of steam locomotives and diesel engines. (396)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses-Miscellaneous expenses' be reduced Rs. 100."

[Need to reorganise the Railway Protection Force. (397)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses—Staff welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in implementing employees welfare schemes in various zones of the railways. (398)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference towards laying railway lines in Adivasi areas of Madhya Pradesh, especially Jhabua and Bastar. (399)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—Capital and depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in doubling the Nagda-Kota section of Western Railway (400)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in conducting the survey of Kota-Chittor Railway line (625)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing proper educational facilities to the children of railway employees in the Ratlam Divisional Headquarters in Ratlam Division of Western Railway (626)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in meeting the public demand to restore Ratlam-Delhi coach in the Dehra Dun Express (Western Railway) which used to be attached to that train previously also (627)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for Renewal of the contracts of railway book-stalls prior to the expiry of the term of contracts. (628)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce mail train between Ajmer and Khandwa (629)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in Solving the difficulties of the employees of Telecommunication Department of Railways (630)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses—Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the condition of railway canteens (631)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in running the proposed Meenakshi Express between Hyderabad and Delhi via Ratlam and Chittor (634)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in implementing the recommendations of Miabhoy Commission (635)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check irregularities and mismanagement prevailing in reservation system (636)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses-Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference in making suitable changes in the brake vans with a view to making them safe for the Guards. (637)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses-Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in making proper arrangements of educational and medical facilities for the families of T.T. Es. and A.S.M.'s who have often to stay away from the stations of their postings and who live in areas away from cities. (638)]

"That the demand under the Head ordinary working expenses administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference towards making casual labour permanent. (639)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses-Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference in providing proper catering facilities to passengers at Nagda on Western Railway (640)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses-Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restore the halt of 25 Down and 26 Up at Shamgarh station in Kota Division in spite of repeated public demands (641)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses-Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in extending the Ujjain-Indore (broad-gauge) upto Mhow. (642)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses-Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Favouritism in awarding catering contract at Indore station (643)]

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant recognition to the Indian Railway Workers' Federation. (407)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to recognise the North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union recognised by the Registrar of Trade Unions and recognising a union which is unregistered and has no legal entity. (408)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to recognise the railway worker as an industrial worker and make commensurate changes in the wage structure in keeping with industrial wages extant in the country especially in the public sector. (409)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to resume negotiations with leaders of National Coordination Committee of Railwaymen's struggle after the calling of the general strike on 28th May, 1974. (410)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish the Railway Board and reconstitute Railway Ministry with Railway Minister as Chairman. (411)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to rescind all penal measures after the general strike of May, 1974, and to withdraw all court cases instituted against railway employees in pursuance of assurances of the late Minister, Shri L N Mishra. (412)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the award of the Bombay High Court of 1968 and pay wages according to that judgment to all gangmen. (418)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restore trains on South West broad gauge section, cancelled during the general strike of May, 1974. (419)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to institute an industrial relations policy based on accepted practices in all railway industries and on tripartite conventions. (420)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to issue orders of reinstatement of the staff on receipt of their appeals for re-instatement. (421)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Railway Board 'to issue orders of reinstatement' even on receipt of Revision petitions from the staff whose appeals have been rejected by the General Managers. (422)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of the General Managers to issue orders of reinstatement even on receipt of Revision petitions from the staff whose appeals have been rejected by the departmental heads. (423)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the S.E. Railway Administration to withdraw the court cases pending against railway staff in the courts at Visakhapatnam. (424)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the assurances given on the demands conceded by the Government prior to the railway general strike of May, 1974. (425)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to open fair price shops in all areas where more than 300 railway workers live. (426)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the award of the Misbhoy Tribunal. (427)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete cadre review and decasualisation. (428)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase pensions to retired railway employees who retired prior to 1-1-'73. (429)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to revise grades and pay scales of senior subordinates of the Carriage and Wagon Branch of the Mechanical Department. (430)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to resume running of trains from Salem to Bangalore on the metre gauge. (431)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Orders issued retrenching the ELR workmen working on the doubling of the track on the South West broad gauge section

of Southern Railway between Uthukuli and Irugur. (432)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove anomalies arising out of Pay Commission recommendations in the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur amongst Progressmen. (433)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restore seniority and promotion of Ex-Grain Shop Staff on Southern Railway following Supreme Court Judgment of 30-1-1974 in Appeals No. 1937 and 1938. (434)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete electrification of Madras-Vijayawada line on Southern Railway. (435)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to cancel all orders of reduction in rank of the staff imposed on them for participating in strike. (436)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to cancel all orders of transfer served on the staff for being absent during the days of May, 1974 strike. (437)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to cancel all orders of reversion to a lower post served on the staff for being absent during the days of May, 1974 strike. (438)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to cancel all orders of compulsory retirement served on the staff for being absent during the day of the May, 1974 strike. (439)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to cancel all orders where promotions due to the staff were withheld for being absent during the days of May, 1974 strike. (440)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to the N.F. Railway to reinstate a large number of staff dismissed for being absent during the days of May, 1974 strike. (441)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the N.F. Railway to reinstatement more than 900 gangmen employed in Lumding Division for patrol duty for being absent during the days of May, 1974 strike. (442)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to settle the accounts of the retired employees long after their retirement. (443)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Central Railway Administration to reinstate nearly 40 workers of the Kurla Car shed who were dismissed for being absent during the May, 1974 strike period. (444)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Western Railway Administration to reinstate about 73 workers under the JOWs in Jaipur Division, although they have put in more than 3 to 10 years of service in maintenance works in the Division. (445)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to cancel penal orders on staff like reduction in rank, reversion to a lower grade, withholding of due increments, transfer to far away places, withholding of due promotions, compulsory retirement, and dismissal orders (450)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses Administration' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure of the Railway Board to reinstate all the dismissed staff in accordance with the judgement of the High Court of Gujarat (451)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses Administration' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure of the Railway Board to reinstate all casual labourers in accordance with the judgements of the Kerala and Andhra Pradesh High Courts (452)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses Administration' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to issue directives to withdraw all cases pending in different courts against staff for participating in May, 1974 strike (453)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary working expenses Administration' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to the S E Railway to reinstate a large number of staff who weer dismissed for being absent during the days of May, 1974 strike (454)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Cancellation of many trains, particularly in Southern Railway on the false plea of shortage of coal. (456)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1."

[Absorbing all ELR and casual labour into permanent jobs (459)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to resume running of the Tiruppappuliyur—Bangalore Passenger resulting in hardships to passengers from South Arcod, Salem and Coimbatore Districts (460)]

'That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to resume cancelled passenger trains between Shoranur and Cochin (461)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Continued refusal to restore the Veerapandy halt on Coimbatore—Mettupalaryam section for passenger trains to serve needs of school and college going students (462)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to have halts at Tirupur of the Mangalore Express and Kerala Express (463)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to make all labour laws applicable to railway workers without any exemptions (466)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to amend drastically the policy of recognition of trade unions (465)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines—Capital and depreciation reserve fund, be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct railway line between Tirupur to Palani *via* Dharapuram (480)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Construction of new lines Capital and depreciation reserve fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct Railway line linking Coimbatore through Satyamangalam and Chamrajnagar to Mysore (481)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a proper rail-road coordination in movement of freight traffic (708)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to convene a meeting a representatives of management and labour in the railways and Coal Mines Authority and BCO Ltd. to work out measures for speedy movement of coal (708)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to settle all demands and re-instate victimised employees, and dilatory tactics followed in the grievance committee set up with the All India, Loco Running Staff Association (710)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve facilities for passengers in Tirupur Station on Southern Railway (711)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continued failure to lift coal stocks accumulated at the pitheads which are likely to lead to fires unless lifted speedily (712)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift the level crossing near Parapalayam by 400 feet as requested in the resolution of the local Panchayat of Mannarai (Tirupur Union) Tamil Nadu (713)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper transhipment coal platform at Delhi Serai Rohilla Station resulting in heavy wastage of coal and difficulty in working (714)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper train examining facilities for goods trains at Delhi Serai Rohilla yard resulting in inconvenience to staff and hampering efficiency and safety. (715)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure adequate and timely supply of all materials required for repairs to steam engines on Northern Railway (716)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to carry out decasualisation on Indian Railways and taking casual labour as permanent employees (717)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—staff welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to carry out improvement to old staff quarters at Delhi Sarai Rohilla Station. (718)]

PROF S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj). I beg to move.

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to sanction the construction of a branch railway line on N E Railway from Gorakhpur to Maharaj Guni-Nichlaul-Thunti Bari Bhainsalotan, in the most backward area of the country. (699)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to open the halt station at Lal Bahadur Sastri Nagar, 2 4 kilometres South of Anandnagar railway station on N E Railway in Gorakhpur District in front of the Lal Bahadur Sastri Nagar Degree College, Anandnagar (700)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to construct a halt station near Gurli north of Siswa Bazar Railway station on N E, Railway in Gorakhpur District (701)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) I beg to move

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1 '

[Failure to abolish Railway Board (771)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to have only one union of railway workers in each zone. (772)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check pilferage of goods in the railways. (783)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give recognition to North Eastern Railway Workers Union (Registered) and instead recognise an unregistered union. (784)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to given representation to the workers in railway management (785)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to abolish first class and to keep only one class besides air-conditioned class (786)]

'That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to construct a railway line between Sitamarhi-Jainagar-Lokhabazar in Samastipur Division of North Eastern Railway (798)]

That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to connect Tharbhitta and Nirmali with a railway line in Samastipur division of North Eastern Railway (799)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Delay in undertaking the work of converting the Samastipur-Darbhanga rail line of North Eastern Railway into broad gauge line (800)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in taking decision regarding conversion of Darbhanga-Raxual rail line of North Eastern Railway into broad gauge line. (801)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in starting Jhanjharpur-Lokaha railway line in Samastipur division of North Eastern Railway. (802)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in sanctioning Sakri-Hasanpur Railway line in Samastipur Division of North Eastern Railway. (803)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in converting Muzaffarpur-Barabanki railway line in North Eastern Railway into broad gauge line. (804)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make the Jayanti Janta between Samastipur and New Delhi a daily train. (805)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a new mail train between Howrah and Samastipur. (806)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attach a direct sleeper coach between Ranchi and Samastipur. (897)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Cut Motions also are before the House.

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Railway Minister while delivering his budget speech had stated that that we are now going towards light from darkness. I would like to point out certain points responsible for loss of Railway revenues to a considerable extent. if attention is paid to these points and a sympathetic treatment and behaviour is accorded to those railway employees who had participated in the strike, I have no doubt that the railways will progress and prosper. First, Sir, I will like to speak on the prevailing corruption in the Railways. Sir, the materials purchased for permanent way, rolling stock, locomotives, general stores, signalling equipment etc. are purchased at a higher cost with the collusion of railway officials and the quality of those materials are mostly sub-standard. This results in innumerable railway accidents all over the country causing loss of life and loss of revenue to the Railways to the tune of Rs. 400 crores per annum. Then the concession in freight allowed to certain privileged industries is causing a loss of Rs. 300 crores per year. This concession should be withdrawn for improving the finances of the railways. Next, the waiving of demurrage charges payable to the railways by corrupt means is causing a loss of Rs. 140 crores per year. Then, Sir, it is common knowledge that cases of theft and pilferage from railway goods trains are very frequent. Particularly in the Dhanbad and Asansol divisions of the Eastern railway and the Adra Division of South Eastern railway regular wagon breaking is going on in collusion with and under the protection of Divisional Superintendents and Divisional Operating Superindents and the Security Officers of the R.P.F.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (सीवान) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, रेलवे पर डिस्कशन चल रहा है और रेलवे बोर्ड का कोई मेम्बर यहां पर नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : इसी लिये हम कहते हैं कि रेलवे बोर्ड को भंग कर दिया जाय। मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में यहां ऐलान करें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. The Members do not listen to me. I think this is a very unfortunate thing. It is the practice in this House that we do not take any notice of anything outside this Chamber—whether it is in the official gallery or the public gallery-except on very rare occasions. This is an important point of procedure and I would like to go on record that every Member should take notice of it—except on very rare occasions when the Speaker himself decides to make a reference to any dignitary from outside who comes and visits our House. May I request the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs kindly have his seat? I am here dealing with a very important point of order, my senior colleague, Sardar Darbara Singh has raised and I would like this to go on record for the future guidance—I want to repeat that—that we do not take any notice of anything in any gallery except on rare occasion when the Speaker himself makes a reference to the presence of any foreign dignitary by our invitation. It is only at that time the House takes notice of it. I am a little sorry that Shri Darbara Singh had raised this. Whether the Members of the Railway Board are there or not, I could not careless. It is the Minister who is responsible for everything; the Minister has to answer to this House and if anything goes wrong, it is the Minister who is responsible for his Secretaries or anybody under him. I think this is unfortunate and should not be repeated.

Now, Mr. Saha, you may continue your speech.

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: I was speaking about the thefts, pilferage and wagon breaking on the railways. This is causing an annual loss of Rs. 22 crores to the railways. Vigorous steps should be taken to plug this leakage. Then, Sir, the facilities of free Saloons (inspection carriages) to the railway officers is causing a loss of Rs. 40 crores to the railways and this should be discoutinued. If all these saloons are converted into passenger coaches for the general public then about 200 passenger trains can be run and the people will get some relief from overcrowding in trains and the railway revenues will also be boosted by about Rs. 40 crores.

Now, about 20 per cent of the railways wagons are kept idle and they are not allotted in the normal process, in spite of heavy demands, with ulterior motives. These are kept idle for making them available to favoured parties at a premium. This corrupt practice is resorted to by Divisional Operating Superintendents and Divisional Superintendents causing a loss of revenue of about Rs. 130 crores per annum Then Sir, about 5 per cent of the Railway employees at all levels do not perform any regular duties. They are parasites and being favourits of the officers, they draw their salaries regularly along with fictitious honorarium, over time allowance, travelling allowance etc., without doing any work. This is also causing a loss of Rs. 39 crores to the railways per year. Lastly Sir, I will point out that the railways are losing about Rs. 13 crores per year on account of payment of fictitious claims of travelling allowance by the officers. The officers prefer claims of T.A. without visiting any place, on duty: Some time back the Auditor General had passed strictures against this system. He had ordained that officers claiming TA should produce signatures of the officers on duty at the places visited by them for which TA is claimed.

*The original speechwas delivered in Bengali.

But this is not being followed resulting in fictitious claims and loss to the railways.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan the Government claims to be doing much for the betterment of the poor people. They have shed much crocodile tears for them. But what have they done for the poorest workers who are a casual workers on the railways. Some time back the Railway Minister, Mr. Qureshi, stated that the recommendations of the Mianbhey Tribunal has been accepted by the Governmennt in toto. But, Sir, in reality, it is out of the 35,000 casual workers who were retrenched some 12,000 have not yet been taken back. A large number of the casual workers who have been taken back, have been re-employed on daily wages. As a result of this the income of this casual worker has gone down by Rs. 150 per month. Is this the example of the Government's sympathies for the poor? Apart them there are some more categories of workers who work on the railways but are not recognised as railway employees. Consequently, they are denied all the benefits to which a railway employee is entitled. One such category is the stoker who feeds coal on railway locomotives and without whose warvices the locomotives cannot work. But he is not recognised as a railway employee. He is treated only as a contract labour. In 1970 a legislation was passed in the Lok Sabha against this system of contract labour. But during the last five years that law has not been made applicable to the railways. All such labour referred to above should be treated as railway employees. Then there is an other category *viz.*, the vendors and canvassors who work on the railways year after year but do not get any pay etc. They get a small commission on the sales. The rate of the commission is also not uniform. There is lot of corruption and bribery involved in the matter of allotment of food stalls, book stalls etc. Substantial bribe has to be paid to the officers empowered with allotment of these contracts. They also deserved to be recognised as railway employees.

Sir, the railway Minister has given repeated assurance in this House that all those railway employees who had participate in the railway strike but were not charged with sabotage or violence will be taken back but inspite of that a large number of railways employees are still out of job though more than 90 per cent of them have no charge of subotage or violence. This is very sad. As already stated earlier a large number of casual workers have been taken back but only on daily wages resulting in reduction of about Rs. 150/- in their pay per month. In Adra Division some 2000 employees are placed in this sad plight. I had written to the hon. Minister Shri Qureshi about the case of a suspended railway employee against whom false charges have been framed. The Minister had also promised to look into the case but nothing has been done as yet. I do not know what is the reason for this. May be the Minister cannot act contrary to the feelings of the Railway Board Sir, some railway employees under the banner of All India Railway Employees Confederation are on relay fast near the Boat Club with a view to draw the attention of the railway administration for amicable and sympathetic settlement of all the disputes. I will request the hon. Minister to listen to their demands sympathetically and to find an amicable settlement. I will urge upon him to realise that it is the railway workers who actually help the railways to run. It is not the bureaucrats and high officials who are running the railways: The Railways are run by the millions of poor workers. They must be treated with sympathy and compassion. Without their cooperation railways cannot run. I will not take longer time as another member from my party will speak on the demands in details.

14 hrs.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : जो मांगें रेल मंत्री जी ने पेश की हैं उनका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि समय की पाबन्दी पर गहरी निगाह रखी जाएगी क्योंकि उसके बिना यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि नई रेल लाइनें बिछाने या गेज का परिवर्तन करने का फैसला करते समय आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का विशेष ध्यान रखा जायगा। इसी प्रकार से नियुक्तियों और पदोन्नतियों के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कहा है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ भी भाषण में उन्होंने कहा है उसकी कार्यान्विति होनी चाहिये। भाषण भाषण ही न रह जाए। रेल मंत्री जी मेरे साथी रहे हैं। मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि जो भाषण उन्होंने दिया है उस में जो कुछ भी उन्होंने कहा है इसको वह देखें कि उसकी कार्यान्विति हो। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह भाषण कागजों पर ही रह जाए।

कुरैशी साहब बैठे हुए हैं। इन्होंने बताया था कि जो लाइन गोरखपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर वाया छपरा जाती है उसको अगर मुजफ्फरपुर से गोरखपुर वाया बेतिया और मोतीहारी ले जाया जाए तो पचास मील का फर्क पड़ जाएगा। उन्होंने ही इस बात को सब से पहले कहा था। छितौनी पर पुल बन रहा है। यह पुल बड़ी लाइन के लिए बन रहा है। लेकिन यह जो लाइन है यह छोटी लाइन है। मैं कुरैशी साहब से कहूंगा कि जिस चीज को आपने पैदा किया उसका आप पालन पोषण तो करें। इससे पचास मील की दूरी कम हो जाती है और खर्चा भी कम हो जाता है। यह बोर्डर लाइन भी है। नेपाल से बहुत सा सामान इस लाइन से आ जा सकता है। इन्होंने जो बात बताई मैं चाहता हूं कि उसके ऊपर ये अमल भी करें। अपने उत्तर में वह इस पर रोशनी भी डालें, यह मेरा उन से अनुरोध है।

बड़ी लाइन मुजफ्फरपुर तक चली गई है। स्वर्गीय रेल मंत्री समस्तीपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर आने वाले थे। बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि उनकी हत्या कर दी गई और वह हमारे बीच नहीं रहे। उन्होंने कहा था कि मुजफ्फरपुर से मोतीहारी सगौली रक्सौल होते हुए वह दरभंगा जाएंगे ताकि अपनी आंखों से देख लें कि यह लाइन ठीक है या नहीं है, इसको बड़ी लाइन बनाया जाए या नहीं। नेपाल की भी मांग है कि इसको बड़ी लाइन बनाया जाए क्योंकि नेपाल का सम्बन्ध रक्सौल से जो पहले नैरो गेज से था उसको हटा दिया गया है। उसकी मांग है कि इसको आप बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करते हैं तो कोई विशेष खर्च नहीं है और उसको आप मंजूर कर लें। इसमें कोई बहुत बड़ी नदी रास्ते में नहीं पड़ती है। आपका खर्चा भी बहुत ज्यादा नहीं होता है। इसलिए इसको आपको मान लेना चाहिए।

हम स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण जी के बहुत आभारी हैं कि उन्होंने कुछ कमिटमेंट्स किए थे हमारे प्रति। वर्तमान रेल मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया है कि उनको वे निभाएंगे। मैं प्रार्थना करता कि जितने उनके कमिटमेंट्स थे उनको वर्तमान रेल मंत्री अवश्य निभाएं।

रेल मंत्री ने गल्ले पर भाड़े की दर बढ़ा दी है। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि गल्ला महंगा हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार अगर इसको कम कर सकती हो, इस वृद्धि को वापिस ले सकती हो तो वापिस ले ले और इसके बजाय लग्जरी गुड्स पर जो भाड़े की दर है उसको वह बढ़ा दे। रेल मंत्रालय का काम है कि वह सोचे कि गल्ले पर महसूल न बढ़ाया जाए। साथ ही किसानों के काम आने वाली जो चीजें हैं, वे कम महसूल में ले जाई जानी चाहिए। आर एस डी ओ, या कमिश्नर या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह लिख कर दे दे कि फलां जगह किसान के हित में सिमेंट चाहिए, कोयला, लोहा या ऐसी कोई दूसरी चीज चाहिए और जब उस चीज को भेजा जाए तो उसके ऊपर लेबल लगा कर भेजा जा सकता

है कि वह किसान के इंटरेस्ट में जा रहा है और उस पर महसूल आप कम चार्ज करें। इससे किसान को उसके काम आने वाली चीज रियायती दर पर मिल सकेगी। एक तरफ किसान के गल्ले के दाम कम निर्धारित किए जाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ किसान के काम आने वाली जो चीजें है उनके दाम बढ़ा आप देंगे तो उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि गल्ले के दाम स्वभावतः बढ़ जाएंगे। इस वास्ते इसके ऊपर रेल मंत्री विचार करें। वह व्यावहारिक आदमी है।

छितौली पुल का निर्माण हो रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उसके लिए अधिक से अधिक रुपया दिया जाए ताकि निर्माण कार्य जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो जाए। उस में एक कठिनाई है। कुछ तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को और कुछ बिहार सरकार को पैसा देना है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को गंडक नदी को ट्रेन भी करना है। वह ट्रेन भी हो जाए और पुल भी जल्दी बन जाए ताकि रेलवे लाइन चालू हो इस ओर आपको जल्दी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अपने भाषण में मंत्री महोदय ने यात्रियों के कष्ट कम करने की बात कही है। साथ ही यह भी कहा है कि गाड़ियां समय पर चलेंगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पता नहीं आप उत्तर बिहार गए है या नहीं गये हैं। यहां से पटना जाना आसान है लेकिन पटना से हम अपने घर जो सौ सवा सौ मील दूर है, जाना मुश्किल है और वहां पहुंचने में दस बारह घण्टे लग जाते हैं और हम लोगों को बहुत कष्ट होता है। आपने उत्तर बिहार की बहुत सी गाड़ियां भी बन्द कर दी हैं। इन बन्द गाड़ियों को आप अविलम्ब चालू करें। साथ ही उन गाड़ियों को आप समय से चलाएं।

उत्तर बिहार की ढाई करोड़ की पापुलेशन है। जो पटना के दक्षिण में रहते हैं उन के वास्ते गंगा जी पर कोई यातायात की सुविधा नहीं है, कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। साथ ही इस्टर्न यू० पी० के बहुत से रिक्शा चालक, बहुत से दूसरे लोग भिन्न भिन्न तरह के काम करने के लिए पटना में आते हैं और उनको आने जाने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० की पापुलेशन को भी जोड़ा जाए तो यह चार करोड़ की पापुलेशन हो जाती है जिस का ताल्लुक पटना से पड़ता है। नेपाल की एक करोड़ पापुलेशन है। इस तरह से यह पांच करोड़ की पापुलेशन हो जाती है जिस का ताल्लुक पटना से पड़ता है। पटना बिहार की राजधानी है। उत्तर बिहार का रेलवे लाइन से उसका कोई लिंक नहीं है, कोई सामान आ जा नहीं सकता है। रोड ब्रिज अवश्य बन रहा है लेकिन उससे वह काम नहीं होगा जो रेल से होता है। मैं कहूंगा कि आप अपने मन्त्रित्वकाल में यह यश कमा लें और उत्तर बिहार का दक्षिण बिहार से सम्बन्ध जोड़ दें। कोयला, लोहा, अभ्रक, सिमेंट आदि बहुत सी चीजें है जो उत्तर बिहार को दक्षिण से जाती है। स्टीमर से जब आप जाते है तो कभी स्टीमर गंगा जी में धंस जाता है तो रात दिन हमें उसी में पड़े रहना पड़ता है। आप हमारी कठिनाई को महसूस करें। मंत्री तथा दूसरे बड़े लोग तो हवाई जहाज में चले जाते हैं। सेटर का कोई मंत्री पटना अगर गया तो पटना से उत्तर बिहार में हवाई जहाज से चला जाता है लेकिन जनता हवाई जहाज से नहीं जा सकती है। इस ओर आप अवश्य ध्यान दें कि गंगाजी को स्टीमर से पार करने में कितनी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

हड़ताल में जिन लोगों को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया और जिन के ऊपर वायोलेंस का चार्ज नहीं है उनके केसिस को मैं चाहता हूं कि रेल मंत्री देखें। किसी के बहकावे में आ कर उन्होंने अगर हड़ताल में भाग लिया है तो उनको क्षमा कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

हमारे विरोधी भाइयों ने इन लोगों को बहका कर इन से हड़ताल कराई । जो लोग ऐसा कहें कि उन्होंने बहकावे मे आ कर हड़ताल को उन से अंडरटेकिंग ले कर ताकि और लोगों को आगे से हिदायत हो जाए, आप उनको वापिस नौकरी मे ले लें । मैं चाहता हू कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें । उनके ऊपर कोई अगर मर्डर का चार्ज नही है या इस तरह का कोई और गम्भीर काम उन्होंने नही किया है तो मै कहूगा कि उन से आप लिख कर अंडरटेकिंग कोई ले ले और उनको वापिस नौकरी पर ले ले । वे बेचारे गरीब आदमी है और ज्यादातर उन मे ऐसे हैं जो समस्तीपुर सब डिवीजन मे काम करते थे और उनको हटाया गया है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हू कि रेलवेज का क्लेम बहुत बढ़ जाता है, इसके ऊपर मंत्री जी ख्याल रखें । क्यों रेलवे का क्लेम बढ़ता है, कही सामान चोरी हो जाता है, किस की वजह से चोरी हो जाता है, किस स्टेशन की गडबडी से हो जाता है, इस पर रेलवे को ध्यान देना चाहिए । इस तरह से रेलवे का बहुत पैसा जाता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस शहर से मै आता हू, जो मेरी कास्टीट्युएंसी है वह शहर दो हिस्सों मे है और रेलवे स्टेशन वहा बीचो-बीच पड़ता है । वहा न तो कोई अंडर-ग्राउंड ब्रिज है और न ओवर-ब्रिज है । वहां पर एक ब्रिज की जरूरत है । रेलवे विभाग कहता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पैसा दे । बिहार गवर्नमेंट की हालत मंत्री जी को मालूम ही है कि अगर सेंटर शाज पैसा न दे तो उसका चलना मुश्किल हो जायगा । बिहार मे जिस तरह की आज परिस्थिति है उसमे वहा की सरकार के लिए ना-मुमकिन है कि किसी काम पर पैसा खर्च करे । उसको अपना एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाना मुश्किल हो गया है । इसलिए स्पेशल केस मे बिहार को सहायता दे और जहा-जहा अंडर-ग्राउंड या ओवर-ब्रिज बनाना हो, वह बनाये ।

हमारे ललित बाबू ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए भी कुछ आश्वासन दिया था । मैं चाहूगा कि उन्होंने जो आश्वासन दिया था वह रेलवे लाइन निकालनी चाहिए और मंत्री जी उस पर भी ध्यान दें और वहा के लिए रेल लाइन निकाले क्योंकि वह एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है । वहां से हमारे मेम्बर हैं श्री पाराशर जी, जिनका स्मृति नाम ही है, तो इनकी मागो का मैं समर्थन करता हू ।

मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हू कि देश मे जमींदारी तो हट गई लेकिन ए० एच० ह्वीलर की जमींदारी नही हटी । अगर इसे नही हटाते हैं तो बेकारी की समस्या दूर करना मुश्किल हो जाता है । इसलिए मै चाहूगा कि ए० एच० ह्वीलर की जमींदारी को हटा कर एक-एक स्टेशन पर एक-एक आदमी को दुकान दे दे, एक-एक और दो-दो ग्रैजुएट्स उसको चला सकते है और मनोनुकूल किताबें मगा सकते है । इससे उनकी रोजी-रोटी चल सकती है और जिस स्टेशन पर वह रहेंगे वह सोचेंगे कि यहा के लोगों का और गुजरने वाले लोगों का किताब पढने का टेस्ट क्या है और उसी तरह की किताबें वह रखेंगे । लेकिन एक आदमी की जमींदारी सरकार ने रख छोड़ी है जब कि सरकार कहती है कि जमींदारी हटा दी है । लेकिन रेलवे से जमींदारी नही हट रही है । मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूगा कि सरकार इस तरह के कामों को ठीक से देखे ।

जहा तक रेलवे मे बहाली का सम्बन्ध है, हम ललित बाबू का धन्यवाद करते हैं कि उन्होंने मुजफ्फरपुर मे एक पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन खोला । लेकिन मै मंत्री महोदय से कहूगा कि वह देखे कि जो पब्लिक सेर्विस कमीशन खुला है, इसमे किस तरह के लोग है, किस तरह का काम करते हैं । उसमे ऐसे आदमी रखें जो सब के साथ समान रूप से न्याय बरतें और मैरिट के आधार पर सलेक्शन करे । मैं कहूगा कि रेलवे सर्विस

कमीशन का फिर से रि-आर्गनाइजेशन करें और वह आर्गेनाइजेशन इस तरह का बनायें जिसमे निष्पक्ष और न्यायप्रिय आदमी हों जो रेलवे की सेवा कुशलता और ईमानदारी से कर सकते हों।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यहा से आसाम मेल बरौनी तक जाता है। वहा से आगे आपकी तरफ लोग जाते हैं। वहा से मुजफ्फरपुर तक बड़ी लाइन गई है। वहा जाने मे हमारा बडा समय लग जाता है क्योंकि जो आसाम मेल की कनैक्टिंग ट्रेन जाती है वह हर स्टेशन पर रुकती जाती है। इसलिए हम लोगो को 150 मील जाने मे 13, 14 घण्टे लग जाते है। इसका कारण यह है कि उधर तो बडे आदमी जाते ही नही है। किसी जमान मे हमारी मुसीबत को दूर करने के लिए गाधी जी गये थे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप तो वी० आई० पी० हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप भी वी० आई० पी० है। आप भी समझते है कि आपकी क्या कीमत है और हमारी क्या कीमत है। आप इसी से अनुभव कर सकते है। वी० आई० पी० वही है जो मत्री हैं, दूसरा कोई वी० आई० पी० नही है। हम तो इस पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं, पार्टी के समर्थक है। लेकिन आज हम लोगो की छोटी छोटी मागो को सरकार को ध्यान मे रखना चाहिए।

रेलवे कसल्टेटिव कमेटीज अध्यगार साहब के जमान मे इसलिए बनी थी कि टाइम-टेबल आदि की छोटी छोटी ग्रीवान्सेज को हाउस मे न उठा कर वहा पर देखा जाये। लेकिन वहा जो हम लोग सवाल उठाते हैं वही ब्रिटिश डेज की तरह के स्टीरियो टाइप जवाब हमारे सामने आ जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हू कि हम जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं चुनकर आये हैं तो जनता की बात की उसकी तकलीफो को सरकार सुने। लेकिन जब सरकार नही सुनती है तो चारो तरफ दुनिया मे हंगाम हो जाता है। अगर सरकार को कठिनाई है, दिक्कत है, तो साफ कह देना चाहिए कि यह कठिनाई है, यह दिक्कत है। हमको टाइमटेबल बदलने मे यह दिक्कत है, इस तरह के लोगों को बहाल करने मे यह दिक्कत है, फलां जगह रेलवे लाइन बनाने मे यह दिक्कत है, साफ बात कह देनी चाहिए। पैसा हो तो कह दे कि पैसे से बना सकते है, नही हो तो साफ कह दे कि नही बना सकते है।

श्री हनुमन्तैय्या जी ने एक सवाल उठाया कि साउथ का पैसा कटकर नार्थ मे चला गया। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सेर्विसेज है उनमे बिहार का पापुलेशन के हिसाब से जो 1/10 हिस्सा पडता है, क्या उन लोगो को 1/10 के हिसाब से जगह मिली हुई है? अगर वह नही है तो क्यो नही है। हम लोगो के यहा छोटी छोटी लाइन रह गई, कभी हमने बडी लाइन का मुह नही देखा। हमारे बेचारे रेल मत्री ने उपकार का काम किया तो उस काम के बदले मे उनकी जान चली गई। इतने घृणित, कृतघ्न लोग है कि उपकार का काम करने के समय म ही उनकी जान ले ली। हमारा देश एक फैडरेशन है लेकिन इसके माने यह नही कि किसी के साथ तरजीह दी जाये और किसी के प्रति उपेक्षा बरती जाये।

ईस्ट य० पी०, उत्तर बिहार की हालत खराब है। मै मत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि वहा पर बडी लाइन बनाये। इससे यह सहूलियत होगी कि कोई भी रेल-गाडी पर साधे कलकत्ता, मद्रास, बम्बई चला जायेगा। उसको बीच मे उतरना नही पडेगा। भिन्न-भिन्न जगह अगर चेंज करना पडेगा तो वह उसकी कठिनाई का महसूस

नहीं करेगा। इसके अलावा सामान ढोने में भी सहूलियत होगी।

मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि वह हमारी मांगों को जहां तक हो सकेगा सहृदयतापूर्वक स्वीकार करेंगे और मुजफ्फरपुर से एक बड़ी लाइन वाया मोतिहारी और रक्सौल होते हुए गोरखपुर ले जायेंगे और एक लाइन मुजफ्फरपुर से मोतिहारी होते हुए वाया बेतिया गोरखपुर ले जायेंगे। बस यही मुझे कहना है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने रेल बजट से सम्बन्धित मांगो के सम्बन्ध में अपने 213 कटौती के प्रस्तावों के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान मजदूरो, आम लोगो और रेल व्यवस्था के विकास के सिलसिले मे दिलाने की कोशिश की है। मुझे उमीद है कि रेल मंत्रालय उन तमाम बातों पर विचार करने के बाद उचित कार्यवाही तो करेगा ही, साथ ही उसकी सूचना भी सदस्यो को देगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे बोर्ड को उठा देने की माग वर्षों से सदन के सभी दलो के लोग करते रहे है। लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि इस जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली मे भी जनता के प्रतिनिधियों की बातो पर अभी तक ध्यान नही दिया गया है, और रेलवे बोर्ड अपनी मनमानी करता रहता है। मजदूरो को, और उन के लिए आवाज उठाने वालो को भी, शायद ये लोग अपना दुश्मन समझते है। माननीय सदस्य ने अभी ठीक ही बताया है कि परामर्शदात्री समितियो मे वे लोग जो उन की मर्जी होती है, वही जवाब दे देते है। मालूम नहीं कि उन की क्या उपदेयता है। ये लोग बड़े प्रतिभावी और अपने अपने क्षेत्रों के जाने-माने लोग हैं। फिर भी उन की नीति मजदूर-विरोधी और देश के विकास को रोकने वाली है। अगर ऐसी बात न होती, तो तमाम लोग रेलवे बोर्ड को भंग करने का मांग न करते।

रेलवे बोर्ड अपने मंत्री की भी हिफाजत नही कर सकता है। 2 जनवरी को स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की समस्तीपुर मे हत्या हो गई। उस में रेलवे बोर्ड की क्या भूमिका रही, यह आज तक लोगों को मालूम नहीं है। जनता में यह संदेह है कि कहीं रेलवे बोर्ड का तो इस षडयंत्र मे हाथ नहो है। अगर इस अविश्वास और इस संदेह को खत्म नही किया जायेगा, तो जाहिर है कि लोगो के दिमाग मे तरह तरह की बाते चक्कर काटती रहेंगी। स्वयं मेरे मन में संदेह है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने इस मे क्या भूमिका अदा की। जब इस सवाल को अन्यत्र उठाया जाता है, तो उस का संतोषजनक जवाब नही दिया जाता है।

अगर रेलवे बोर्ड के साथ मंत्री महोदय की इतनी मुहब्बत है, तो वह कम से कम इतना तो करे कि रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को हटा कर स्वय उस के चेयरमैन बन जायें। इस मे क्या कठिनाई है? अब्बल तो रेलवे बोर्ड टूटना चाहिए। अगर मंत्री महोदय उस को नही तोड सकते हैं, तो यह दुहरी शासन-व्यवस्था रखने की क्या आवश्यकता है कि रेलवे बोर्ड जो मन मे आये, यह अलग से काम करे, और मंत्री महोदय अलग से काम करे।

मुझे मालूम है कि पिछली हडताल में मजदूरो को जो दंडित किया गया है, स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायन मिश्र ने कई संसद-सदस्यों की उपस्थिति मे उस को समाप्त करने के लिए बडे बडे अधिकारियों को कहा, टेलीफोन पर बातें की, लेकिन उन की बात नही मानी गई। रेलवे बोर्ड जो चाहता है, वह करता है। इस डायार्की, इस दुहरी शासन-व्यवस्था, का क्या मतलब है? एक ही

शासन-व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अगर मंत्री महोदय रेलवे बोर्ड को समाप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं, तब उन्हीं को उस का अध्यक्ष होना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट भाषण में, और बजट पर हुई चर्चा के जवाब में, मजदूरों के प्रति हमदर्दी तो जरूर दिखाई, लेकिन मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में 18 फरवरी को सरकार की ओर से जो आंकड़े दिये गये, उन के मुताबिक पिछले साल मई की हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण 2024 स्थायी मजदूर 206 अस्थायी मजदूर और 9165 नैमित्तिक कैजुअल, मजदूर नौकरी से निकाले गये और उन को अभी तक काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। इस के अतिरिक्त 1111 मजदूरों को सजा हो चुकी है और 1083 मजदूरों पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। ये सरकार के आंकड़े हैं।

लेकिन आल-इंडिया रेलवे एम्प्लाईज कानफेडरेशन के जो सदस्य कार्यकर्त्ता और एग्जीक्यूटिव के मेम्बर आज वोट क्लब पर 48 घण्टे की भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, उनका कहना है कि 2900 स्थायी मजदूर और 12,529 अस्थायी मजदूर आज भी नौकरी से बाहर हैं।

इन में से जो भी आंकड़े सही हों लेकिन यह बात स्पष्ट है कि अभी तक कई हजार रेलवे कर्मचारी काम से बाहर हैं जिन्हें अविलम्ब वापिस काम पर लिया जाना चाहिए, वर्ना रेलवे में सामान्य स्थिति कायम करने, रेलवे कर्मचारियों में विश्वास की भावना पैदा करने और काम के प्रति उन की जवाबदेही को जगाने में हमें सहायता नहीं मिलेगी। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय अभी भी तमाम कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही को खत्म करने का ऐलान करें। मैं उन को जरूर धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने डेक इन सर्विस को समाप्त करने का आदेश दिया है, और जनरल-मैनेजरों की बैठक में भी यह बात कही है। लेकिन पूरे धन्यवाद के पात्र वह तभी होंगे, जब वह तमाम दंडित मजदूरों के दंड को समाप्त कर देंगे। आज मजदूरों को उन से बहुत आशा है।

1083 मजदूरों को डिसमिस या रिमूव कर दिया गया है और उन तमाम लोगों पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। किस आरोप पर? रेलवे प्रशासन का आरोप है कि उन लोगों ने हिंसा की है, तोड़-फोड़ के कामों में हिस्सा लिया है और दूसरों को डरा-धमकाया है। यह अफवाह है कि इनटिमिडेशन की नई बात मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं जोड़ी है। यदि यह ठीक है तो यह तकनीकी बात है। इनटिमिडेशन का आरोप तो किसी पर भी लगाया जा सकता है। यह आरोप लगाया जा सकता है कि रामावतार शास्त्री ने पार्लियामेंट में धमकी दी है। बाहर ऐसी बात कहने पर मेरे खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। यह बात मुनासिब नहीं है।

मंत्री महोदय ने जो 1083 की संख्या दी है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन में हिंसा करने वालों, तोड़-फोड़ करने वालों और इनटिमिडेशन करने वालों की अलग अलग तादाद कितनी कितनी है।

मैं एक बुनियादी सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं। जो काम आज तक कभी नहीं हुआ था—जो काम 1949, 1960 और 1968 की हड़तालों में नहीं किया गया था सरकार ने वह काम इस पिछली हड़ताल के दौरान किया है। इन तमाम लोगों पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं और न्यायालय से अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है लेकिन सरकार ने अपना फैसला दे दिया—उन लोगों को नौकरी से हटा दिया रीमूव कर दिया या बर्खास्त कर दिया। क्या सरकार का यह अधिकार है? यह संविधान-विरोधी कदम है। अगर सरकार नहीं मानेगी तो मजदूरों

को कोर्ट की शरण लेनी पड़ेगी। कई कोर्ट्स से फैसले हो चुके हैं। गुजरात हाई कोर्ट, कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट और दूसरे हाई कोर्ट, मजदूरों के हक में फैसला दे चुके हैं। अगर सरकार इस तरह दमन की बात करेगी और जनतंत्र की बात भी करेगी तो ये दोनों बातें साथ साथ नहीं चल सकती है।

अगर सरकार को उन के खिलाफ यह कार्यवाही करनी थी तो वह उन लोगों को सस्पेंड रखती। जब कोर्ट से यह सिद्ध हो जाता कि उन्होंने हिंसा या तोडफोड की है तो सरकार उन को हटा सकती थी। लेकिन उस ने ऐसा न कर के मजदूरों के हक पर कुठाराघात किया है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय अब भी "देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद" वाली कहावत को मान कर तमाम कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाहियों को समाप्त करेंगे।

हमारे यहां आरा-सहसराम लाइट रेलवे और फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे में हंगामा मचा हुआ है। सब से पहले तो मैं यह मांग करूंगा कि सरकार उन छोटी लाइनों को अपने कब्जे में कर ले और उनको बडी लाइनों में बदल दे। इस तरह रेलवे की आमदनी भी बढ सकती है और भोजपुर, रोहतास, पटना, नालन्दा और गया जिलों के पिछडे हुए इलाके को विकसित करने में मदद भी मिलेगी। इस से किसानों को अपनी जिन्स बाजार में लाने में आसानी होगी। इस से रेलवे की आमदनी भी बढेगी और जनता को सहूलियत भी होगी।

मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि फतुहा-इस्लामपुर रेलवे लाइन को गया तक बढाया जाये। गया हिन्दुओं का तीर्थ-स्थान है। मैं तीर्थ-स्थान में विश्वास नहीं करता हूं लेकिन जनता उस में विश्वास करती है और मंत्री महोदय भी करते हैं। इस लिए उस लाइन को गया तक बढ़ाया जाये।

आरा-सहसराम लाइट रेलवे में एक हजार मजदूर 55 दिनों से हड़ताल पर हैं। उनकी एकमात्र मांग है कि तृतीय वेतन आयोग के फैसले को उन के लिए भी लागू किया जाय जिस को आप ने तमाम केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए लागू किया है, रेल मजदूरों के लिए लागू किया है। उन का कहना है कि इस सिलसिले में प्रबन्धकों और यूनियन के बीच में समझौता भी 15-4-73 को हो चुका था और प्रबन्धकों का वादा भी हो चुका है, फिर भी प्रबन्धक उस को मान नहीं रहे हैं। इसलिए वे 55 दिनों से हड़ताल पर हैं जिस के फलस्वरूप डालमियां नगर जो औद्योगिक नगर है, जहां सीमेंट का कारखाना है वहां उस कारखाने में 8-3-75 से ले आफ कर दिया गया है और एक हजार मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं। इस से प्रति दिन 2 हजार टन सीमेंट का बनना बन्द है और लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है सरकार का टैक्स के रूप में, मजदूरों का मजदूरी के रूप में, और मालिकों का मुनाफे के रूप में। अगर उन की हडताल में आपने हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया तो वहां की हालत और भी खराब होती चली जायगी। आज वहां का उद्योग ठप हो गया है और उस इलाके के जीवन का स्पन्दन बन्द हो गया इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आरा से सहसराम तक जो छोटी लाइन है जिस में 55 दिनों से हडताल चल रही है उस के मजदूरों की मांगों को माना जाय और सरकार इन छोटी लाइनों को---और भी कहीं हिन्दुस्तान में छोटी लाइन हों तो उन तमाम को अपने कब्जे में लेकर चलाए।

मैं एक बात और कह दूं। मजदूरों को दण्डित करने, मैं भूल गया था इसलिए फिर दोबारा याद दिला दूं। हमारी एन० एफ० रेलवे की रेलवे वर्कर्स यूनियन के जो इंडियन रेलवे वर्कर्स फेडरेशन से सम्बन्धित है 38 सदस्य अभी भी नौकरी से बाहर हैं और उस में दो महिलाएं भी हैं। यह साल

महिलाओं का सवाल है फिर भी दो महिलाओं को आप ने नौकरी से हटा दिया है। यह क्या शोभा देता है कि महिलाओं को भी नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाय? उन का नाम है मिस खानी बागची और मिस एलो पाल। इन को इसलिए निकाला गया है कि इन्होंने किसी प्रदर्शन मे नेतृत्व किया था। इसी तरह से हमारे ईस्टर्न रेलवे की बाते तो मुझको बहुत मालूम हैं क्योंकि मैं उधर से ही आता हू। ईस्टर्न रेलवे के मिनिस्ट्रीयल स्टाफ के 56 आदमियो को निकाला हुआ है और कामर्शियल स्टाफ के 12 आदमी निकाले हुए है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की तादाद तो पता नही कितने गुना बढ जायगी। तो मै यह जरूर आप से निवेदन करना चाहूगा कि औरतो को तो फौरन काम पर वापस लेने का आदेश दीजिए। इसी तरह से धनबाद के कैरिज एंड वैगन स्टाफ कौसिल के 15 लोगो को नौकरी से निकाला गया है। मेरे पास पतरातू से एक तार आया है जिसमे लिखा हुआ है

"CONTINUED REPRESSIONS AND PROVOCATIVE ARRESTS OF THREE LEADERS OF CARRIAGE STOP COUNCIL PATRATU RESULTED SUSPENSION OF WORK INTERVENE TO RESTORE NORMALCY BY PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT"

तो इस तरह की स्थिति आज भी बनी हुई है। मै चाहूगा इस तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

कान्फेडरेशन का मैंने जिक्र किया रेल मजदूरो की मागो को ले कर उसके नेता भूख हडताल कर रहे है। उन की चार सूत्री मागे है जिन को मानने मे आप को कोई एतराज नही होना चाहिए। पहली माग उनकी यह है कि सारे बखास्त कर्मचारियो को अविलम्ब काम पर वापस लिया जाय। दूसरे सारे दमनात्मक आदेश, काला कानून, डी आई आर मिसा वगैरह को रद्द किया जाय। तीसरी मांग यह है कि बेज बिल कानून वापस लिया जाय। और चौथी मांग यह है कि रेल मजदूरों की छ सूत्री मांगों की पूर्ति की जाय। उन में से बहुत सी मागे मान ली गई थीं। आप ने कहा था कि जहां 300 कर्मचारी काम करेगे वहां राशन की दुकानें खोलेंगे। मैं जानना चाहूगा कि कितनी राशन की दुकानें आप ने खोली और बाकी मागो की आप ने कहां तक पूर्ति की? मजदूरो को यह जानने का अधिकार है। अगर आप इन मांगों को पूरा नही करते है तो मजदूरो के मन मे यह भाव पैदा होगा कि सरकार केवल बकवास करती है केवल झूठे वादे करती है उन की पूर्ति नही करती। यह दिमाग उन का न बने इस के लिए मै चाहूगा कि जो वादे किए गए है उन को पूर्ति की जाय।

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी): 1275 दुकाने खोली गई है कुल मिला कर।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: वही मै जानना चाहता हू। बाकी और मागो के बारे मे क्या हुआ?

इस के बाद जो रेल वैगन्स को ले कर के करोडो रुपये का सामान चुराया जा रहा है उस के बारे मे मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू। मेरे पास ये पाच तस्वीरे है मै चाहूगा कि इन को मै सदन की मेज पर रखू। ये कटिहार की पांच तस्वीरे है कि किस तरह से कोयला लोग चोरी कर के ले जा रहे है किस तरह से वैगन को तोडा जा रहा है और किस तरीके से वैगन ताड कर चोर गेहू ले जा रहे हैं। अगर आप इजाजत दे तो मै इन्हे सदन की मेज पर रखना चाहता हू। यह ऐंटी नेशनल एक्टिविटी आफ श्री डी० मुखर्जी असिस्टेंट सेक्योरिटी आफिसर एन एफ रेलवे कटिहार आर पी एफ डिपार्टमेंट के बारे मे है। इनकी देखरेख मे यह

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

खुदरी चोरियां चल रही हैं। इसकी सूचना ऊपर के अधिकारियों को दी गई एन एफ रेलवे वर्कर्स यूनियन की तरफ से लेकिन उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। मैंने अपने कटमोशन में और बहुत से स्थानों के नाम भी दिए हैं कि कहां कहां किस तरह से चोरियां हो रही हैं, वैगन तोड़े जा रहे हैं, करोड़ों का सामान नुकसान हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ जनता के ऊपर किराया बढ़ा कर घाटा पूरा किया जा रहा है।

एक बात यूनियनों की मान्यता के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। आप ने दो फेडरेशंस को तो मान्यता दे रखी है। उस से मुझे कोई द्वेष नहीं है। आप उन्हें मान्यता दें, लेकिन आप को अन्दाज लग गया होगा पिछली हड़ताल के सिलसिले में कि मजदूरों के बीच और भी शक्तिशाली संगठन काम कर रहे हैं। उन को मान्यता देने से आप क्यों घबड़ाते हैं? जब दो को मान्यता दे सकते हैं तो चार को भी दे सकते हैं। तो मैं आप से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जिन दो को आपने मान्यता दे रखी है उन के अलावा आल इण्डिया रेलवे एम्प्लाईज कान्फडरेशन और इंडियन रेलवे वर्कर्स फेडरेशन को भी मान्यता प्रदान करें जो लड़ाकू मजदूरों और कैटगरी के लोगों के संगठन हैं। पन्द्रह कैटगरी के लोग इस संगठन से सम्बन्धित हैं और जो लड़ाई के मैदान में बोट क्लब पर मौजूद हैं। इन को मान्यता देने में आप को क्या कठिनाई है? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करें कैटगरी की यूनियनों को मान्यता दें और दूसरी यूनियनों को मान्यता दें तथा तमाम लोगों से बातचीत कर के रेल मजदूरों की समस्याओं और रेल यात्रियों की समस्याओं का समाधान निकालें।

रेलवाड़िया आप के जमाने में तो ठीक चले? आप हमारे मंत्री स्त्री हैं और त्रिपाठी भी है, इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप का ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिए।

इस के बाद मैं एक सवाल और खाने पीने से सम्बन्धित है उसे उठाना चाहता हूं— रेलवे में खान-पान की व्यवस्था में आप विभागीय व्यवस्था करने में क्यों घबड़ाते हैं? बहुत कम विभागीय भोजनालय आप के चल रहे हैं गाड़ियों में। बहुत सी गाड़ियों में से आप ने इस व्यवस्था को हटा दिया है। अब मेरे जैसे बिना मिर्च के खाने वालों को कितनी तकलीफ होती होगी यह आप समझ सकते हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि विभागीय भोजनालय कितना भी खराब होगा लेकिन प्राइवेट कान्ट्रैक्टर से अच्छा होगा। मुझे दुख है कि प्राइवेट कांट्रैक्टर्स की वकालत करने वाले आप के दल के बहुत सारे एम० पी० हैं। .. (व्यवधान) यह आरोप मैं लगा रहा हूं। मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं लेकिन आरोप लगा रहा हूं। इसका क्या राज है समझ में नहीं आता। एक तरफ आप राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात करें, समाजीकरण की बात करें और दूसरी तरफ आप के दल के लोग प्राइवेट कांट्रैक्टर्स को बढ़ावा देने की बात करें। कटिहार की बात मैं जानता हूं। जो कांट्रैक्टर 20 साल पहले मर चुका उसका कांट्रैक्ट चल रहा है और 20 कैंटीनें उस की चल रही हैं और एक विभागीय है उस को आपने हटा दिया है .. (व्यवधान).. अब तो मालूम है कि आपने ऐसा नहीं किया। मिश्रा जी ने मरने से पहले मुझ पत्र लिख कर सूचित किया था कि तमाम को विभागीय किया जा रहा है। लेकिन न मालूम रेलवे बोर्ड के लोगों पर किस प्रकार का जादू किया गया जादू तरह तरह के होते हैं छड़ी का जादू होता है, चादी का जादू होता है, न मालूम इन में से कौन सा जादू इन लोगों के ऊपर हुआ एल० एन० मिश्रा जी की रूह वहां पर रोती होगी उन के उस फैसले को इन लोगों ने बदल दिया है। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि विभागीय कैंटीन व्यवस्था को लागू किया जाय क्योंकि उस का खाना व्यक्तियत निजी भोजनालयों से ज्यादा अच्छा है।

मैं अभी बीकानेर गया था। 15 तारीख को मैं वहां था। वर्कशाप के मजदूरों की मीटिंग में मैंने भाषण दिया था और मिनिस्टीरियल स्टाफ के मजदूरों की मीटिंग में भी भाषण दिया था। वहां पीने के पानी का बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। वहां पानी पूरा का पूरा खारा है लेकिन वह नमकीन पानी भी रेल मजदूरों के क्वाटरों में नसीब नहीं होता। यह आप के ध्यान में आ जाना चाहिए।

जयपुर राजस्थान की राजधानी है, लेकिन बीकानेर से कोई सीधी गाड़ी जयपुर नहीं जाती है। इतना तो आप कर सकते हैं— कम से कम राजधानी को तो जोड़ दीजिये। बीकानेर राजस्थान का एक प्रमुख शहर है- वहां के माननीय सदस्य डा० कर्णी सिंह जो इधर बैठते हैं, वे जरूर आप से इस के लिए कहते होंगे।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा कैजुअल मजदूरों के लिए कहना चाहता हूं — यह बात सही है कि सरदार बूटा सिंह जी ने कई दफा कहा है कि हम आप से इस पर बात करना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि कैजुअल मजदूरों को रैगुलर बना दिया जाय। इस समय जो चार महीने काम करते हैं उन को आप परमानेन्ट की सहूलियत देते हैं लेकिन उन को रैगुलर बनाने में क्या कठिनाई है। जब आप उन को रैगुलर की सहूलियत देते हैं तो उन को रेगुलर ही बना दीजिए।

अब एक बात मैं अपने इलाके की कहना चाहता हूं— अभी मिश्र जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि पटना में गंगा नदी पर रेल का पुल जल्दी बनवाइये। उस का सर्वे हो चुका है। बिहार के विकास के लिए दक्षिण बिहार, उत्तर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश को जोड़ने के लिए यहां तक कि आप की वाराणसी के विकास के लिए भी इस पुल का शीघ्र बनाया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। जब इस का सर्वे हो चुका है तो अब इस में विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए।

पटना स्टेशन के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र ने कहा था कि दो करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की मंजूरी उस के लिये दी गई है लेकिन काम अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है। पटना का महत्व आप सब जानते हैं— बिहार की राजधानी है। जब हम लोग यहां सवाल उठाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि लाइनों की कमी की वजह से और गाड़ियां नहीं चला सकते हैं— तब फिर आप इस के विस्तार के काम को शीघ्र क्यों नहीं करते हैं।

पटना सिटी स्टेशन का नाम बदल कर "पटना साहब" करने का फैसला आप ने ले लिया है, लेकिन अभी भी वहां जो नामपट्ट लगा हुआ है उस पर पटना सिटी ही लिखा हुआ है। तब फिर इस फैसले का क्या मतलब है—उस पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। इसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूं कि पटना जक्शन स्टेशन का नाम बदल कर "पाटलीपुत्र" कर दिया जाय। मैं समझता हूं शास्त्री जी आप मेरे इस सुझाव से जरूर खुश हुए होंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस को शीघ्र 'पाटलीपुत्र" कर दें।

बिहार में कहीं भी जोनल आफिस खोलिये। मिश्र जी के समय में कहा गया था कि दरभंगा में कोई जोनल आफिस खुलनेवाला है। दरभंगा में खोलिए या दक्षिण बिहार में कहीं खोलिए—लेकिन जोनल आफिस जरूर खुलना चाहिए बिहार की जनता की यह बहुत पुरानी मांग है

श्री दामोदर पांडेय (हजारीबाग) चाहे दानापुर में खोलिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री दानापुर में भी खोल सकते हैं, पटना में भी खोल सकते हैं—मैं तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान को अपना मानता

हूं सारे बिहार को अपना मानता हूं । अगर बोकारो में भी खोल दें तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है क्योंकि वहां की यूनियन का भी मैं प्रेजिडेण्ट हूं ।

दैनिक यात्रियों की समस्या पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में है । हमारे यहां पटना से जो गाडी गया जाती है---उस में बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी है । यात्री बहुत होते हैं ट्रेनों की कमी है । इसी तरह से पटना से मुगलसराय-बक्सर-आरा जाने-आने वाले पटना से मुकामा किऊल तथा बीच के स्टेशनों पर यात्री हजारों की संख्या में चलते है । इन में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है और मैं उन की कठिनाइयों को जानता हूं । सवेरे 7 बजे घर से चलते हैं और रात के 2 बजे घर पहुचते है जब तक उन के बीबी-बच्चे तो सो चुके होते है कभी कभी उन को खाना भी मोयस्सिर नहीं होता पारिवारिक जीवन कैसा व्यतीत करते होंगे आप स्वयं इस का अनुमान लगा सकते है । इस लिए दैनिक यात्रियों की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए गाडियों की संख्या बढाइये, लाइनों को डबल करें, गया लाइन को तो शीघ्र ही डबल किया जाना चाहिए बल्कि उस को बिजली से चलाइए ताकि जो बोटलनेक होता है गाड़िया रुक जाती है---ऐसा न हो ।

मैं चाहूंगा कि इन बातों की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए । हमारे रेल मंत्री जी फोरन-मेपेस्तर रेल मजदूरों को दण्ड से मुक्त करें क्योंकि आप पर लोगों को भरोसा है और मुझे विश्वास है कि कल जब आप जवाब देंगे तो इस का उल्लेख करेंगे ताकि हमारे कन्फेडरेशन के जो लोग भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं हम उन से जा कर कहें कि शास्त्री जी ने आप के लिए यह कदम उठाया है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः अपने तमाम कटौती प्रस्तावों को पेश करता हूं ।

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हमारा रेलवे सिस्टम आज दुनिया में दूसरे दर्जे पर है, माइलेज की कवरेज के लिहाज से भी दूसरे नम्बर पर है---इस में कोई शक नहीं है । माइलेज की कवरेज में यू० एस० एस० आर० के बाद इस का नम्बर आता है । लेकिन मैं कुछ बातें आपके नोटिस से लाना चाहता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि आप उन पर जरूर ध्यान देंगे । यह डिमाण्ड तो पास होगी ही क्योंकि हम इस के हक में है लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमें कुछ नतीजे निकालने चाहिए जिस से कि हमारे इस सदन को पता चल सके कि रेलवे में क्या परिवर्तन हुए है । आज रेलवे के कानूनों में तौर-तरीकों में बहुत से परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है । सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि आज जो फ्रेट है वह 60 फीसदी उठाया जाता है और पैसेन्जर्स 50 फीसदी । यह ठीक है कि हमारा देश एक बहुत बड़ा देश है यहां की आबादी बहुत बड़ी है और एक जगह से दूसरी जगह फ्रेट ले जाने के लिए काफी-कुछ आर को दिक्कत उठानी पड़ती है, रेलवेज कम है । लेकिन इस का एक नतीजा यह भी निकाला जा सकता है कि जहां पौपुलेशन ज्यादा है और रोजबरोज पौपुलेशन का बोझा आप पर पड रहा है जहां आप की जो प्रोडक्शन है वह रोज-बरोज घटती जा रही है---इस लिए इस बात को किसी सतह पर ला कर खत्म करना चाहिए ।

आर का कानून 1905 का बना हुआ है जिसे अंग्रेजों ने बनाया था । उस में अब कुछ परिवर्तन कीजिए । मैं बोर्ड के मेम्बरों के खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूं लेकिन उस में परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है । हम इस सिस्टम को इस ढंग से स्टेटिक नहीं रख सकते, इस में चेन्ज करने की जरूरत है और अगर चेन्ज नहीं करेंगे तो मैं आप को अभी बतलाने वाला हूं कि कौन कौन सी रुकावटें आप के रास्ते में आने वाली है ।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त इस्टब्लिशमेन्ट पर आप का 70 फीसदी खर्चा आता है, 20 फीसदी फ्यूअल पर आता है, अब डवलपमेन्ट के लिए क्या बचा --10 फीसदी। ऐसी हालत मे आप इस को कमर्शियली नहीं चला सकते। सरकार जो बजट बनाती है उस से देखना चाहिये कि हम इस को कमर्शियल्ली चला सकते हैं या नहीं--10 फीसदी मे आप कितना डवलपमेन्ट करेंगे, नई लाइन डालनी है नई गाडिया चलानी है दूसरे काम करने है--ये सब किस तरह से होगे। जिस सरकार का 70 फीसदी अपने कर्मचारियो पर खर्च आता है, फयूअल तो लगेगा ही, उस को रोका नही जा सकता तब फिर 10 फीसदी से आप क्या करेंगे। इसलिए मै आप से कहता हूं कि आप इस का कुछ हल सोचिए।

आपने नई लाइन्ज के लिए क्या कोई पालिसी रेशनलाइज की है--कहा कहा नई रेलवे लाइन खोली जायेगी और किस आधार पर खोली जायेगी। आप ने क्या कभी मिसिंग-लिक्स के बारे मे सोचा है? मिसिंग लिक्स अगर दूर हो जाय तो आप की लाइनें रिम्युनरेटिव बन सकती है, कमर्शियल हो सकती है, आप को पैसा दे सकती है, लेकिन चूकि लिक्स नही बनाये गये हैं इस लिए नुकसान मे चल रही है।

सोशल बर्डन की बात मै मानता हू--आप ने रेल कमचारियो के लिए 1974-75 मे तकरीबन 50 करोड रुपया उन की एजूकेशन पर, उन के हैल्थ और सैनिटेशन पर खर्च किया, कैण्टीन और दूसरी चीजों पर खर्च किया--यह अच्छी बात है मै इस के खिलाफ नही हूं यह खर्चा जरूर किया जाना चाहिए, उन की देखभाल जरूर की जानी चाहिए और इस के साथ यह भी करना चाहिए कि जिन के खिलाफ वायोलेंस का कोई चार्ज नही है उन को काम पर लिया जाना चाहिए। आप ने उन को अन्दर बन्दकर रखा है,वे लोग हाई कोर्ट में जा रहे हैं, वहां उन के केस चलते हैं और आप के खिलाफ फैसला होता है। इस लिए अगर आप खुद ही एक्शन ले तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। वैसे अभी अखोती शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने कुछ एक्शन लिये हैं, कुछ काम आगे चला है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस को सैटिल करना चाहिए। लिगर आन करने से आप का नुकसान ही होता है। आप को कोई न कोई फैसला करना चाहिए।

अब आप जरा रेलवे का हाल देख लीजिए। जहा बुकिंग होती है हर रोज हम देखते है, मै एक नही बल्कि हजारों आदमियों को पकड सकता हूं; जो 5 रू० ले कर लोगो को सीट दे देते हैं। अपने कर्मचारियों को मुफ्त ले जाते है और उन का नाम रखा हुआ है 'चचा" जिसका मतलब है कि चचा नमस्ते। मतलब यह है कि एक जो पकडने वाला टी० टी० है वह समझे कि यह आदमी किसी कर्मचारी का रिश्तेदार है, या स्वयं कर्मचारी है या कर्मचारी का कोई मिलने जलने वाला है। नमस्ते की और चाहर हो। तो इस "चचा" की तरफ आप को ध्यान देना होगा कि आया यह कौन है और कितने है?

माननीय रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने कुछ कुछ बाते कही है। करप्शन की तरफ आप को तवज्जह देनी होगी। काफी चतरिया हो रही है जब कि आर० पी० एफ० पर आप ने 27 करोड 62 लाख रु० खर्च किया है। समझ मे नही आता कि इतना खर्च करने के बाद भी चोरिया क्यो बढ रही है, कौन चोरिया कर रहे है, किस हद तक वह चीज चली गई है, इस के बारे मे आप जांच कीजिए। कही यह तो नही है कि बीच में आर० पी० एफ० के लोग भी इन चोरियो मे शामिल हो? यह हो नही सकता कि इतना रुपया खंच करने के बाद, आर० पी० एफ० को मजबूत करने के बाद फिर क्यो

कोचियां होती हैं ? आप को इस को देखना चाहिए ।

रेलवे वैगन्स के बारे में मेरा कहना है कि जितना आप की लोड लेना है उसके मुताबिक आप ने पांचवी योजना में एक लाख वैगन्स बनाने की बात कही है । लेकिन हो क्या रहा है ? आप ने अभी तक 4,000 वैगन्स का आर्डर दिया है । यानी एक साल में 4,000 वैगन्स और वह भी पता नहीं कि आप के पास उन को बनने के लिए पैसा है भी कि नहीं ? वित्त मंत्रालय आप को पैसे को मन्जूरी देगा कि नहीं । इस तरह से आप रेलवे को नहीं चला सकते । इतने ज्यादा पैसेंजर्स आ रहे हैं और जितना लाड है वह कहां से आप उठायेंगे । पहले तो आप ने कहा कि पांच साल में एक लाख वैगन्स लेंगे और उसी के मुताबिक जो वैगन्स बनाने वाली कम्पनियां हैं उन्होंने अपने कारखानों का एक्सपेंशन कर लिया लेकिन आप की जो जरूरत थी उस में रिडक्शन हो रहा है । आप बजाय एक लाख वैगन्स के आप 20,000 वैगन्स ही लेंगे । कैसे आप इस महकमे को फायदे में चला सकते हैं ?

कोल के बारे में देखिए । कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा है । रेलवे को जितना कोयल चाहिए, मुझे जो सूचना मिली है एनर्जी मिनिस्टर से उस के मुताबिक रेलवे की मांग उन्होंने पूरी की है । इस के अलावा थर्मल पावर स्टेशनस के लिए कोयला एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचाने की भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं । ऐसे ही दूसरी चीजें जैसे रूफ, सीमेंट, फर्टिलाइजर्स इन सब के लिए वैगन्स की जरूरत पड़ेगी । लेकिन अगर आप की स्पीड वैगन्स महैया करने की यही रही जो कि इस वक्त नजर आ रही है तो कोई प्रोग्रेस नहीं होगी और आप हमेशा घाटे में ही रहेंगे । इसलिए डैवलपिंग इकानामी में आप को इन बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और चार परसेंट जो आप को जनरल रेवन्यू में देना पड़ता है जिस को फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट को लेना है, वह उन को न दे कर आप इस मद पर खर्च कीजिए ताकि वैगन्स बन सकें और मैं तो आप महूलियतें दे सकें ।

रिपेयर करने की कैपेसिटी 20 परसेंट है । और वह भी कम है । यह कैपेसिटी आप यूटिलाइज नहीं कर सकते हैं । जितने वैगन्स खराब पड़े हैं उन को दुरुस्त नहीं करते हैं । नई प्रोडक्शन हो नहीं रही है । तो कहां तक आप लोगों को तसल्ली देते रहेंगे ? आप हमें यह तो बताइये कि इस बारे में आप की जिम्मेदारी है या रेलवे बोर्ड की, जिस से हमें मालूम हो कि आप का काम कैसे चलता है । अब अगर रिपेयर कैपेसिटी बढ़ा दी जाय और वैगन्स आगे उतने बन न पायें जितनी की जरूरत है, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि जितनी ओवर लोडिंग हो रही है उस में आप कमी हो जायेंगे । इसलिए इस तरफ आप ध्यान दें । लेकिन मुझे लगता नहीं है कि आप ऐसे कर सकेंगे ।

मैं मानता हूं कि जितने कर्मचारी हैं जो कैजुअल लेबर हैं उन की मदद करनी चाहिए । उन पर चर्चा भी होना है । आप ने कहा है कि चार महीने तक पूरी रेगुलर पे मिलनी चाहिए । 17 लाख आदमी आप के रेटलायमेंट में हैं । कितने आप कवर करते हैं, कौन इस की देख भाल करता है । कौन इन्डेंट पर है कि नहीं इस की कोई देखभाल करता है कि नहीं । कोई टेलीफोन नहीं उठाता है । आप ने कभी इस के बारे में जांच नहीं की । जनरल मैनेजर क्या काम करते हैं, उन की देखभाल के लिए कौन लोग हैं, हमें पता नहीं । हम समझते हैं कि कोई देखभाल नहीं करता है । मिनिस्टर लोग ही अपने में काम का डिवीजन कर लें क्योंकि यह काम रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बर नहीं कर सकते हैं । मेरी मांग है कि आप कभी मौके पर जा कर देखिए कि कौन अपना काम ठीक से करता है, और कौन नहीं करता है ।

रेल और रोड का क्या कोआर्डिनेशन है ? कोआर्डिनेशन पुराने बहुत मशकूक मालूम होता है । इस को जरा देखिए । आप ने नोर्दन रेलवे का पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन इतनी दूर रखा है जिस की कोई इन्तिहा नहीं । उस में देहली, राजस्थान, जम्मू-कश्मीर, हरियाणा, पंजाब यह सब आते हैं । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उस को दिल्ली में क्यों नहीं रखा जाता या फिर आप उस को चण्डीगढ़ या अम्बाला में रखें । क्यों इलाहाबाद में रखा हुआ है । आप ने कभी सोचा कि कैण्डीडेट्स को कितनी दिक्कत होती है उतनी दूर आने जाने में । आप इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें । जो बातें मैंने कही हैं उनमें से अगर थोड़ी बातों को भी आप मान लें तो काम सुधर सकता है ।

हम आप के मशकूर हैं कि आप ने 27 साल में उन इलाकों में जहां रेल चाहिए थी वहां नहीं ले गये । अंग्रेजों ने जहां छोड़ दी वहीं रेलवे लाइन पड़ी हुई है । उतनी ही गाड़ियां आज भी चलती हैं । मिसिंग लिंक जो छोड़िये कहीं रेल जाती ही नहीं । और इसलिए छोड़ा हुआ है कि वह रेम्यूनरेटिव नहीं है । आज यहां नैरो गेज से ब्रोडगेज करो, ब्रोड गेज को डबल करो, इस तरह की मांगें होती हैं । और जहां कुछ नहीं है उनको यों ही छोड़ दो । अगर यही फैसला आप कर लें तो कम से कम लोगों को सेटिस्फेक्शन तो हो जाएगा कि चलो भाई हमारे यहां रेलवे नहीं आयेगी । आप जम्मू तक रेलवे लाइन ले गये । वहां डीलक्स भी चला दो । क्या हर्ज की बात है । कुरेशी साहब रेलवे मिनिस्टर हैं, वह अपने सूबे में ले गये । लेकिन मेहरबानी कर के उस तरफ भी तो ध्यान दें जहां कभी किसी ने रेलवे लाइन नहीं देखी । मैं एक टिपीकल मिसाल देता हूं । 22 दिसम्बर को मरहूम ललित नारायण मिश्र जी एक रेल का उद्घाटन करने गए थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि हम चार साल में तलवाड़ा नंगल लाइन को कम्पलीट कर देंगे । जब इसके बारे में यहां सवाल हुआ तो यह भी नहीं कहा गया कि देखेंगे, कुछ और ही इसके जवाब में कह दिया गया । ढूंढने पर इनका पता लगा कि पैसा नहीं है । इसका मतलब यह है कि मिनिस्टर्ज के एश्योरेंसिस का कोई मतलब नहीं । ढेरों एश्योरेंसिस उनकी पड़ी हुई हैं जो पूरी नहीं हुई हैं । मैं कहूंगा कि आप को या तो कोई एश्योरेंस नहीं देनी चाहिए और अगर देते हैं तो उनको आपको पूरा करना चाहिए । बदकिस्मती से वह हमारे बीच नहीं हैं । मैं कहूंगा कि उनके द्वारा दी गई एश्योरेंस को आप पूरा करें । मिनिस्ट्री इज ए कंटिनुअस प्रोमेस । इट इज नाट स्टाप ।

15 hrs.

हम देखते हैं कि कई स्थान ऐसे हैं जहां जितना काम अंग्रेजों के वक्त हुआ था उतना ही हुआ है उससे आगे एक इंच भी आप नहीं बढ़े हैं । भटिंडा और दिल्ली के बीच जो गाड़ी अंग्रेजों ने चलाई वही चल रही है उस में कोई एडीशन नहीं हुआ है न उसका कनैक्शन दूसरी तरफ से ही किया गया है, संगरूर या किसी और तरफ से उसका सम्बन्ध जोड़ा गया है । वहां की सवारियां दिल्ली पहुंच भी नहीं सकती हैं ।

मैं आपको एक स्टेशन का नाम बताता हूं फिरोजपुर । हिमाचल और पंजाब दोनों के लिए यह एक यकीद स्टेशन है । वहां एक मिनट गाड़ी रुकती है और चल देती है । ऐसे ही है जैसे उस स्टेशन को उसने रद्द करना हो । सारा सामान जो हिमाचल प्रदेश में जाता है, जो गुड्स होती है उनको वे ट्रकों में अपने प्रदेश में ले जाते हैं । सवारियां जो उतरती हैं उनको यह पता नहीं चलता है कि वे खुद उतरें या अपने सामान को इकट्ठा करके नीचे फेंकें ।

नंगल स्टेशन का नाम आपने सुना ही होगा । उसका बड़ा नाम है, भाखड़ा नंगल

की वजह से । वहां सामान बाहर पड़ा रहता है । कोई वहां शैड नहीं है । क्लोज्ड शैड तो उसके लिए आप बनवा दें । बहुत पैसा इस में खर्च होने वाला नहीं है । मैं छोटी छोटी जो चीजें हैं वही आपको बता रहा हूं ।

इसी तरह से गढ़शंकर होशियारपुर है । उसको आपने दो तीन मील पर ही छोड़ा हुआ है, दो तीन मील की मिसिंग लिंक वहां है । 1947 से यों ही यह पड़ी हुई है । रेलवे लाइन चार मील पर छोड़ी हुई है । होशियारपुर का कहीं से रेल का कनैक्शन नहीं है । मैं खफा नहीं हूं । लेकिन मैं जरूर कहता हूं कि जब भरती होनी है, जब हम मरते हैं, जब हमला पाकिस्तान का होना है तो पहला थ्रस्ट उसी साइड में उसका होता है । जो फौजी हिमाचल के, पंजाब के और हरियाणा के मरने वाले हैं जब वे कहते हैं कि हमारा हिस्सा मरने वालों की निसबत में ज्यादा कर दो तो वह भी नहीं किया जाता है, मरने के लिए मांगते हैं तो वह भी आप नहीं देते हैं । जालंधर से होशियारपुर तक एक ही सड़क है । इसके सिवाय कोई कनेक्शन होशियारपुर का किसी से नहीं है । क्या वह भारत का हिस्सा नहीं है ? क्या वहां लोग नहीं बसते हैं ? क्या उन लोगों ने कम कुर्बानी की है ? क्या देश की आजादी के आन्दोलन में उन लोगों ने भाग नहीं लिया है ? मैं समझता हूं कि कोई सूबा आप ऐसा नहीं बता सकेंगे जहां लोगों ने इन लोगों से ज्यादा देश के लिए कुर्बानी की हो । आज भी वे कर रहे हैं फौज में भरती हो कर, पुलिस में भरती हो कर तथा दूसरी जगह जहां मौका सामने नजर आता है । क्या आप उनके लिए इतना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं कि मिसिंग लिंक्स को ही बना दें । जो निगलैक्टिड इलाके हैं उनके वास्ते हम यह मांग नहीं करते हैं कि डबल लाईन वहां आप दे दो । लेकिन कुछ तो आप उनके लिए कर दो । नैरो गेज ही उनको आप दे दो ताकि लोग उसके फायदा उठा सकें ।

बहुत से सीमे हैं जहां बचत हो सकती है । उन चीजों को मैं आपको लिख कर भेज दूंगा ।

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivagonja): I have spoken at length on the general discussion on the Railway Budget. I expected much from the hon. Railway Minister but I was totally disappointed. He expressed himself as if he was a great Pandit in Hindi but I doubt whether he was going to be a capable administrator in the face of the vast railway problem. Travelling public caught by rising fares and deteriorating services and the railway workers crushed by oppressive inflation and industrialists hit by rising freight costs and transport bottlenecks. No doubt economy exerts a strong influence on the working of the railways. At the same time their own working also influences the economy.

While the hon. Minister was speaking the other day, he asked: if the Railway Board is abolished what will come to that place? I should like to suggest that in the place of the Railway Board they could have an autonomous corporation and then zonal corporations with greater powers. They are talking about rationalisation of fares and freights but they are not talking of rationalisation of administration or the rationalisation of the pay structure of the railway employees. The process of rationalisation should begin at the top.

The Administrative Reforms Commission recommended that the Railway Board should be compact in size, with not more than six members including the Financial Commissioner and that the posts of additional members should be abolished. But its composition shows that it has continued to grow so that there are 11 full and additional members already in

position supported by an army of 30 directors, officers and additional directors. Why must the Railways maintain advisers in London, Paris, Borneo, Tokyo and Bonn when special teams invariably go from New Delhi to place orders for equipment?

Sometimes spares had to be airlifted and the country had to pay 15 to 20 per cent more in foreign exchange because the price went up meantime. Idling wagons in one section and acute shortage in another is the order of the day. Once the Board members accept full responsibility for running the railways efficiently, and for taking all decisions, they could not hold the general managers and divisional superintendents responsible for lapses. Even if small decisions in respect of petty stall owners have to be taken, for instance whether dosa or vada or idly or anything else should be there, it has to be decided only by the Railway Board and not by the divisional superintendent or the general managers. If that is the case, nothing could be done. My emphasis is that powers should be decentralised.

Under miscellaneous expenditure, this Budget does not provide for payment of increased Dearness Allowance to the employees. The four expected instalments of increased Dearness Allowance would amount to about Rs. 162 crores. Three instalments are already under negotiation. This will add something like Rs. 40 crores to the expenditure after allowing for impounding a certain portion of the increased.

The Budget allows for an increase of Rs. 23 crores in fuel costs both for price hikes and increased consumption. This may be too low because of the likelihood of fresh rise in coal price. Even an increase of Rs. 10 per tonne in the price of coal will cost the Railway Rs. 17 crores.

According to data released with the Budget, even after the increase in foodgrain freights the social burdens on the Railways are higher than last year. This is mainly on account of the increasing losses in coaching services which consist mainly of passenger traffic, which are tentatively put at more than Rs. 150 crores for 1974-75. The Budget data shows that railway indebtedness has risen to Rs. 394 crores owing to the deterioration of performance in the last two years. South Railways have no bright future.

The other day the hon. Minister stated that all cases would be withdrawn against the railway employees who had not indulged in sabotage, violence or intimidation and that they would be reinstated. I would like to ask the Minister who is going to decide whether an employee indulged in sabotage, violence or intimidation. This is going to be decided by the local officers who are already prejudiced against the employees. So I earnestly request that the hon. Minister should not depend upon the local officers. In the I.C.F. Madras there is the case of one Mr. Arumugam. I have already referred the case to the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why bring in individual case? If you have referred to him, that is enough. This is not a healthy practice.

SHRI THA KIRRUTTINAN: So all these cases should be looked into without any prejudice.

In this House much has been said about the neglect of the South. Mr. Hanumanthaiya, the former Railway Minister, has accused the Railway administration of diverting Rs. 6 crores from the South to the North. This was refuted by the hon. Minister, but here I would like to refer to the number of trains that has been cancelled all over India. On 18th February 1975, in answer to a question in this House, it was said that about 258 pairs of trains have been cancelled. The break-up of this figure is as follows: Central Railway—nil; Eastern Rail-

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

way—nil; Northern Railway—36 pairs; North-eastern Railway—40 pairs; North East Frontier Railway—nil; Southern Railway—124 pairs; South Central Railway—3 pairs; South Eastern Railway—1 pair; Western Railway—54 pairs. More than 50 per cent of the cancellation is in the south. It is not neglect of the south? Something should be done to reintroduce all these cancelled trains.

Coming to the problems of the loco running staff, a number of assurances were given during the strike period. A committee under the chairmanship of Mr Qureshi was constituted. The sittings are going on every month, but no decision has yet been taken. There is lack of coordination between the CMA and the railways. When we enquire from the CMA, they say, "We have enough coal. The railways are not moving it from the pitheads". We want to know the facts and who is responsible for the cancellation of trains for want of coal. Records show that the CMA have been supplying the requirements of the railways all these years. We cannot say there is any shortfall in the supply of coal to the railways. So, it is the fault of the railways that they are not in a position to move the coal from pitheads to the different zonal railways.

Railwaymen are demanding that their sons and daughters should be provided with employment in the railways. The railway administration's reply was, 'Constitution does not permit providing employment to the sons and daughters of railway employees." Recently after the strike the railway administration has issued a circular that the sons and daughters of the so called loyal workers should be provided with employment. Which Constitution permits this?

I should say a few words about the ICF, Madras and the Golden Rock Workshop. I deplore the unimaginative attitude of the railway administration in tapering the wagon production in railway workshops, a matter which has been discussed on the floor of this House again and again, when we are in perennial shortage of wagons, to cope up with the ever-increasing demands. This has also largely affected the labour employed in the railways. Hence the problem warrants a thorough re-orientation. The wagon-building scheme should be made an entirely public sector undertaking and should be entrusted to railway workshops only. The very existence of ICF, the only major production unit for passenger coaches in the south is at stake by the contemplated diversion of manufacture of MG coaches to a plant somewhere in the north. This will cause unwarranted hardship to the existing labour force and erode seriously into the future employment potential in the south. I plead for a halt to the nefarious scheme hatched by the railway administration to bifurcate ICF, Madras, a plant capable of producing coaches of all gauges and appreciated the world over. I request that the *status quo* should be maintained in the field of coach-building.

There is one bye-pass road being built by the national highway people near Manamadurai in the south. That by-pass road has been constructed to do away with two level crossings. Again, this bye-pass has to pass through a railway line. It requires an over-bridge. But the new by-pass road has not been provided with an over-bridge. I do not know what is the reason for it.

I would say that the bureaucratic set-up of the present Railway Board should be done away with and in its place there should be autonomous body to run this nationalised industrial undertaking with similar bodies at the zonal railways with more powers.

I would also like to plead that railwaymen should be brought under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act and Bonus Act. Many of us have been pleading for payment of bonus to railwaymen. So, it is high time that Government concede this legitimate demand. It is also the responsi-

bility of the railway administration to make available to its employees all essential things at fair prices, even at subsidised rates where necessary, so as to relieve them from the grip of untold hardship caused by the ever-increasing prices of daily necessities.

The electrification project between Madras and Arkonam and Madras and Gudur section, which was ceremoniously commenced, is yet to see the light of day. Has it been given up or what? This project, when completed and commissioned, would be of immense help to many industries as well as to the travelling public from the north and north-east to Madras and will also help relieve the metropolitan city of Madras some congestion.

Then I plead for the withdrawal of the new freight rates on foodgrains. This is not the proper time to levy freight on foodgrains, especially when the South had gone through severe drought conditions and a lot of wheat had to be transported from the north to the south. So, I again request the hon. Minister to withdraw this levy on foodgrains.

In the new line between Tirunelveli and Cape Comorin originally it was decided that it will pass through Yerwadi. Later on, because of some pressure from some quarters, it was decided to have another diversion line, which is in fact a longer route entailing increased expenditure. I have written to the Railway Minister as well as the Chairman of the Railway Board that this line should pass through Yerwadi. We are not objecting to its passing through any place but it should pass through Yerwadi. I hope some action will be taken in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. D. C. Goswami. The request from the Chief Whip is that he should not take more than ten minutes.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): It will come into operation after my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you more equal than others?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: No. But they have taken more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They took their own party time.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I will try to conclude as early as I can.

The financial proposals of the railways this time evoked more or less sympathetic reaction from the people, and that is because for the first time Shri Kamalapati Tripathi has not tried to manipulate the railway accounts, by manipulating the fare and freight rates. Of course, the surplus that he has shown in the budget is simply illusory, because he has not taken into account the dearness allowance that he will have to pay, that is, the additional three or four instalments which he will have to pay, which will come to more than Rs. 40 crores and the fuel cost which is bound to be undoubtedly more than what he has calculated. Also, I do not think we will be reaching the freight target. Of course, if anybody expects from the Railways a proper assessment of perspective planning, I feel, he is too great an optimist.

In the last few years, we have seen that the Railway Ministry is one Ministry where although all the experts are there, even in elementary calculations, they always prove to be wrong. Otherwise how is it that at the time of the Fourth Plan, at their own initiative, it was said that the freight rate target would be 265 million tonnes during the Plan period, at the end of 1973-74 and, then, it was brought down progressively to 240.5 million tonnes? They did not say 240 million tonnes or 241 million tonnes. They

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are such experts that they put the target at 240.5 million tonnes—they go even to decimals. The result was that it came down to 215 million tonnes according to their own calculations and, ultimately, the actual was 185 million tonnes. If anyone makes such type of calculations upon whom the responsibility of railway finance is kept, obviously the country is bound to suffer.

They always say that it is because of industrial and agricultural stagnation that, obviously, their finances have gone wrong. But let us look to statistics also. We find that, in the past nine years, industrial production has risen by 33 per cent. and agricultural output by 22 per cent. It may be that not because of stagnation in industrial and agricultural production that the railway finance is suffering but because of their bottlenecks that there has been stagnation in industrial and agricultural production. They have also a certain responsibility to take.

One reason of the poor shape of Railway finance today is because there have been decreases in the freight every year, the originating freight is much below what it was some ten years back. Why is it that the freight has come down? The Railway statistics themselves show that one reason for the freight come down is because the road transport, to a great extent, today, is encroaching upon the goods that were to be taken by the Railways at one stage or the other. I would refer to some of their own statistics to show how correspondingly the road transport is encroaching upon the Railway traffic.

The other reason for the loss of finance is because the compensation bill is growing. At p. 70 of the Indian Railways Year Book, 1973-74, we find that the gross amount of compensation at one time, in 1960-61, was Rs. 3.9 crores, today, the gross amount of compensation that the Railways pay in 1973-74, is Rs. 13.62 crores. Correspondingly, we find that the amount that we are spending on the Railway Protection Force is also on the increase. One of the suggestions that people are offering today is, you kindly reduce the expenditure on the Railway Protection Force and bring down the number of Railway Protection Force personnel. You will find that there will be a corresponding decrease in the compensation that you are to pay. In any places, the Railway Protection Force is conniving with the persons who are indulging in thefts and other things.

Another grave allegation, with a sense of resonsibility that I am making, is that the Railways today are conniving with the road transport operators in giving increasing traffic to them. In support of this, I want to rely on a particular document. We are constantly saying that because of transhipment points in the north-eastern region, the freight traffic in the region has come down. I do not want to burden the House with statistics. From my own personal knowledge I know that none of the producers of tea or jute is keen on sending the goods by rail, because of transhipment points. Today, the entire initiative of the Railway ought to have been to see how the transhipment points can be done away with, and Gauhati be connected with broad-gauge line. But surprisingly I find that a proposal has come that road service should be introduced between New Bongaigaon and Gauhati. Here, I would like to refer to one of their own documents. I do not want to say in which context it has come. This is one communication from the north-eastern frontier railway to the Railway Board.

"A project to carry goods by road between Gauhati and New Bongaigaon is being examined but not finalised The need for road transport is on account of limited transhipment capacity at New Bongaigaon and the increase in the quantum of incoming traffic in foodgrains, cement and other essential

commodities for Assam and other N.E. States. The total transhipment capacity at New Bongaigaon and New Jalpaiguri from BG to MG is 200 BG wagons a day. More than 250 BG transhipment loads were being received on an average per day from October 1974 *via* Farakka leading to stabling of a large number of loads. As the traffic to Assam and other N. E. States is likely to continue at a high level and the extension of BG line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati will take some *years due to financial stringency, it* may be necessary to move parts of the traffic offered in foodgrains and cement by road from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati to supplement the traffic that will be moved on the existing MG line between these two stations after transhipment."

The last portion is very important.

"Tenders were recently called for obtaining quotations for the road movement and a project report for the entire scheme based on the rates quoted is under preparation for submission to the Railway Board for their consideration."

This is a clear document to show that today the railway administration is colluding with road transport. They want to give a part of their goods to road transport May I remind Mr. Qureshi that one of the main avenues of black money today is road transport, and the moment you give further initiative to this road transport, you will share the accusation that you are also conniving to increase black money in this country.

Late Shri L. N. Mishra had said that, whatever might be the financial stringency, the policy of the Railways would be to link the backward regions through railways. After all, the main emphasis of our planning has been to remove the regional disparties, and you can remove regional disparities only by improving the infrastructure in the backward regions. May I ask this of the Railway Minister and his officials? At the time of financial stringency, when you have taken up construction of new lines and also conversion of lines from MG to BG, have you taken a perspective view of the priorities? You have always given approval to those lines by which you give weightage to already advanced areas. My accusation is that, during the last few years, there have been a number of lines taken up in many areas where the lines could have waited; but you have done that because of greater political pressure *and pull; you want to please your own* Minister. The result has been that people in the backward regions have always to suffer greator hardship. The Railways have themselves admitted that foodgrains had to be stabled in New Bongaigaon. At one stage when we suggested that this line could be converted into broad gauge, we were told that the traffic did not justify it. Now you want to give a part of your own responsibility to the motor transport, and you are calling for quotations. What does calling for quotations mean? It means fresh avenues of corruption and because of this you are not interested in connecting Assam and other parts of the North Eastern Region with railways May I point out to Mr Qureshi that, for the last 15 or 20 years, the people of the North Eastern Region is demanding it. The Governor of Assam came to Delhi and pleaded for it. I cannot name a dignitary because the rules do not permit me to do so. But after coming from Assam, he has urged upon the Railway Ministry, but this Ministry does not have time to look after this matter.

You talk about financial stringency. I could have understood if, because of *financial stringency, you did not in*clude any line for conversion. But your own statistics show that last year you have taken uo 1,560 kms. for conversion into broad gauge. On page 22 you have said:

"Conversion of 1,560 kms. into B.G. was in progress at the end of the year."

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On pages 15 and 17 of this book also you have given some figures: during the Second Plan, Third Plan and in 1966—69, you have converted or opened new lines to the extent of 4,338 kilometres; and during the Fourth Plan you had taken up 2,568 kms. Is the plea of financial stringency given only for those areas where there is acute regional imbalance? My respectful submission is that, instead of paying lip sympathy that regional imbalance will be removed, it is high time that this Ministry did something concrete in this regard Otherwise, the credibility of the representatives is going down every day. What is the use of our going to the people and saying that the emphasis of the Government is on removing regional imbalances? When they find from your own statistics that it is not so, they throw the statistics at our face saying, 'Don't talk like this to us because we know what you say and what your satistics reveal is by something completely different.'

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You know there is the *dage-lies, damnlies* and statistics.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I entirely agree. The statistics which have spoken in favour of railways come in that category and not these statistics which they do not rely on. So, far as the other aspect is concerned, I think that whenever a Minister gives an assurance in the Parliament or outside Parliament, especially to a Member of Parliament, it is expected that the assurance will be respected. But the Railway Ministry which where whenever the Minister gives an assurance, the General Manager goes back and immediately throws these assurances into the waste-paper baskect...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Not he himself?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: In this House, the late Shri L. N. Mishra gave a solemn assurance to me that the Rangia Division will be brought into existence. Ten to twelve years have passed but you have done nothing. How do you expect us to go back and face our people? How do you expect us to go back and face our youth and tell them, 'Please co-operate with us in the development projects of this country. Please co-operate with us in fighting the railway strike.', when they themselves know that you are not honest in your words and in your deeds?

Then, Sir, something has been said about the Consultation Committee. May I request the hon. Minister, Mr. Shafi Qureshi, please disband this Consultative Committee. What do you do in these Consultative Committees? We discuss so many things and you give us some assurances. Then the next day you do not at all care. I know assurances were given to me in the meetings but when the proceedings were received, those assurances were omitted. In the last Consultative Committee meeting you gave me two assurances on some individual cases. One was regarding the occupation of certain railway quarters. The General Manager gave me an assurance that in those cases where the quarters are in occupation of bona *fide* employees, penal rate will not be taken. The second one was in regard to the lease of a particular school building. In regard to both these cases, assurances were given to me. But I have now come to know that these assurances are not being implemented at all. Kindly do not give any assurance if you are not serious about implementing it and put us in a difficult position. The Railway Board officials are not to meet the people. It is we who have to face the people. They are very well protected in the Rail Bhavan. We know how difficult it is for us to face the people. Therefore, kindly give no assurance if you are not capable of fulfilling it and when the Minister gives an

assurance, at least see that the railway Board officials are not in a position to throw them away into the waste paper basket.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): How can they do that?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): My esteemed friend has been talking in very agitated terms about what he called solemn assurances given to him both inside and outside Parliament and he complains that they have not been fulfilled. As far as I know there is a Committee on Assurances by Ministers and periodically its reports are also submitted to the Parliament. I woud like to know whether these particular violations have been incorporated into that report and what action the Committee on Government Assurances is taking in regard to my friend's serious complaints. He is so agiated. I would like to have your guidance.

SHRI D N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): It gives reports on assurances given on the floor of the House and not those given outside.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is a very serious matter. Members of Parliament say—that is my feeling also—

'We have been given assurances outside and i nthe correspondence also.' People would not believe us if we say the Minister forgets! What is the remedy? What is the value of the assurances?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know whether there is any point of order. But, I can sympathise with my friend, Shri D C. Goswami. I am happy that after four years in Lok Sabha, he has started to learn something.

Now, it is correct that Shri Mavalankar has drawn the attention to the Committee on Assurances. As far as I understand it deals with any solemn assurance given by the Government on the floor of the House. If it is an assurance given outside that is between the Member and the Minister. But, I can speak from my experience that politics is the game of the possible. And very often, we also deliberately play the game of make believe. We won't be satisfied unless we say something on the floor which we must take back to our constituents; we won't be satisfied unless the Minister tells something re-assuring to us and unless the poor Minister gives this assurance, he is not able to function particularly, in a ministry like the Railways. Let us take things in that way.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I think it is not correct because the second assurance about which I had spoken, namely, Rangia Division, was not given for the first time on the floor of the House, but in the House subsequently and that assurance was reiterated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That stands in a different category.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: My second point is about the assurance given by Shri Qureshi about the setting up of a Public Service Commission in he North-Eastern Frontier Railway It was an assurance coming *suo motu* from Shri L. N. Mishra for whom I have great respect. He also said that in all the zonal railways he is going to appoint Public Service Commissions. We welcomed that Now it is said the financial stringency is coming in the way. What sort of financial stringency comes in the way in the opening of a Public Service Commission? There may be a difficulty that your own employees in the railways might find it difficult to include their kiths and kin in the employment in railways, My friend said about cases of compassionate ground. On compassionate grounds, those persons occuping such position in the Railways who, are in the position of passing orders, are including their own sons daughters, kith and kin for employment in railways on compassionate grounds. I

have referred cases after cases to the General Manager like where a widow who had lost her husband, aged 37 years, with only one child. I wrote to the General Manager. But nothing is done in these cases. There are hundreds of cases like that. If the heirs of any person who was employed in the lower rung of the service, ask for an employment for anyone in a compassionate ground, that is never treated with respect. I know many cases.

So far as labour relation is concerned, we have stood by you during the railway strikes. And, we have no compassion for those persons who were guilty of sabotage or intimidation. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me. But, the fact remains that if a person is not guilty of the charges of sabotage etc., then he should be taken back because the delay in disposing of these cases amounts to victimisation only What steps are taken to see that those persons who are not guilty of sabotage or intimidation, are taken back expeditiously? Otherwise, you are putting these persons in the same category as those who had committed sabotage and intimidation. What machinery are you putting up to achieve this? You said that I am speaking in an agitated mood. I know that it is meaningless to speak all these things because whatever is spoken in so far as railways is concerned, goes to a deaf ear But my duty as a representative of the people is to put these things on record. Because as things are moving, an agitational approach is bound to develop in this region resulting in loss to the exchequer of this country and also great consequent adverse effect upon law and order, let not somebody then put the blame upon us that we did not warn the administration in time The youths and students of the North Eastern region are losing all patience and if something is not done to remedy these anomalies, their elasticity may be broken at any time.

श्री एल० एल० सक्सेना (महाराजगंज): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे बजट के बारे में पिछले साल बड़ा अन्देशा था कि बहुत बड़ा डेफिसिट होगा, लेकिन अब बजट पेश हुआ तो मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि वह डर सही नहीं निकला। मैं इस के लिए रेल मंत्री जी को, खास कर कुरैशी साहब को, जिन्होंने—मैं समझता हूं—इस बजट को बनाया होगा, क्यों कि रेल मंत्री तो दो दिन पहले ही इस मंत्रालय में आये थे, बधाई देता हूं।

रेल मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कुछ ऐसी बातें कही है जिन से मुझे बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई है। उन्होंने रेलवे एम्पलाइज के बारे में कहा कि जिन लोगों का ब्रेक-इन-सर्विस हो गया है, वह नहीं रहेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जितने आश्वासन दिये हैं उन पर अमल किया जाय। अभी भी मेरे पास ऐसे लोग जो आते है जो कहते है कि हमारा ब्रेक-इन-सर्विस है, हालांकि मंत्री जी बयान दे चुके है, लेकिन अभी तक हटाया नहीं गया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप अपने यहां कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनाये जो इन सब केसेज पर जल्द से जल्द कार्यवाही करे ताकि उन गरीबों की परेशानी दूर हो सके।

15.46 hrs

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHLI *in the Chair*]

एक आश्वासन उन्होंने यह दिया है कि वे बैकवर्ड एरियाज के अन्दर रेलवे लाइन्ज बनायेंगे। मैं भी एक बहुत ही बैकवर्ड एरिया का नमाइन्दा हूं. नेपाल की सरहद पर मेरी कान्स्टीचूएन्सी है—महाराजगंज, जहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि गोरखपुर से महाराजगंज-निचलौल, ठुण्टीबारी, छितौनी ब्रिज, भैसालोटन होती हुई बनाई जाय। यह बहुत ही बैकवर्ड एरिया है, छितौनी में पुल बन रहा है और भैसलोटन में बराज बन रहा है जहां से नहर निकलेगी। इस दृष्टि से यह क्षेत्र बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है तथा बहुत ही बैकवर्ड है—इस रेलवे लाइन के खोलने से इस क्षेत्र का विकास हो सकेगा।

हमारे रेलवे के जो पुराने वजीर थे, जिन की हत्या हो गई, बड़े दुख की बात है, उन्होंने कुछ आश्वासन दिये थे, लेकिन वे आज तक पूरे नहीं हुए। रेलवे के दो-तीन हाल्ट स्टेशन बनाने की बात थी– जैसे गोरखपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में लाल बहादुर शास्त्री नगर पड़ता है, यहां आनन्द नगर रेलवे स्टेशन के दक्षिण में पड़ता है। जहां हाल्ट स्टेशन बनाना चाहिये। मैंने इस के लिये चिट्ठी भी लिखी है, लेकिन अभी तक इस पर काम शुरु नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन का जो वायदा था उस को पूरा किया जाय।

इसी तरह से सिसवा बाजार स्टेशन के उत्तर मेंगुरली जगह है– वहां भी हाल्ट स्टेशन बनाने के लिये उन्होंने वायदा किया था। मैं चाहताहू किमंत्री महोदय के इस वायदे को भी शीघ्र पूरा किया जाय।

इस के अतिरिक्त गोरखपुर जो नेपाल की सरहद पर है–वहां बड़हालगंज–बासगाव –सहजनवा लाइन बनाई जाय। यह बहुत ही पिछड़ा और डेन्सली-पोपुलेटेड एरिया है– इसे क्षेत्र में लाइन बनाने से वहां की जनता को बहुत सुविधा होगी।

केटरिंग कान्ट्रक्ट के बारे में एक नई पालिसी बनाई गई है कि सब पुराने कांन्ट्रैक्टर को निकाल कर नये भरे जायेगें–यह मुझे पसन्द नहीं है। मैं चाहता था कि जो लोग अच्छा काम करने वाले हैं, उनको नहीं हटाना चाहिये था। जिनकी बहुत पुरानी सर्विस है और उनके खिलाफ कोई शिकायत नहीं है उनको नहीं हटाया जाना चाहिये। लोगों को शिकायत है कि इस नये सिस्टम में काफ़ी करप्शन है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जो पुराना सिस्टम था, जो कटरर्स अच्छा काम करने वाले है, उन को रखा जायें जब तक कि उन के खिलाफ कोई खास शिकायत न हो।

टिकटलैस ट्रेविल के बारे में मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि परसों मैं गोरखपुर से आ रहा था तो मालूम हुआ कि जो मेल ट्रेन चलती है गोरखपुर से लखनऊ के लिये उस में कोई टी० टी० नहीं था। आडर यह कर दिये गये है कि टी० टी० न रहें सिर्फ मजिस्ट्रेट के बैंच रहें। नतीजा यह है कि अगर कोई यात्री किसी वजह से टिकट नहीं ले सका तो उस का कोई टिकट बनाने वाला नहीं होता और पकड जाने पर उन को जुर्माना भरना पड़ता है। और अगर नहीं पकड़ गये तो रेलवे का नुकसान होता है। लड़के बहुत ज्यादा टिकटलस ट्रेविल करते हैं और फ़स्ट क्लास में चलते हैं। इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।मेरे एक रिश्तेदार आ रहे थे इलाहबाद से दिल्लीइन्टरव्यू देने के लिये। वह फस्ट क्लास में बैठे थे, लडके उस में घुस गये और उन को इतना परेशान कर दिया कि उन का सफर करना मुश्किल हो गया। कम से कम फस्ट क्लास का किराया दिया है उस की सुरक्षा का तो आप को प्रबन्ध करना ही चाहिये। आज कोई ला एंड आडर नही है। यहां तक कि टी० टी० भी उन से डरते है। इस का उचित इंतजाम किया जाय और टिकटलस ट्रविलस को पूरी तरह से रोका जाय और जो बिना टिकट चलते हैं उन को पकडा जाय ताकि हमारी आमदनी बढे।

चोरियां इस वक्त बहुतमे बढ गई हैं रेलव के अन्दर। किसी रेलव कम्पार्टमेंट में न बल्ब मिलेगें, न शीश मिलेग और यहां तक कि सीट की गद्दियां भी फटी हुई मिलेगी। यह काम आर० पी० एफ० वाले या रेलवे स्टाफ ही करता है, उनको कोई नही पकडता है। मैं चाहता हू आर० पी० एफ० को रोक दिया जाय इससे कोई फायदा नही है। यह प्रोटैक्शन फ़ोर्स मेंल्कि डस्ट्रक्शन फ़ोर्स है। आप ऐसे लोंगों को रख जो इस को वाच करें। परमानेंट रेलवे प्रोटक्शन फ़ोर्स कुछ काम नहीं करता है।

बहुत से रेलव वकर्स को आप वायदा किया था कि उन को प्रमोशन दिया जायगा उनके बच्चों को नौकरी पर रखा जायगा यह

और कुछ बेनिफिट मिलेंगे। लेकिन जो बहुत से लायल वर्कर्स थे वह आज बेचारे परेशान हैं। अधिकारियों ने रिकमेन्ड भी किया फिर भी उन को कोई फ़ायदा नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसे केसेज को आप देखें और जो वायदा आप ने किया है उस को पूरा करना चाहिये। जिन लोगों ने ईमानदारी से आप का साथ दिया और उन के लिये आप ने वायदा किया था वह वायदा पुरा होना चाहिये।

मेरे साथियों ने बहुत से केसेज बताये कि रेलवे का किराया बढ़ना जाता है और एमेनिटीज घटती जाती हैं। यह ठीक बात नहीं है जब आप ने किराया बढ़ाया है तो कम से कम लोगों को आराम से सफर करने की सहूलियत भी दी जाय। आज काफ़ी भीड चलती है, गाड़ी में लोग चढ नहीं पाते हैं। इस का इंतजाम करना चाहिये ताकि यात्रियों को सुविधा मिले। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो रेलवे का नुकसान भी होता है और बदनामी भी होती है।

पंक्चुएलिटी तो आज कल है ही नहीं। परसों मैं आ रहा था, गाडी का कनेक्शन मिलता है कानपुर में आसाम मेल पर। लेकिन गोरखपुर से गाडी लेट आयी जिस की वजह से आसाम मेल का कनेक्शन नहीं मिल पाया। इसलिये इस पर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये। जो लोग, गार्ड या अन्य रेल कर्मचारी, लेट आयें उन को आप दंड दें और जो कर्मचारी समय पर गाडिया लायें उन को इनाम आप को देना चाहिय। एक मीटिंग यहां पर थी लेकिन गाडी लेट चलने की वजह से मैं उस मीटिंग में समय से नहीं पहुंच सका। इसीलिये आप इस ओर खास ध्यान दें।

श्री बी० डी० गौतम (बालाघाट) : सभापति जी, रेलवे की जो अनुदान प्रस्तुत की गई है उस पर बोलते हुए मैं कुछ प्रमुख मांगें आप के सामने रखता हूं। पहली तो यह कि मध्य प्रदेश में साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे की सब से ज्यादा लम्बाई है लेकिन उस का हैड आफिस कलकत्ता में है जो कि एक कोने में पड़ता है। इसलिये हमारी प्रार्थना है, जनता की भी मांग है कि साउथ ईस्टन रेलवे का हेडक्वार्टर, जनरल मैनेजर का आफिस और उन का स्टाफ़ मध्य प्रदेश में रायपुर या बिलासपुर में रखा जाय। वैसे ही डी० एस० का आफिस भी रायपुर या बिलासपुर में रखा जाय क्योंकि यह केन्द्रीय स्थान है।

बहुत दिनों से यह मांग चली आ रही है कि *नैरोगेज को ब्रौड गेज में परिवर्तित किया जाय*। जबलपुर से गोंदिया तक नैरोगज लाइन है और इस को ब्रौड गेज में परिवर्तित करने के लिये सर्वे भी हो चुका है और कई बार बताया भी गया है कि यह काम बहुत जल्दी शुरु किया जायेगा। लेकिन मौके पर कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। इस से एक बडा भारी फायदा यह है कि जबलपुर से गोंदिया तक ब्रौड गेज लाइन अगर बन जायगी तो उत्तर और दक्षिण जुड जायेंगे क्योंकि जबलपुर तक इलाहबाद और वाराणसी से ब्रौड गज लाइन आती है, और गोंदिया से मद्रास तक ब्रौड गेज लाइन है। सिर्फ बीच का ही भाग नैरो गेज है। अगर इस में भी ब्रौड गेज कर दी जाय तो उत्तर और दक्षिण का एकदम मेल हो जायगा। इसलिये इस ओर खास कर के ध्यान दिया जाय। दूसरी नैरो गेज लाइन नैनपुर से नागपुर है और तीसरी गोंदिया से चन्द्रपुर नैरोगेज लाइन है। इन नैरो गेज लाइनों को भी ब्रौड गज में परिवर्तित किया जाय। खासकर जबलपुर से गोंदिया नैरो गेज को ब्रौड गेज करने में प्रायरेटी दी जानी चाहिये। इस का एक कारण और भी है कि यहां पर लाइन के दोनों तरफ जबलपुर से नैनपुर और नैनपुर से गोंदिया तक जंगल है। दूसरा एक बडा भारी तांबे का कारखाना बालाघाट में मलन्दखड में चालू होगा। इसलिये वहां से माल ले जाने के लिये बालाघाट तक ब्रौड गेज लाइन बन जायगी और मलन्दखंड जोड दिया जायगा तो अच्छा होगा। यह आदि वासी इलाका है, और आदिवासियों की भी बहुत कुछ सुविधायें हो जायेंगी।

वहां जंगलों से काफी आमदनी होती है। इमारती तथा दूसरी लकड़ी काफी निकलती है। उसको ढोने की सुविधा हो जानी चाहिए। उकवा और बालाघाट भरवेली के बीच में मैंगनिज की कई खादानें हैं। अब तो मैंगनिज का काम कुछ कम हो गया है। परन्तु मैंगनिज और इंडिया लिमिटेड जो कि बड़ी भारी कम्पनी हिन्दुस्तान की है, उसकी कई खदानें वहां चल रही हैं जोकि इस रूट पर पड़ती हैं। इससे उनके लिए भी बहुत सुविधा हो जाएगी।

16 hrs.

एक इम्पोर्टेन्ट लाइन है दुर्ग दलली ? रजारा जगदलपुर बैलाडीला। यह सब को मालूम है कि जगदलपुर और बैलाडीला बस्तर जिले में हैं जोकि आदिवासियों से भरा हुआ है। वहां भयंकर पिछड़ापन है। वहां हमारी प्रधान मंत्री भी गई थीं। उन्होंने वहां की हालत को अपनी आंखों से देखा है। इस क्षेत्र के सुधार के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि वहां पर रेलवे लाइन को डाला जाए ताकि माल आजा सके और पैसेंजर्ज को भी वहां सुविधा हो।

एक छोटा सा लाइन का टुकड़ा है कटंगी से तिरोड़ी तक जो आठ मील का है। तिरोड़ी से तुमसर रोड तक जोकि साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे की मेन लाइन पर है बांट गेज है। यह सिर्फ आठ मील का टुकड़ा है। इस प्वाइंट को मैंने पहले भी उठाया था और मंत्री महोदय ने इसका उत्तर भी दिया था। कनसलटेटिव कमेटी में यह सवाल उठाया गया था और उत्तर मुझे यह दिया गया है कि एक तो ट्रैफिक इस लाइन पर नहीं होगा और दूसरे पैसे नहीं है। पैसे के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं और यह रेल मंत्रालय का काम है लेकिन जहां तक ट्रैफिक का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं कि आप का यह तर्क ठीक नहीं है। मैं रेल मंत्री से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि अगर कोई पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर या अन्य प्रमुख व्यक्ति किसी प्वाइंट को उठाता है तो आप अपने क्लर्क या इंस्पेक्टर पर ही बिल्कुल भरोसा करके न बैठ जाया करें, और जिस ने उस सवाल को उठाया है उससे भी पूछ लिया करें अपके इंस्पेक्टर साहब अगर आते तो हम उनको अपने साथ ले जाते, उनके लिए मोटर तैयार कर देते और लोगों से पुछवा देते कि कितना ट्रेफिक होगा और उनकी पूरी तसल्ली करवा देते। यह भी उनको बता देते कि मैंगनीज का, राइस का, गेहूं का तथा दूसरी किस्म का कितना ट्रेफिक होगा और सवारियां कितनी आया जाया करेंगी। इस सम्बन्ध में आपको मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि दो हाल्ट्स के बारे में पहले एक बार मैंने आप से प्रार्थना की थी, एक खारा में और एक कोचवादी में और तब भी आपके लोगों द्वारा इसी तरह के अड़ंगे लगाये गए थे। उस समय आपके रेल मंत्री ने अपने इंस्पेक्टर को हमारे साथ भेजा था और उसके बाद जो अफसर है उन्होंने भी हम से पूछताछ की। हम उनको मौके पर ले गए और लोगों से पुछवा दिया और उनकी तसल्ली करवा दी, और हाल्ट मिल गए अब आप रेलवे के बाबुओं पर भरोसा रख कर ही काम करें और एम पी के कहने का कुछ महत्व नहीं तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप हमारे कहने को भी महत्व दें। जहां तक ट्रेफिक का सम्बन्ध है कटंगा से तिरोड़ी तक काफी ज्यादा ट्रेफिक आपको मिल जाएगा। उसकी मैं आपको तसल्ली कर दूंगा और लोगों से भी करवा दूंगा। पैसे के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं, वह आपके करने की बात है। आपकी जो रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन है उसका हैडक्वार्टर कलकत्ता में है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि कलकत्ता के आसपास के ही अधिकतर लोग नियुक्त हो जाते हैं। हमारी इतनी बड़ी स्टेट है और वहां पर काफी पढ़े लिखे बेकार ग्रेजुएट भी हैं लेकिन उनकी पूछ नहीं होती है। वे दरख्वास्तें देते हैं लेकिन उनकी दरख्वास्तें खारिज हो जाती हैं क्योंकि शायद उनकी पहुंच नहीं होती है, उनकी सुनवाई नहीं होती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है आयोग की सीट रायपुर या बिलासपुर में रखी जाए।

बम्बई टू हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस चलती है। नागपुर से बिलासपुर तक उस में एक फर्स्ट

क्लास की बोगी लगती है। पैसेंजर्ज की संख्या बहुत अधिक होती है और वे इस में चढ़ नहीं पाते हैं। अभी मैं हाल ही में नागपुर से गोंदिया जा रहा था। मैंने देखा कि लोगों के हाथ में फर्स्ट क्लास के टिकट थे लेकिन उनको जगह नहीं मिल पा रही थी। आठ आदमी इस तरह से चढ़ने से रह गए क्योंकि जगह नहीं थी। अब जो रह गए उनको आठ बजे गाड़ी मिलती। नागपुर में रेल अधिकारियों का कहना है कि एक अतिरिक्त बोगी और लगाई जा सकती है जो कि कम्बाइंड हो, फर्स्ट क्लास और सेकिंड क्लास की हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर भी आप ध्यान दें।

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAT (Tirupathi): While supporting the Demands of the Railway Budget, I would like to say that while the railway is the biggest public undertaking in the country, it is also a commercial undertaking, and therefore, it must try to improve its earnings. The population has increased three or four times and the travelling public has also increased. Therefore, the earnings of the railways should also have increased, but the actual earnings are not appreciable.

Railways have to play an important role both in peace time and war time. During peace-time railways must help move commodities from one place to another quickly and help the nation in giving relief to the drought affected and famine stricken areas.

I shall give an example of how the railways are losing their earnings. For instance, passengers travelling from Bangalore to Tirupathi have to go via Katpadi. From Bangalore to Katpadi it is broad gauge and from Katpadi to Tirupathi it is metre gauge and so they have to change there, but they have to wait for a whole day to got the train to Tirupathi. Tirupathi is an important pilgrim centre. Many passengers come from all over the country, but they travel only by buses because trains are not easily available. People going to Hyderabad from Tirupathi and extreme south of Andhra Pradesh go by buses because trains are not easily available and timings are not convenient. Why can't the railways convert the line from Tirupathi to Katpadi into BG, so that people travelling from Mysore to Delhi can travel straightaway instead of going via Madras because already there is BG line between Tirupathi and Gudur? Similarly people who are going to Hyderabad can go by a direct train, if they can introduce a direct train from Tirupathi to Hyderabad.

Because of increase in bus transport, there is absolute necessity for construction of flyover bridges. But the railways are not using discrimination in constructing them. When I spoke on the railway budget in 1972, I stressed the need for the construction of a flyover bridge at Tirupathi. Instead of that, the railway department has taken up the construction of a flyover bridge at Chittoor at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs, when there is no need for it there; Only 20 days back the bridge was opened but it is already wearing out and there is nobody to inspect it. So, it should be inspected immediately and proper action taken. In 1972, I also spoke about the need for the construction of a platform for BG trains at Tirupathi and a shed for passengers. The then Minister, Shri Hanumanthaiya promised to take it up immediately, but so far this promise has not been kept. The construction of a flyover at Tirupathi is absolutely necessary. Pilgrims going from Tiruchanur or Renigunta and eastern parts of the area to Thirumalai are held up for hours.

The south is being neglected by the railways. There are Rajdhani Expresses from Delhi to Calcutta and Bombay. At present a person travelling from the south by G.T. Express has to travel for 48 hours because it stops at all wayside stations. Even if they do not introduce a Rajdhani Express to the south, they can reduce the

running time of G.T. For people going further south to Kerala, it takes five days from Delhi. There is no Rajdhani Express to Hyderabad. Why not introduce Rajdhani Expresses from New Delhi to Hyderabad and from New Delhi to Madras?

Since the formation of Andhra Pradesh, no new railway line has been constructed in that State. There is a proposal for the introduction of a new railway line from Nadikuda to Bibinagar. I do not know why it is being held up. This is an import line to be taken up because this line will pass through Nagarjunasagar, which is a wet area where foodgrains are grown. If this new line is constructed, it can carry foodgrains from Nagarjunasagar area to the other parts of Andhra Pradesh. So, there is an urgent need for the taking up of this line.

The food supplied in the Grand Trunk Express is not up to the mark. Now they have dispensed with the dining cars and they have given contract for the supply of food to the private contractors. This food is not liked by the passengers because it is not to their taste, but they have no choice This should be changed and the dining cars re-introduced so that the passengers are not compelled to eat what is supplied by outsiders.

Though there is a notice board in all compartments saying "less luggage; more comfort" it is rarely followed. Recently I was travelling From Secunderabad by Dakshin Express. I had reservation and I got into the compartment. Then another man came with a lorry load of luggage and I had actually no space to sit. I became helpless. The station master, assistant station master or the T. T. did not come to my rescue. I would say that if passengers have more luggage, they should be asked to keep them in the brake van and that should be strictly enforced. At important stations there should be supervisory staff posted at the platforms, expecially when important trains like Dakshin Express or Rajdhani Express is passing through those stations, so that they can look after the VIPs who are travelling from those stations. These officers should not simply sit in their office rooms.

The distance between Katpadi and Tirupathi is about 80 miles. Now for the travelling public between Katpadi and Tirupathi there is only one connecting train. For those who want to go to the headquarters of Chittoor also there is only this train. Now people from Madras and Mangalore get down at Katpadi and they have to wait for the whole day to get the connecting train. So, I would suggest that a diesel car should be introduced between these two stations.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : सभापति महोदय, रेल मंत्री का यह दावा सही नही है कि इस बार के बजट मे उन्होने आम आदमी को सस्ता छोड दिया है। सच्चाई यह है कि 39 करोड रूपये का नया बोझा लादा गया है। यह ठीक है कि यात्रियो के किराये मे वृद्धि नही की गई है। लेकिन इस का कारण यह नही है कि सरकार वृद्धि नही करना चाहती थी। इस का कारण यह है कि वृद्धि करने की गुंजाइश बाकी नही है। किराये इतने बढ चुके हैं कि यात्रियों की सख्या घट रही है। ट्रैफिक के बारे मे जो अनुमान लगाए गए थे वे सही साबित नही हुए। एक स्तर पर जा कर जो उपभोक्ता या उपयोक्ता है उस का विरोध प्रकट होता है और रेले इस का अपवाद नही हो सकती।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि रेलें हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पति है। रेलो का उपयोग इस ढंग से होना चाहिए कि हर व्यक्ति को उसमें समानता का अनुभव हो। एक जादू रेल मंत्रालय ने किया है कि थर्ड क्लास हटा दिया। थर्ड क्लास नही है। सेकेंड क्लास हो गया। बैठे ही बैठे लोगों का स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा कर दिया। मगर वह तीन डंडों में से एक डंडा हटाने पर कितना खर्च हुआ और उस से क्या मिला यह मेरी अभी समझ में नही आय। डंडा हट

गया लेकिन रेल के डिब्बे के यात्रियों को सुविधा नहीं बढ़ी, स्थान नहीं बढ़ा। एक बिना बात का खर्चा हम ने ले लिया। मेरा ठोस सुझाव यह है कि रेलें उतने ही टिकट बेचें जितनी उन के पास जगह है। हमारे देशवासी भेड़ों की तरह से भर कर रेल के डिब्बों में क्यों चलें? अगर रेलों के पास डिब्बे नहीं हैं, साज सामान नहीं है तो हमें सड़क परिवहन का विकास करना चाहिए। लेकिन वह दिन आने वाला है कि जब सेकेंड क्लास में चलने वाले, भीड़ से जिन का दम घुट रहा है, वे लोग फर्स्ट क्लास वालों पर उंगली उठाएंगे और हो सकता है उन के उतरने चढ़ने और चलने में भी बाधा डालें। क्या हम यह इंतजाम नहीं कर सकते कि दिन में सब को बैठने की जगह मिलनी चाहिए? रात में कोई बैठने न पाए और दिन में कोई सोने न पाए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सब ब्रह्मचारी हो जांय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब अगर रेलों में चलने में सभी इन को ब्रह्मचर्य बाधा पैदा कर रहा है तो मैं समझ सकता हूं कि कितनी नाजुक स्थिति है इन की।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमें इस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध करना पड़ेगा। रेल मंत्रालय अपने साथ इस को जोड़े और एक लक्ष्य बना कर, एक समय बद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार इस को पूरा करने की कोशिश करे।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की चिकित्सा में देर क्यों हुई इस के बारे में जांच की गई है। चिकित्सा में देर के लिए रेलें भी कहीं उत्तरदायी समझी जाती है। अब पता चला है कि उस जांच की रिपोर्ट बिहार सरकार को पहुंच गई है या केन्द्र के पास है, मुझे पता नहीं लेकिन जांच रिपोर्ट न तो सदन में आई है न जांच रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई है और उस को लेकर वाद विवाद शुरू हो गया है। रिपोर्ट का एक अंश प्रेस में छपा दिया गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि डाक्टर भल्ला देर के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। फिर डा० भल्ला जो रेलवे के कर्मचारी हैं, डाक्टर हैं, उनको बयान देना पड़ा और यह बयानबाजी चल रही है। सदन अंधेरे में है, देशवासियों को पता नहीं है कि जांच कि रिपोर्ट क्या है? मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी जांच पूरी हो गई है उस की रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर रखें। हमें पता लगना चाहिए कि चिकित्सा में देर क्यों हुई? रेलवे के कर्मचारी अगर कहीं दोषी हैं तो उन का दोष भी सामने आना चाहिए।

इस के आगे एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेल कर्मचारियों की यूनियनों को मान्यता देने की नीति पर पुनर्विचार आवश्यक है। एक इंडस्ट्री में एक यूनियन हो, सिद्धांत तो अच्छा है। मगर रेलवे ने उस का परित्याग कर दिया। अब दो दो यूनियन्स को मान्यता है और कामरेड डांगे के नेतृत्व में एक तीसरी यूनियन बनी है जो मान्यता के लिए प्रयत्न कर रही है। चौथा संगठन उन कर्मचारियों का है जो श्रेणी बद्ध हैं जो कैटेगरज में काम करते हैं। उन को भी अपनी बात कहने का कहीं मौका मिलना चाहिए। मैं अपने इस सुझाव को दोहराना चाहता हूं कि रेलों में भी यूनियन को मान्यता देने का वही ढंग होना चाहिए जो पोस्ट ऐंड टेलीग्राफ में है। सात आठ कैटेगरीज में सब कर्मचारियों को लाया जा सकता है, उन की यूनियन को मान्यता दी जा सकती है और फिर ऊपर एक कान्फेडरेशन बनाया जा सकता है, महासंघ जिस में किसी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी को यह अनुभवन हो कि उन को कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है, उन के दुख दर्द को कोई दूर करने वाला नहीं है। मैं जानता हूं सरलता से फैसला करना इस मामले में संभव नहीं होगा लेकिन रेल मंत्रालय को इस दिशा में सोचना चाहिए। अभी जो फेडरेशन है उन के पदाधिकारी, मुझे माफ करें, वह वर्कशाप में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों पर समर्थन के लिए निर्भर करते

है। लेकिन 27 हजार स्टेशन मास्टर्स हैं, छोटे छोटे स्टेशनों पर काम करने वाले हैं, कमर्शियल क्लर्क्स हैं, और भी कर्मचारी अलग अलग ढग के है, वे सगठित नही हैं क्योंकि वे एक स्थान पर काम नही करते अब वे कैसे अपनी बात मनवाएं ? जब कभी मौका आता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि यूनियन को मान्यता नही है, हम बात नही करेगे। लेकिन जब हडताल का मौका आता है तो बात करने का रास्ता निकाल लिया जाता है। तो हडताल को तोडने के लिए बात हो सकती है तो हडताल की नौबत न आए उस के लिए भी बातचीत का रास्ता निकाला जा सकता है। भले ही आप रेकग्नीशन न दे मगर निगोशिएटिंग फैसिलिटी दे सकते है। चिट्ठी का जवाब तो दीजिए और सीधे सीधे नही दे सकते हैं तो डाक के द्वारा दीजिए। ऐसी भी कर्मचारियो मे क्या लडाई है ?

पुराने रेल मत्री महोदय ने एक फर्मान जारी कर दिया था जिस मे जितने भी प्राइवेट वेडर्स है उन सब के लिए यह आवश्यक कर दिया गया कि छ साल बाद उन का कान्ट्रैक्ट खत्म समझा जायगा और उन को नये रूप मे फिर से आवेदन देना पडेगा। माफ कीजिए, मिश्र जी हमारे बीच मे नही है। जो दुनिया से उठ गया उस के विरुद्ध मैं कुछ कहना नही चाहता लेकिन यह नीति गलत नीति थी, अनावश्यक रूप से वडरो को अफसरो के बगले पर दौडाने का प्रयत्न करने वाली नीति थी। अगर किसी के खिलाफ शिकायत है तो छ साल के पहले भी कान्ट्रैक्ट रद्द कर सकते है। लेकिन अगर शिकायत नही है, वह अच्छा काम कर रहे है तो फिर उन के ऊपर तलवार क्यो लटकाई जाय ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : मोनोपली को तोडने के लिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किस की सोनोपली ?

अगर शिकायत नही है तो सचमुच में उस की तो तारीफ होनी चाहिए। अगर बहुत सालो से काम कर रहा है और हटाया नही गया तो यह उस के लिए क्वालीफिकेशन है या डिस्क्वालीफिकेशन है ? हां, कोई बडा कान्ट्रैक्टर हो जिस ने पूरा जाल फैलाया हो, उस को तोड दीजिए मगर हर छोटे छोटे वेंडर और कान्ट्रैक्टर को फिर से सप्लाई करने के लिए विवश करें यह नीति गलत है। मै आशा करता था कि बजट चर्चा का उत्तर देते हुए रेल मत्री इस के बारे में कुछ कहेगे। मेरी उन से जो प्राइवेट बात हुई है उस का मै उल्लेख नही करना चाहता।

रेल मत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : कुछ रोज हो गए हैं यह नीति बदल दी गई है। अब वह 6 साल वाला रूल नही होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : धन्यवाद।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सिर्फ मोनोपली तोडने के लिए किया गया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन की मोनोपली तोड़नी चाहिए उन की तो बना रहे है। मोनोपली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट बट्टे खाते मे पडी है। कज मिल रहे हैं, जो 75 बडे घर हैं उन को कर्जे दिए जा रहे है। नये लाइसेंसेज उन परिवारो को दिए जा रहे है और छोटे छोटे जो दुकानदार हैं उन के पीछे रेल मत्रालय पड़ गया था, अब तो नीति बदल गई है।

पिछडे इलाके की बडी चर्चा हुई है। मै भी एक ऐसे ही इलाके से आता हूं। ग्वालियर से शिवपुरी एक नैरो गेज जाती है। बाबा आदम के जमाने से चल रही है। मुझ वह दिन याद कि जब उस मे लालटेन लटकाई जाती थी और उस की चाल इतनी तेज आ करती थी कि हम लोग रास्ते में बेर तोड़ने के लिए उतर जाया करते थे और थोडा जल्दी

चल कर फिर उस में बैठ जाया करते थे । दुनिया कहां से कहां पहुंच गई मगर वह जो नैरो गेज की चाल है वह नहीं बदली । अब उसे आप ब्राडगेज में बदलिये, गुना तक ब्राडगेज जा सकती है । ग्वालियर से गुना तक और गुना से आगे बीना से जोड़ दीजिए । यह पूरा क्षेत्र ऐसा है जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से अविकसित है, जनता उपेक्षित अनुभव करती है और आप उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों के विकास पर ध्यान देने का वायदा कर के हैं, तो कुछ करम की नजर हमारे ऊपर भी हो जाय ।

सभापति जी, कुछ ग्वालियर की चर्चा भी करना चाहता हूं—दिल्ली से बम्बई जानेवाली गाड़ियां आज से 25 साल पहले जितनी संख्या में ग्वालियर से निकलती थी, उतनी ही संख्या मे आज भी निकल रही हैं । बढ़ौदा जा कर बम्बई पहुचने वाली गाड़ियो की संख्या बढ़ी है । पश्चिमी रेलवे मे इन की संख्या बढ़ी है, लेकिन सेन्ट्रल रेलवे में संख्या नहीं बढ़ी है । पंजाब मेल और जो गाडी पहले पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस कहलाती थी, अब वह अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस हो गई है—यही दो गाड़ियां हैं—उन में कितनी भीड़ चढ़ती है इसे आप को देखना चाहिए वहा एक नई गाडी की आवश्यकता है ।

इस के साथ ही यह प्रश्न भी जुडा हुआ है कि छोटी छोटी कठिनाइयो को हल करने के लिए कोई फोरम होना चाहिए । कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी एक बडा मच है । कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी मे इस बात की चर्चा नही उठा सकते कि दिल्ली से मदेरे जो पलवल झटल चलती है, उसे आगरा क्यो नही ले जा सकते, वह दूसरे दिन आगरे से वापस आसकती है । सैंकड़ो केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी उस से प्रभावित हैं ?

कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी में यह मामला भी नहीं उठा सकते कि कोटा में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को पास मिला हुआ है, लेकिन मथुरा में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को नहीं मिला हुआ है । ये छोटी छोटी बातें हैं—अफसरों की मनमानी है—एक रेलवे के लिए एक नियम है और दूसरी के लिए दूसरा नियम है । अब इन छोटी छोटी बातों को कहां उठाया जाय ?

अभी तिवारी जी कह रहे थे कि मुजफ्फरपुर में केटरिंग इस्टेब्लिसमेन्ट की जो सर्विसिज हैं उन को हटाने की बात हो रही है । किसी प्राइवेट को देने की बात हो रही है । उस को वहां से ले जाने की क्या जरूरत है । इसी तरह से सोनपुर डी० एस० आफिस हो सकता है । समस्तीपुर सब जगह नहीं देख सकता है । इतने बडे बडे जोन्ज हैं इन मे डिविजनल आफिस बन सकते हैं—अगर रेलवे मे एफिसियेन्सी लाना चाहते हैं तो आप को इन्हे करना चाहिए । एक डिवीजनल मैनेजर सारे काम को नही कर सकता है ।

दिक्कत यह है कि इन छोटी छोटी बातो को कैसे उठाया जाय । या तो रेल मंत्री महोदय पुरानी पद्धति फिर से शुरू करे—राज्यो के संसद् सदस्यों से अलग अलग मुलाकात करे, उस मे रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारी भी होने चाहिए और जिस राज्य मे जो रेलवे हो कर जाती है उन के बड़े अधिकारियो को भी बुलाया जा सकता है—आमने-सामने बैठ कर जनता की कठिनाइयां किस तरह से कम की जा सकती है—इन के लिए विचार-विनिमय कर के रास्ता निकाले । यह पद्धति पहले चलती थी, लेकिन बाद में बन्द कर दी गई, इस को फिर से जीवित किया जा सकता है और संसद् सदस्य जनता की जो भी कठिनाइयां सामने रखते हैं उन पर ध्यान दिया जाय ।

सभापति जी, मुझे कभी कभी लगता है कि भारतीय रेलें खाली 750 आदमियो के लिए चलती हैं और वे 750 आदमी हैं—पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर्स । पार्लियामेन्ट

के मेम्बर किसी भी डिब्बे में जांय—यह देखा जाता है कि बिजली ठीक है कि नही, पंखे ठीक या नहीं .....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : ठीक नही होते है । मेरा तो यही अनुभव है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मैं अपने अनुभव से कहूंगा आप के अनुभव मे नही कहूंगा । सभापति जी, वैसे बिहार मे कोई गड़बड़ है तो मैं मान सकता हूं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप जरा मेरे साथ चल कर देखिए—क्या होता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप भी शास्त्री जी, दिल्ली से जाते हांगे — कम से कम दिल्ली मे तो यह दिखावा जरूर होता है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री खाली दस्तखत कराये जाते हैं ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : वाजपेयी जी आप के लिए स्पेशल सुविधा के इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज है हमारे लिए नही हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मगर यह बात जरूर है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर शिकायत करे तो सुनवाई होती है । परन्तु कोई साधारण मुसाफिर करे कोई दुखड़ा रोये तो सुननेवाला कोई नही है । तो ये रेले केवल 750 लोगो के लिए नही चलनी चाहिऐ, हर यात्री के लिए चलें, हर यात्री रेल मे जाते हुए सुविधाओ का अनुभलव करे । हम बहुत ज्यादा आराम उन्हे नही दे सकते लेकिन एक इन्सान के नाते उन्हे उन के गंतव्य तक पहुंचान का हमारा कर्त्तव्य होना चाहिए । इस मे सुधार की गुजाइश है । रेल मंत्री चाहेंगे तो संसद् सदस्य मजदूर संगठन और रेल अधिकारी सब मिल कर रेलों को चलाने के ग में सुधार ला सकतेने ।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुरहमान (किशनगंज): मोहतरिम चेयरमैन साहब आप व बहुत-बहुत शुकिया आप ने मुझे बोलने क मौका इनायत किया । यह मेरी खुशकिस्मती है कि जब कभी आप चेयर पर होते हैं मुझे बराबर मौका मिलता है ।

मै अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो रेलवे बजट हमारे जनाब कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी से पेश किया है—मैं उस का खैरमकदम करता हूं । यह सही है कि 1972–73 के साल रेलवे के लिए निहायत ही खराब और नाजुक रहे । मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि रेलवे को उन के कुछ कर्मचारियो ने जितना नुकसान पहुचाया है उतना किसी ने नही पहुचाया । मुल्क को नुकसान पहुचा अवाम को नुकसान पहुचा पैदावार को नुकसान पहुचा तरक्की को नुकसान पहुचा गर्जेकि इन दो सालो अफरा तफरी रही और हल्ला-हशरात का राज रहा । ऐसी हालत मे मुल्क और अवाम को तो नुकसान होना ही था फिर भी जिस तरीके से यह बजट पेश किया गया है, वह काबिलेतारीफ है । .... (व्यवधान) .. आप के बड़े बड़े करम मेरे ऊपर रहे हैं बेहतर है कि मेरा मुंह न खुलवाये वक्त बहुत कम है इस लिए मुझे बोलने दे ।

रेलो मे अमन हो बेहतर तरीके से रेले चलें, मुलाजमीन मे डिसिप्लिन रहे ठीक वक्त पर गाड़ियां चले, चोरी न हो, सफाई का सही इन्तजाम हो, बिजली का इन्तजाम हो पानी का इन्तजाम हो गर्जे कि मुसाफिरों को आराम मिलना चाहिए व ह उन को मिले .....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लेकिन होता क्यो नहीं है ?

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुरहमान : कुछ आप जैसे लोगों की मेहरबानी से नहीं होता है ।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि इन सब चीजों की जिम्मेदारी अवाम की नहीं है बल्कि रेल मुलाजिमों की है। पर देखने में यह आ रहा है कि इन सब चीजों में रेल आगे जाने के बजाय पीछे जा रही है। किराये बढ़ते जा रहे हैं लेकिन एमेनिटीज बहुत कम होती जा रही है। यूनियन का सहारा ले कर मुल्क में रेलवे के काम को जितना नुकसान पहुंचाया जा सकता था वह इन दो मानों में पहुंचाया गया है। मेरी राय यह है कि जैसा पहले रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने कहा था—इस हाउस के अन्दर भी और बाहर पब्लिक मीटिंग्ज में भी, मैं पब्लिक मीटिंग का तजकिरा यहां नहीं करूंगा—एक इण्डस्ट्री एक यूनियन होनी चाहिए ताकि रेलों में अमन हो बेहतर तरीके से रेलें चले और मुलाजिमों में डिसिप्लिन रहे।

आज रेलों में करीब-करीब 700 कैटेगरीज है—अगर आप इन 700 यूनियन्ज से जिनके मिजाज और सियासी फिलसफे अलग है बात करेंगे तो 1400 दिन लगेंगे। 1400 दिन हो गए अगर एक यूनियन से दो दिन भी बात की तो। फिर यह जो 700 यूनियन्स हर एक की पालिटिकल फिलासफी अलग अलग कोई एक दूसरे से मेल नहीं खायेगी। इसलिए रेल मंत्रालय इस पर गौर करे कि एक इंडस्ट्री में एक यूनियन हो ताकि मुल्क की इस बड़ी इंडस्ट्री में जिस में 20 लाख लोग काम करते है उसमें एक डिसिप्लिन हो जिस से देश को नकसान न होने पाये। यह एक बहुत बड़ा पब्लिक सैक्टर है लेकिन अगर आप देखेंगे तो इस में हरिजन मिल आदिवासी मिल और मुसलमान मिल है। हालांकि कास्टीट्यूशन गारण्टी करता है कि इन लोगों को ड्यू शेयर मिलेगा। लेकिन उन का शेयर आज तक नहीं मिल पाया है। अब इस को कौन पूरा करे? सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि वायदा करने के बाद भी इन लोगों की कोई मदद नहीं की जा रही है। आप को याद होगा कि पिछले साल इस मामले को ले कर अगस्त के महीने में काफी बहस हुई कि हरिजनों, मुसलमानों और आदिवासियों के साथ मुलाजमत में डिसक्रिमिनेशन बरता जा रहा है और यहां पर हाउस में ऐश्योरेंस दिया कि एक एक जोनल कमेटी बनेगी जो यह देखेगी कि इन लोगों को जो प्रोमोशन नहीं मिल रही है या नौकरी नहीं मिल रही और तकलीफें ब उन को देखा जायगा और उस की रिपोर्ट हाउस की टेबिल पर हर 6 महीने रखी जाएगी। आज साल हो गया लेकिन अभी तक कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी। तो माननीय कुरेशी साहब बतायें कि वह रिपोर्ट कब तक यहां रखेंगे। जैसे कहते है कि चिराग तले अंधेरा वही बात आप को रेल भवन में देखने को मिलेगी मेरा खयाल है कि उस में चार पांच हजार आदमी काम करते है पर वहां भी देखें कोई आदिवासी नहीं हरिजन नहीं मुसलमान का तो कहना ही बेकार है। वह तो है ही नहीं। सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि खासी आबादी हरिजनों की मुसलमानों की और आदिवासियों की देश में है फिर क्यों उन को नजरदाज किया जा रहा है। आजादी को 27 साल हो गए कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक काम होना चाहिए। और अगर नहीं किया जाता है तो यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है।

रेलवे बोर्ड की एक हकूमत है जनता की हकूमत अलग है। एक दूसरे में कोई ताल मेल नहीं है। उन की अलग सरकार है हमारी पार्लियामेंट की अलग सरकार है। मिनिस्टर साहब चाहे जो कह दें, वाजपेयी जी और माननीय गोस्वामी जी ने जैसा अभी कहा, होगा वही जो रेलवे बोर्ड चाहेगा। इसलिए रेलवे बोर्ड कानून में नरमी होनी चाहिये यह कानून पुराना है आप रेलवे बोर्ड को तोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं तो उस के ऐक्ट में फौरन तबदीली लायी जाय। हम जवाबदेह हैं अवाम को, लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड पर किसी की जवाबदेही नहीं है। इसलिए आप फौरन रेलवे बोर्ड

एक्ट में तरमीम के लिये कदम उठाय जिससे वह अवाम के प्रति जवाब देह हो क्योंकि उन के ऐसो आराम पर जो खर्च होता है, सैलूनो पर जो खर्च होता है, जनता ही वर्दाश्त करती है। नया कानून ऐसा हो ताकि रेलवे बोर्ड पर मिनिस्ट्री का और पार्लियामेंट का पूरा ग्रिप हो। अगर आप ऐसा नही कर सकते है तो रेल मे अमन-चैन नही हो पायेगी। ब्लैक शीप तो हर जगह है, रेलवे बोर्ड भी उस से फ्री नही है। कुछ लोग तनाव बनाये रखना चाहते है ताकि उन का अपना मसला हल होता रहे। लिहाजा यह और भी जरूरी है कि उस मे सशोधन किया जाय।

स्वर्गीय ललित बाबू ने जो काम शुरू किये थे वह किसी भी कीमत पर बन्द नही होने चाहिए इसलिए कि उन्होने वायदे किये थे और बहुतो पर काम भी शुरू हो चुका हो। इसलिए काम बन्द होने पर हालत खराब होगी नगल-तलवाडा के बारे मे उन्होने कहा था कि इस लाइन को चार साल मे पूरा कर देगे। उस पर भी काम शुरू होना चाहिए और समय के अन्दर वह काम पूरा होना चाहिए।

अब आप ऐन० ऐफ० रेलवे को दखिए जो मेरे इलाके मे है। न्यू जलपायगुरी और कटिहार की हालत बहुत ही रद्दी है। कोई भी गाडी वक्त पर नही खुलती है। मझे एक बात याद आ गई कि एक पैसेंजर ट्रेन कटिहार पहुची 6 बजे सुबह जो कि उस का टाइम था, लोग इस खुशी मे आज गाडी सही वक्त पर आयी है हार वगैरह ले कर पहुचे ड्राइवर के गले मे डालने के लिए। मालूम हुआ कि उस गाडी को कल सुबह आना चाहिए था, वह आज आयी है। इसलिए मेरी गुजारिश है कि जो लोकल ट्रेन्स कटिहार से खुलती है चाहे वह सिलिगुड़ी की तरफ या जोगबनी की तरफ जाती हो, सही टाइम पर नही चलती है। उन में पानी, बिजली और सफाई का भी माकूल इंतजाम होना चाहिए।

1972 मे मैंने एक खत माननीय कुरेशी साहब को लिखा था कि बरौनी से कटिहार तक ही लाइन को ब्राड गेज मे तबदील करने के लिए सर्वे हो चुका है और काम जल्दी शुरू होने वाला है। लेकिन अभी तक कोई काम नही हो सका है। इस तरफ जल्दी काम शुरू होना चाहिए। भागल के किसी कोने से जाइये आप बरौनी मे जा कर रुक जायेगे, 90—100 किलोमीटर होगे तो फिर मीटर गेज मे जाइये।

आर० पी० एफ० के बारे मे मै नही जानता था कि उस का मतलब राशन पानी फ्री होता है। इस की हालत और गैर है और काबिल गौर है। माननीय शिवनलाल सक्सेना कह रहे थे कि इस मे डिसिप्लिन होना चाहिये ताकि जो इतनी चोरिया होती है उन को रोका जा सके और हर साल जो रेलवे को 40 करोड ० वलेम्प की शक्ल मे देना होता है वह बन्द हो सके।

वफादार वर्कर्स के लिए आप ने रेडियो मे, अखबारो के जरिए वायदे किये थे, हम से भी किये थे कि स्ट्राइक के बाद उन के बाल बच्चो को नौकरी देगे। अब तक तो कुछ नही हुआ। बल्कि उल्टे यह हुआ कि जो गरीब लायल वर्कर था वह जब अपने अफसरान के पास जाता है तो उसे कहा जाता है कि सरकार ने वायदा किया है हम ने तो नही किया है? इसलिए आप का मै इस बात से आगाह किये देता हू कि अभी आप रेलवे स्ट्राइक मे फ्री नही हुए है। लोग चाहते है कि फिर कोई भी गडबड हो जिस मे कौम और मुल्क तबाह हो जाय। इसलिए आप होशियार हो जाइय।

ऐडवरटिजमेंट को लीजिए। रेलवे बोर्ड ने कसम खा ली है कि उर्दू के अखबारो को कोई ऐडवरटिजमेंट नही मिलेगा चाहे वह अखबार यू० पी० के हो, बिहार के हो, दिल्ली के हो या आध्र प्रदेश के हो। मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या

उर्दू जानने वाले भारत के अवाम नहीं हैं। मेरी मांग है कि उर्दू के अखबारों में ऐमरजेंसी के ऐडवरटिज़मेंट, या जंजीर खींचने की बात या चोरी वगैरह रोकने के लिए सरकार जो भी कदम उठाना चाहती है, उन की जानकारी आम जनता को उर्दू अखबारों के जरिये से जरूर दी जानी चाहिए और यह तभी हो सकेगा जब आप उर्दू अखबारों को ऐडवरटिज़मेंट्स देंगे। बिहार में भी बहुत से पाये के उर्दू अखबार हैं, सदाए आम है, हमारा नारा है, ताऊस, कौमी तंजीम, इत्तहादेवतन, कोहकना, नगीनाबाद टाइम्स तथा दूसरे हैं जिन को एडवर्टिजमेंट नहीं मिलते हैं। 80–90 लाख वहां उर्दू बोलने वालों की आबादी है। क्या आपका मतलब यह है कि लोग आप की बात न जान सके, आपकी बात इन तक पहुंच न सके? रेलवे में क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट होने वाला है, कितनी नौकरियां निकलती है, उस सब से ये लोग बेखबर रहे? ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। उर्दू के अखबारों को भी एडवर्टिजमेंट मिलने चाहिए।

अब मैं ए० टी० मेल के बारे मे कहना चाहता हूं। यह पोठिया में नही रुकती है। स्टेट मिनिस्टर ने इसकी वजह यह दी है कि यह बे साइड स्टेशन है। बे साइड स्टेशन नही होगा तो क्या शहर के अन्दर होगा? लाइन की साइड में ही स्टेशन तो हो सकता है और है। वही लाइन आपकी सिलीगुड़ी जाती है, असम, गोहाटी वही लाइन जाती है। मैं मानता हू कि वह फास्ट ट्रेन है। लेकिन वहां ब्लाक है, स्कूल है, बड़ी मडी है और उसकी इम्पार्टेंस को देखतेहुए अगर दो मिनट के लिए आप ए टी मेल को वहां कवा देवें तो लोगों को बहुत ज्यादा इससे फायदा होगा।

मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : (निजामाबाद) : आन्ध्र में उर्दू अखबारों को एडवर्टिजमेंट मिल रहे हैं।

[श्री محمد جمیل الرحمان (کٹیہار)]

نائب : محترم چیر میں صاحب - آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ - آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقعہ عنایت کیا - یہ میری خوش قسمتی ہے کہ جب کبھی آپ چیر پر ہوتے ہیں مجھے زیادہ موقعہ ملتا ہے -

میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو ریلوے بجٹ ہمارے جناب کمل پتی ترپاٹھی صاحب نے پیش کیا ہے میں اس کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں - یہ صحیح ہے کہ سنہ ۱۹۷۲-۱۹۷۳ کے سال ریلوے کے لئے نہایت ہی خراب اور نازک ہے - میرا اپنا خیال ہے کہ ریلوے کو ان کے کچھ کرمچاریوں نے جتنا نقصان پہنچایا ہے اتنا کسی نے نہیں پہنچایا - ملک کو نقصان پہنچا - عوام کو نقصان پہنچا - پیداوار کو نقصان پہنچا - ترقی کو نقصان پہنچا - غرض کہ ان دو سالوں میں افراتفری رہی - اور ہلہ حضرات کا راج رہا - ایسی حالت میں ملک اور عوام کو تو نقصان ہونا ہی تھا - پھر بھی جس طریقے سے یہ پیش کیا گیا ہے وہ قابل تعریف ہے (*Interruption*) آپ کے بڑے بڑے کرم میرے اوپر رہے ہیں - بہتر ہے کہ میرا مفید نہ کھلوائے وقت بہت کم ہے اس لئے مجھے بولنے دیں -

ریل میں اسی ہو - بہتر طریقے سے ریل چلے - مسافروں میں تسہیلیں

سے ریل چلائیں - اور ملازمین میں تسہلن رہے -

آپ ریلوے میں قریب قریب 700 کنفیڈریز ہیں اور آپ ان 700 یونینز سے جن کے مزاج اور سیاسی فلسفے الگ الگ ہیں بات کریں گے تو 1400 دن لگیں گے - 1400 دن ہو گئے اگر ایک یونین سے دو دن بھی بات کی تو پھر یہ جو 700 یونینز ہیں- ہر ایک کی الگ الگ فلاسفی ہے - کوئی ایک دوسرے سے میل نہیں کھائیگی - اس لئے ریلوے منسٹری اس پر غور کرے کہ انڈسٹری میں ایک یونین ہو تاکہ ملک کی اس بڑی انڈسٹری میں جس میں بیس لاکھ لوگ کام کرتے ہیں - اس میں ایک تسہلن ہو - جس دیش کو نقصان نہ ہونے پائے - یہ ایک بہت بڑا پبلک سیکٹر ہے - لیکن اگر آپ دیکھیں گے تو اس میں ہری جن تک- آدی باسی تک- اور مسلمان تک ہیں- حالانکہ کانسٹیٹیوشن گارنٹی کرتا ہے کہ ان لوگوں کو ڈیو شیر ملیگا - لیکن ان کا شیئر آج تک نہیں مل پایا ہے - اب اس کو کون پورا کرے - سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ وعدہ کرنے کے بعد بھی ان لوگوں کی کوئی مدد نہیں کی جا رہی ہے - آپ کو یاد ہوگا کہ پچھلے سال اس معاملے کو لے کر اگست کے مہینے میں کافی بحث ہوئی - کہ رہے تھیک وقت پر گاڑیاں چلیں - چوری نہ ہو - صفائی کا صحیح انتظام ہو بجلی کا انتظام ہو پانی کا انتظام ہو - غرض کہ مسافروں کو جو آرام ملنا چاہئیے- وہ ان کو ملے-

شری رام اوتار شاستری : لیکن ہوتا کہیں نہیں ہے -

شری محمد جمیل الرحمان : کچھ آپ جیسے دوستوں کی مہربانی سے نہیں ہوتا ہے -

میں عرض کر رہا تھا کہ ان سب چیزوں کی ذمے داری عوام کی نہیں ہے- بلکہ ریل ملازموں کی ہے - پر دیکھنے میں یہ آ رہا ہے کہ ان سب چیزوں میں ریل آگے جانے کی بجائے پیچھے جا رہی ہے - کرائے بڑھتے جا رہے ہیں - لیکن سہولتیں بہت کم ہوتی جا رہی ہیں - یونین کا سہارا لیکر ملک میں ریلوے کے کاموں کو جتنا نقصان پہنچایا جا سکتا تھا وہ ان دو سالوں میں پہنچایا گیا ہے - میری رائے یہ ہے - کہ جیسا پہلے ریلوے منسٹر نے کہا تھا - اس ہاؤس کے اندر بھی اور باہر پبلک میٹنگ میں بھی—میں پبلک میٹنگ کا تذکرہ یہاں نہیں کروں گا ایک انڈسٹری کی ایک یونین ہونی چاہیئے تاکہ ریلوے میں امن ہو - بہتر طریقہ

دوسرے میں کوئی تال میل نہیں ہے - ان کی الگ سرکار ہے - ہماری پارلیمنٹ کی الگ سرکار ہے - منسٹر صاحب چاہے جو کہہ دیں - واجپائی جی اور مانیہ گوسوامی جی نے جیسا ابھی کہا ہے - ہوگا وہی جو ریلوے بورڈ چاہے گا اس لئے ریلوے بورڈ کے قانون میں ترمیم ہونی چاہیئے - یہ قانون بہت پرانا ہے - اگر آپ ریلوے بورڈ کو توڑنا نہیں چاہتے ہیں - تو اس کے ایکٹ میں فوراً کافی تبدیلی لائی جانے - ہم جواب دہ ہیں عوام کو - لیکن ریلوے بورڈ پر کسی کی جواب دہی نہیں ہے - اس لئے آپ فوراً ریلوے بورڈ کے ایکٹ میں ترمیم سے نئے قدم اٹھائیں- جس سے یہ عوام کے سامنے جواب دہ ہو - کیونکہ ان کے عیش و آرام پر جو خرچ ہوتا ہے، سیلونوں پر جو خرچ ہوتا ہے- وہ جنتا برداشت کرتی ہے- نیا قانون ایسا ہو تاکہ ریلوے بورڈ پر منسٹری یا پارلیمنٹ کا پورا گرپ (grip) ہو- اگر آپ ایسا نہیں کر سکتے ہیں تو ریل میں امن چین نہیں ہو پائیگا- بلیک شیپ (Black sheep) تو ہر جگہ ہیں - ریلوے بورڈ بھی اس سے بری نہیں ہے - کچھ لوگ تناؤ بنائے رکھنا چاہتے ہیں- تاکہ ان کا اپنا مقصد حل ہوتا رہے- لہذا یہ اور بھی ضروری ہے کہ اس میں ترمیم کی جائے -

[ہری محمد جمیل الرحمان]

ہری جی، مسلمانوں اور آدی باسیوں کے ساتھ ملازمت میں ڈسکریمینیشن بڑھتا جا رہا ہے - اور یہاں پر ہاؤس میں یقین دلایا گیا کہ ایک زونل کمیٹی بنیگی - جو یہ دیکھیگی کہ ان لوگوں کو جو پرموشن نہیں مل رہی ہے، نوکری نہیں مل رہی ہے اور جو تکلیفیں ہیں، ان کو دیکھا جائیگا اور اس کی رپورٹ ہاؤس کی ٹیبل پر ہر چھ مہینے پر رکھی جائیگی- آج سال ہوگیا لیکن ابھی تک کوئی رپورٹ نہیں آئی - تو جناب قریشی صاحب بتائیں کہ وہ رپورٹ کب تک یہاں رکھی جائیگی - جیسا کہتے ہیں کہ چراغ تلے اندھیرا - وہی بات آپ کے ریل بھون میں دیکھنے کو ملیگی- میرا خیال ہے کہ اس میں چار پانچ ہزار آدمی کام کرتے ہیں - پھر وہاں بھی دیکھیں کوئی آدی واسی نہیں - ہری جن نہیں - مسلمان کا تو کہنا ہی بیکار ہے - وہ تو ہیں ہی نہیں سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ خاص آبادی ہری جنوں کی، مسلمانوں کی اور آدی واسیوں کی ملک میں ہے - پھر کیوں ان کو نظر انداز کیا جا رہا ہے- آزادی کے ۲۷ سال ہو گئے - کانسٹیٹیوشن کے مطابق کام ہونا چاہیئے اور اگر نہیں کیا جاتا ہے تو یہ ڈسکریمینیشن ہے-

ریل بورڈ کی ایک حکومت ہے- جنتا کی حکومت الگ ہے - ایک

تھا کہ برونی سے کٹیہار تک کی لائین کو براڈ گیج میں تبدیل کرنے کے لئے- سروے ہوچکا ہے اور کام جلدی شروع ہونے والا ہے - لیکن ابھی تک کوئی کام نہیں ہو سکا ہے - اس طرف جلدی کام شروع ہونا چاہئے - بہار کے کسی کونے سے آئے آپ برونی میں جا کر رک جائینگے - ۹۰ یا ۱۰۰ میٹر ہوگی تو تو پھر میٹر گیج میں جائیے -

آر - پی - ایف کے بارے میں نہیں جانتا تھا کہ اس کا مطلب (R. P. F.) راشن پانی فری ہوتا ہے- اس کی حالت قابل غور ہے - مانیہ شمن لال سکسینہ کہہ رہے تھے کہ اس میں تسہلن ہونا چاہئے تاکہ جو اتنی چوریاں ہوتی ہیں - ان کو روکا جا سکے - اور ہر سال جو ریلوے میں ۴۰ کروڑ روپے کلیم کی شکل میں دینا ہوتا ہے وہ بند ہو سکے -

وفادار ورکرز کے لئے آپ نے ریڈیو سے ۶ اخباروں کے ذریعے وعدے کئے تھے ہم سے بھی کئے تھے کہ سٹرائیک کے بعد ان کے بال بچوں کو نوکری دینگے - اب تک تو کچھ نہیں ہوا - بلکہ الٹا یہ ہوا جو غریب لائیل ورکر تھا وہ اب اپنے افسران کے پاس جاتا ہے تو اسے کہا جاتا ہے کہ سرکار نے وعدہ کیا ہے - ہم نے تو نہیں کیا ہے- اس لئے آپ کو میں اس بات سے آگاہ

سورگیہ للت بابو نے جو کام شروع کئے تھے وہ کسی بھی قیمت پر بند نہیں ہونے چاہیئں - اس لئے کہ انہوں نے وعدے کئے تھے اور پہیوں پر کام بھی شروع ہو چکا ہے- اس لئے کام بند ہونے پر حالات خراب ہونگے - نانگل - تلوارہ کے بارے میں انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ اس لائین کو چار سال میں پورا کر دینگے - اس پر بھی کام شروع ہونا چاہئے - اور سمے کے اندر وہ کام پورا ہونا چاہئے -

اب آپ این-ایف-ریلوے کو دیکھئے جو میرے علاقے میں ہے یہو جلپائگوڑی اور کوچ بہار کی حالت بہت ردی ہے- کوئی بھی گاڑی وقت پر نہیں چلتی- مجھے ایک بات یاد آ گئی کہ ایک پیسنجر ٹرین کاٹی ہار پہنچی چھ بجے صبح جو کہ اس کا ٹائم تھا - لوگ اس خوشی میں کہ آج گاڑی صحیح وقت پر آئی ہے - اور ہار وغیرہ لیکر پہنچے ڈرائیور کے گلے میں ڈالنے کے لئے - معلوم ہوا کہ اس گاڑی کو کل صبح آنا چاہئے تھا - وہ آج آئی ہے- اس لئے میری گزارش ہے کہ جو لوکل ٹرین کاٹی ہار سے چلتی ہیں - چاہے وہ سیلدی گاڑی یا جوگ بنی کی طرف جاتی ہوں صحیح ٹائم پر نہیں چلتی ہیں چلنا چاہئے - ان میں پانی بجلی اور صفائی کا بھی معقول انتظام ہونا چاہئے - سنہ ۱۹۷۲ میں میں نے ایک خط مانیہ قریشی جی کو لکھا

نہ جان سکے - آپ کی بات ان تک پہنچ نہ سکے- ریلوے میں کیا امپروومینٹ ہونے والا ہے- کتنی نوکریاں نکلتی ہیں- ان سب سے یہ لوگ بےخبر رہیں- ایسا نہیں ہونا چاہئے- اردو کے اخباروں کو بھی ایڈورٹائیزمینٹ ملنے چاہئے-

اب میں اے ٹی مہل کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں - یہ پوتھیا میں نہیں رکھتی ہے- سٹیٹ منسٹر نے اس کی وجہ دی ہے کہ یہ وے سائیڈ (wayside) سٹیشن ہے- وے سائیڈ سٹیشن نہیں ہوگا تو کیا شہر کے اندر ہوگا - لائن کی سائیڈ میں ہی تو سٹیشن ہو سکتا ہے اور ہے- وہی لائن آپ کی سلیکٹڈ جاتی ہے- آسام کو کوہاتی وہی لائن جاتی میں مانتا ہوں کہ یہ فاسٹ ٹرین ہے- لیکن وہاں پبلک ہے، سکول ہے بڑی مانتی ہے- اور اس کی امپورٹینس دیکھتے ہوئے اگر دو منٹ کے لئے آپ اے ٹی مہل کو وہاں رکوا دیویں تو لوگوں کو بہت زیادہ فائیدہ ہوگا -

میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقعہ دیا -

شری رام دلال کوہال ریڑی (نظامابار) : آندھرا میں اردو اخباروں کو ایڈورٹائیزمینٹ مل رہا ہے-]

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان]

کئے دیتا ہوں کہ ابھی آپ ریلوے سٹوائیک سے فری نہیں ہوئے ہیں - لوگ چاہتے ہیں کہ پھر کوئی ایسی گڑبڑ ہو جائے جس سے قوم اور ملک تباہ ہو جائے - اس لئے آپ ہوشیار ہو جائیے -

ایڈورٹائیزمینٹ کو لیجئے - ریلوے بورڈ نے قسم کھا رکھی ہے کہ اردو کے اخباروں کو کوئی ایڈورٹائیزمینٹ نہیں ملیگا - چاہے وہ اخبار یو - پی کے ہوں، بہار کے ہوں، دلی کے ہوں یا آندھرا پردیش کے ہوں - میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ کیا اردو جاننے والے بھارت کے عوام نہیں ہیں - میری مانگ ہے کہ اردو کے اخباروں میں ایڈورٹائیزمینٹ کے ایڈورٹائیزمینٹ یا زنجیر کھینچنے کی بات یا چوری وغیرہ روکنے کے لئے سرکار جو بھی قدم اٹھانا چاہتی ہے- ان کی جانکاری عام جنتا کو اردو اخباروں کے ذریعے سے ضرور دی جانی چاہئے - اور یہ تبھی ہو سکیگا - جب آپ اردو اخباروں کو ایڈورٹائیزمینٹ دینگے - بہار میں بہت سے پائے کے اردو کے اخباروں میں صدائے عام، ہمارا نعرہ، ملاپ، اتحاد وطن ہے اور کوہکن، نجمباہار ٹائمس، قومی تنظیم وغیرہ وغیرہ ہیں - جن کو ایڈورٹائیزمینٹ نہیں ملتے ہیں - اسی لئے لکھ وہاں اردو بولنے والوں کی آبادی ہے- کیا آپ کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ یہ لوگ کوئی بات

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) मैं बजट प्रस्तावो का समर्थन करता हू । मै स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र जी को श्रद्धाजली अर्पित करता हू जो कि देश के और विशेषकर बिहार के एक कर्मठ तथा प्यारे नेता थे । उनकी हत्या की खबर सुन कर सारे देश के और विशेषकर बिहार के लोग शोक मे विह्वल हो उठे थे ।

बजट प्रस्ताव बहुत ही सुन्दर रीति से यहा रखे गये है । वास्तव मे मै इस बजट को समाजवादी बजट कहता हू क्योकि आम जो लोग है उनको इससे कोई घ टा नही होता है आम पब्लिक पर भाडे मे कोई वृद्धि नही की गई है । इसका दूसरा कारण यह है कि यह एक सतुलित बजट है । महंगाई इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ रही है फिर भी कोई भार आम जनता पर नही डाला गया है । यह बजट कामन मासिम को एफेक्ट नही करता है ।

यह दूसरी बात है कि हमारे विरोधी भाईयो को इस मे ऐसी कोई चीज नजर नही आती है । वे समझते है कि इलैक्शन को ध्यान मे रख कर यह बजट बनाया गया है इसलिए इसको वे इलैक्शन बजट कहते है । यह ठीक है कि उनका और हमारा भी ध्यान इलैक्शन पर जरूर है । लेकिन हमारी हमेशा यही कोशिश रही है कि कुछ कारगर कदम जनता की भलाई के लिए उठाए जाए फिर चाहे इलैक्शन का कुछ भी नतीजा क्यो न निकले ।

बजट किसी भी सरकार का आइना होता है । उसको देखकर सरकार के रुख का अनुमान किया जा सकता है । उस आइने मे से जो गुण हैं उनको देखा जा सकता है । लेकिन उसके लिए अपनी निगाह भी ठीक होनी चाहिये– तभी जो तसवीर दिखाई देगी वह साफ दिखाई देगी अन्यथा धूमिल ही दिखाई देगी । हमारे विराधी दलो की चूंकि तसवीर धूमिल है इस वास्ते उनको इस आइने मे भी–धूमिल तसवीर ही दिखाई देती है । इसमे उनका दोष नही है । वे अपने को ठीक करे तो शायद अच्छी तस्वीर वे देख सकें ।

बहुत सालों के बाद इस बार मुनाफे का बजट पेश किया गया है । लगातार कई सालो से घाटे के बजट ही पेश किए जाते रहे हैं । बहुत प्रयास के बाद इस बार मनाफे का बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है और इसके लिए मत्री महोदय धन्यवाद के पात्र है ।

स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र जी ने कहा था कि पिछडे इलाको का खास ख्याल रखा जाएगा यह बात उन्होंने यहा और बाहर भी कई बार कही थी । यदि हमेशा रिम्युनरेटिव लाइज की ही बात की जाएगी तब बडी मुश्किल होगी । इस वास्ते मै वर्तमान रेल मत्री जी से कहना चाहता हू कि स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र जी ने जिस नीति को अपनाया था और जो पिछडे इलाको पर विशेष ध्यान देने की बात कही थी उस पर भी वह चले और उस नीति को बरकरार रखे । ऐसा उन्होंने अपने बजट भाषण मे कहा भी है जिसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र है ।

पिछले और इस बजट के बीच मे एक बडी घटना घटी और पूरे देश मे रेल कर्मचारियो ने हडताल की । वह गलत थी या सही समय उपयुक्त चुना गया उसके लिए या नही इस पर काफी यहा बहस हो चुकी है । मै उसमे जाना नही चाहता हू । इतना ही मै कहना चाहता हू कि स्ट्राइक अभी की खत्म हो गई है लेकिन अभी तक भी सारे लोग काम पर वापिस नही आ पाए है यह एश्य रेस दिया गया था कि ब्रेक इन सर्विस जो हुआ है उसको कडोन कर दिया जाएगा । यह भी कहा गया था कि जो लोग वालेन्टरी या सेबोटाज मे इनवाल्व्ड नही है उनको वापिस नौकरी मे ले लिया जाएगा । लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नही हुआ है । हम चाहते है कि इसके लिए एक समय निश्चित आप कर दे कि अमुक तारीख तक उन सब को वापिस नौकरी पर ले लिया जाएगा ताकि उनकी जो तकलीफे है वे दूर हो । एश्योरेंस तो यहा दे दिए जाते है लेकिन एग्जैक्टिव के लेवल पर या बोर्ड के लेवल पर जब वह चीज जाती है तो वहा कुछ नुक्ते निकाल दिए जाते

हैं जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि लोगों को वापिस नौकरी पर नहीं लिया जाता है। कह दिया जाता है कि अमुक व्यक्ति ने आवेदन पत्र नहीं दिया है फला आदमी ने कोई इस या उस तरह की बात की है। जो भी नीति आप बनाए उसको इफेक्टिव तरीके से आप लागू करें। एक समय बांध कर आप चलें और कहें कि इतने समय में इस कैटेगरी के जो लोग हैं और जिन का सेबोटाज या वायोलेंस में हाथ नहीं था, हमका उन पर चार्ज नहीं था, उनको वापिस नौकरी पर ले लिया जाएगा।

रेलों में जहां पैसे की तथा दूसरी चोरियां होती हैं वहां समय की भी चोरी होती है। दिल्ली के इर्दगिर्द या इसके पचास किलोमीटर के रेडियस में जो स्टेशन है वहां पर तो गाडियां ठीक समय पर आती हैं लेकिन उसके आगे के जो स्टेशन है वहां ठीक समय पर नहीं पहुंचती हैं। आगे जो गाडियों की स्पीड रहती है उसको यहां घटा करके एक चौथाई कर दिया जाता है। पता नहीं ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है। वही इंजन होता है वही गाडी होती है। शायद यह इसलिए किया जाता है कि टाइम शेडयूल को ठीक रखा जाए और ठीक समय पर गाडियां पहुंच रही हैं यह दिखाया जा सके। दिल्ली के फिगर यह शो करते हैं कि गाडियां काफी हद तक समय पर आती जाती हैं। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि उत्तर या पूर्वी भाग से जो गाडियां आती हैं, बिहार से आती हैं वहां दो चार पांच या सात घंटे उनका लेट हो जाना मामूली बात है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि 24 घंटे में चेंट होना है। सभी जगहों के लिए एक समान नियम होना चाहिये। आप समय को बचत क्यों करना चाहते हैं? जयन्ती जनता या दूसरी जो फास्ट गाडियां हैं जो समय पर यहां आती हैं और कभी कभी पहले भी पहुंच जाती हैं लेकिन चूंकि आपने यह मार्जिन दे रखा है कि इतने घंटों में दिल्ली से आप यह मार्जिन देंगे ताकि लेट आने पर भी समय पर गाडी आई है इसको शो किया जा सके इस वास्ते दूसरे जो इसके हैं उनके साथ भेद भाव होता है। यह तो समय की साफ चोरी है। नियम आप बनाते हैं तो सारे देश के लिए एक तरह का बनाएं। सब जगह एक तरह की स्पीड रखें। आप टाइम टेबल उठा कर देखें। दिल्ली के करीब आने पर गाडियों की स्पीड जबरदस्ती कम कर दी जाती है लेकिन फिर भी कई गाडियां समय से पहले पहुंच जाती हैं।

स्ट्राइक के बाद कई स्थानों पर गाडियां कैंसल की गई थीं। मेरा आप से आग्रह है कि उनको आप फिर से चालू करें। कोयले की पोजिशन इम्प्रूव हो रही है। उनको आप रेस्टोर करें। मैं सहरसा से आता हूं। वह एक डिविजन हैडक्वार्टर है। कमिश्नरी हैडक्वार्टर है। वहां कोर्ट एटेंड करने के लिए तथा दूसरे कामों के लिए लोग आते हैं। उधर डिब्रूगढ़ में वहां गाडियां दी गई हैं। उन में से कई गाडियां कैंसल हैं। सुबह कोई गाडी सहरसा इर्दगिर्द से नहीं है। लोगों को बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। आप अंदाजा कर सकते हैं कि कैसे वे अदालत में अगर उनको आना होता है तो आ सकते हैं। जो पहले गाडियां थीं उनको आप यदि रेस्टोर कर दें तो उनकी यह दिक्कत दूर हो सकती है।

अपने क्षेत्र की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मैं मधेपुरा से आता हूं। दोरब मधेपुरा से सिंहेश्वर तक आठ किलोमीटर का फासला है। सिंहेश्वर में सिंही ऋषि ने शिव मंदिर की स्थापना की थी। शिवरात्रि के अवसर पर वहां 15-20 दिन तक बड़ा भारी मेला लगता है और देश के अनेक भागों से लोग आ कर दूकानें लगाते हैं। कैटल का सब से बड़ा फेयर लगता है। हाथियों की वह बहुत बड़ी मार्किट है। उसका सर्वे भी हो चुका है। पता नहीं रिपोर्ट कहां पड़ी है। आठ किलोमीटर का यह जो टुकड़ा है इस लाइन को जल्दी पूरा कराया जाए, यह मेरा आप से आग्रह है।

जिस दूसरी लाइन का सर्वे हो रहा है, वह है बिहारीगंज से सिमरी बख्तियारपुर । उस लाइन को भी समय पर पूरा करने की व्यवस्था की जाये ।

17 hrs

जहां तक बलुवाहा हाल्ट का सम्बन्ध है, जब शास्त्री जी रेल मंत्री थे, तो वह एक बार वहां से गुजरे । वहां बहुत से लोग कूद रहे थे, उन्होंने पूछा कि यह क्या है । जब उनको बताया गया कि यह बहुत जगह जाने का जक्शन है, तब उन के आदेशानुसार वहां हाल्ट बना दिया गया । लेकिन बाद में उस हाल्ट को हटा दिया गया । हम लोगों के आग्रह करने पर कहा गया कि वहां पर हाल्ट बनाया जायेगा । उस हाल्ट के लिए पब्लिक कोआपरेशन से पांच हजार रुपये का काम हो चुका है । लेकिन अब फिनांशल स्ट्रिंजेंसी के नाम पर उस काम को बन्द कर दिया गया है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उस हाल्ट के लिए फिनांशल स्ट्रिंजेंसी का कोई सवाल नहीं है । मेरा आग्रह है कि उस हाल्ट को चालू किया जाये ताकि उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को सुविधा मिल सके ।

चोरियों और झूठे क्लेम्ज के कारण रेलवेज को करोड़ों रुपयों का घाटा होता है । मैं ने देखा है कि रेलवे के लाइयर्ज सम्बन्धित पार्टियों से मिल कर रेलवे प्रशासन को लूटते हैं । बहुत से लोगों का सामान सही सलामत पहुंच जाता है, लेकिन बक्स को तोड़ कर क्लेम दाखिल कर दिया जाता है । जब केस आता है, तो रेलवे का एडवोकेट कानसीड करता है, और कहता है कि केस लड़ना वाजिब नहीं है । मेरा सुझाव है कि रेलवे लायर्ज का एक पैनल बनाया जाये, उन लोगों के काम को समय समय पर रीव्यू किया जाये और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उस पैनल में परिवर्तन किये जायें ।

आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में जमींदारियां बहुत पहले खत्म हो गई हैं । लेकिन रेलवे में ए० एच० व्हीलर की जमींदारी अभी तक बरकरार है । आज हर एक स्टेशन पर व्हीलर साहब की दुकान मिलेगी । हमारे देश में अनएम्पलायड लोगों की कमी नहीं है । मेरा सुझाव है कि ये दुकानें उन लोगों को दी जायें, ताकि वे उनको सही तरीके से चला सकें । इस में रेलवे को भी मुनाफा होगा और उन लोगों को भी रोजगार मिल जायेगा । मैं नहीं जानता कि ए० एच० व्हीलर का प्रशासन से क्या सम्बन्ध है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय के चाहने पर भी उसको नहीं हटाया जा सका है । यह आवश्यक है कि उस को हटा कर लोकल अनएम्पलायड लोगों को दूकानें दी जायें ।

रेलवे में इकानोमी बरतने की बात कही जाती है । लेकिन दूसरी तरफ रेलवे सैलून्ज को इन्स्पैक्शन कैरिज का नाम दे कर उन में रेलवे के अधिकारी यात्रा करते हैं । वे सैलून्ज एयर-कण्डीशण्ड होते हैं । एक जी० एम० स्पैशल भी चलता है, जिस में इतनी अधिक सुविधायें होती हैं, जो प्रैजिडेंट स्पैशल में भी नहीं उपलब्ध होतीं हैं, मंत्री का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है । सारे डिपार्टमेंटल हैड इन सैलून्ज में एयर-कण्डीशन में यात्रा करते हैं, जिन को इन्स्पैक्शन कैरिज का नाम दे दिया गया है । इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इन सैलून्ज को बन्द किया जाये । जो अधिकारी इन्स्पैक्शन पर जायें, वे जनरल क्लास में यात्रा कर सकते हैं ।

मैं श्री हनुमन्तैया को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने टाइमींग को काफी इम्प्रूव किया था । उन्होंने कहा था कि जब कोई गाड़ी देर से चलेगी, तो हम ऊपर के अधिकारियों को उस के लिए जवाबदेह समझेंगे । लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि उन्होंने इस सदन में उत्तर और दक्षिण का सवाल उठाया । वास्तव में सरकार की नीति यह है कि देश में रिजनल इमबैलेंसिज को दूर किया जाये । सभी जानते हैं कि बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश कितने पिछड़े एरियाज हैं । इसलिए अगर उन

को एक स्पैशल तरीके से ट्रीट नही किया जायेगा, तो उनका पिछडापन दूर नही होगा । इसलिए सरकार को अपनी इस नीति पर कायम रहना चाहिए कि रिजनल इमबैलेंसिज को दूर किया जाये और पिछडे इलाको की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये, और उस को इस सम्बन्ध मे किसी के बहकावे मे नही आना चाहिए ।

रेलवे की मजदूर नीति डिफेक्टिव है । सरकार की ओर से बार बार कहा जाता है कि एक इडस्ट्री मे एक यूनियन होनी चाहिए । रेलवे मे दो रेकगनाइज्ड फेडेरेशन है । एक के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज ने स्ट्राइक कर दिया और दूसरे के प्रतिनिधियो ने कहा कि स्ट्राइक नही होनी चाहिए । जिन्होने स्ट्राइक कर दिया, उन के फालोअर्ज तो स्ट्राइक पर गये ही, लेकिन जो स्ट्राइक के विरुद्ध थे उन के फालोअर्ज भी स्ट्राइक पर चले गये जिस के कारण स्ट्राइक बहुत बडे पैमाने पर हुई । इस लिए उन दोनो फेडेरेशन्ज का वास्तविक रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव कैरेक्टर नही है । इसलिए सरकार को एक इडस्ट्री मे एक यूनियन की अपनी नीति के अनसार रेलवे मे भी केवल एक ही यनियन बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए ।

आज रात की यात्रा बहुत अनसेफ हो गई है । कोई भी भला आदमी अपने परिवार को ले कर रात को रेल मे यात्रा नही कर सकता है । दिल्ली से पटना तक तो हम पहुच जाते है, लेकिन बरौनी के आगे उत्तर-पूर्व के क्षेत्र की हालत बहुत खराब है । इस लिए जो गाडिया रात भर चलती है उन के साथ एसकार्ट का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ।

हमारे एक दोस्त ने, जो हिमाचल प्रदेश से आतेहै, नगल-तलवाडा लाइन की माग की है, जिस का उद्घाटन ललित बाबू ने 22 दिसम्बर, 1974 को किया था, और जिस को चार साल मे पूरा करने की घोषणा की गई थी । पिछले युद्धो मे हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगो ने सेना में बड़ी बहादुरी दिखाई है और बहुत कुर्बानियां दी है । प्रदेश सरकार ने इस लाइन के लिए जमीन दी है । हम चाहते है कि इस लाइन को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाये ।

श्री भागीरथ भंवर (झाबुआ) सभापति महोदय, रेलवे की मांगो पर बोलते हुए मैं सब से पहले अपने क्षेत्र की कुछ समस्या के बारे मे कहना चाहूगा ।

हर वर्ष जब रेलवे का बजट पेश किया जाता है, तो ये आश्वासन दिये जाते है कि जिन पिछडे हुए क्षेत्रो मे रेलवे लाइने नही है, वहा रेलवे लाइने बिछाने की योजना बनाई जायेगी । लेकिन उन आश्वासनों को कभी कार्यान्वित नही किया जाता है और पिछडे हुए क्षेत्रो मे रेलवे लाइने नही डाली जाती है । जहा पहले से ही रेलवे लाइने है, उन का विकास और सुधार किया जाता है और उन म और अधिक साधन जुटाये जाते है, लेकिन पिछडे हुए क्षेत्रो की तरफ कोई ध्यान नही दिया जाता है । अगर सरकार ने देश मे सतुलित विकास करना है, तो उसे पहाडी आदिवासी और पिछडे हुए क्षेत्रो मे रेलवे लाइने डालनी चाहिए ।

मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हू, वह सब से बडा आदिवासी क्षेत्र है । मेरी कान्स्टीट्यएन्सी झाबुआ, मध्य प्रदेश है, जहा रेलवे लाइनो का बिल्कुल अभाव है, जिस के कारण वहा न कोई उद्योग स्थापित हो सकता है और न वहा के लोगो के विकास के लिए कोई भी काम हो सकता है । इसलि मैं मत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूगा कि वह हमारे पिछडे हुए क्षेत्र की ओर ध्यान दें । वहा रतलाम-वासवाडा वाया सेलाना रेलवे लाइन और दोहद-झाबुआ-इन्दौर रेलवे लाइन का सरवे हो चुका है । उन के बारे मे आश्वासन मिलते रहे है, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नही की गई है । बडौदा-अलीराजपुर-धार-इन्दौर

रेलवे लाइन के लिए लोगो ने माग की है। मैंने भी हर अधिवेशन मे इस महत्वपूर्ण लाइन के निर्माण के लिए माग की है। अगर इस लाइन का सरवे करा के उस के निर्माण को हाथ मे लिया जाये, तो आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का काफी विकास होगा, जिन मे गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के भी हिस्से है। इस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण से इन सभी पिछडे हुए क्षेत्रो को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

यह बात हमेशा कही जाती है कि चूंकि रेलवे मे घाटा होता है, इसलिए कोई नई रेलवे लाइन नही डाली जायेगी। कोई नया काम करने मे घाटा हो सकता है। लेकिन रेलवे मे जो चोरिया होती है उन को रोकने मे रेलवे प्रशासन बिल्कुल असमर्थ रहा है। टिकट की भी चोरी होती है और माल की भी चोरी होती है। केवल लोग ही बिना टिकट यात्रा नही करते है बल्कि रेलवे के कर्मचारी और अधिकारी भी इस मे सहायता करते है और नाजायज फायदा उठाते है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि इन चोरियो को रोकने की कोशिश की जाये।

इस साल रेलवे मे कोई नया टैक्स नही लगाया गया है, इस के लिए मै मत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं। लेकिन मुझे शका है कि या तो सरकार पूरक बजट पेश कर के अतिरिक्त धन की माग करेगी, या लोक सभा के अगले चुनाव को दृष्टि मे रखते हुए इस बजट मे कर नही बढाये गये है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूगा कि आप सुविधाओ की बात करते है। अलग अलग माननीय सदस्यो ने अपनी राय इस के बारे मे रखी है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि जो फ़र्स्ट क्लास मे चलते है उनके लिए सुविधाए हो सकती है, जो स्लीपर कोचो में चलते हैं, जिन का रिज़र्वेशन होता है उन के लिए सुविधाएं हो सकती है। लेकिन आम डिब्बों में जो लोग चलते हैं उनको कोई सुविधा नही है। शयनयान के लिए भी पच रुपये दो या दस रुपये दो तो रिजर्वेशन मिल जाता है और आम डिब्बो मे बैठने के लिए भी कुली लोग पैसा मागते हैं कि हम सीट दिलवाते हैं, लाओ हम को पाच रुपये दो। तो वहा भी रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है। फिर डिब्बे मे जाने के बाद पानी नही मिलेगा, पानी की टोटिया गायब मिलेगी, बिजली वहा नही होगी, पखे नही होगे, सफाई कोई नही होगी। सफाई का कही इतजाम नही होता। बडे बडे स्टेशनो पर सफ़ाई की व्यवस्था है वहा उसके लिए कर्मचारी रखे हुए हैं लेकिन वहा पर भी सफाई नही होती। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध मे भी मत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए और डिपार्टमेंट को इस ओर सतर्क रहना चाहिए।

पिछले दिनो रेलवे के अन्दर होने वाली चोरियो की बात आई। रेलवे मे रेलवे सुरक्षा दल काम करता है रेलवे की तथा रेलवे की सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा के लिए। लेकिन मुझे ऐसी शिकायतें मिली है कि रेलवे के अधिकारी चोरिया करवाते है और उस से फायदा उठाते है। इस का एक कारण मुझे यह मालूम पडा है कि जो रेलवे के अन्दर सुरक्षा दल के अधिकारी आते है वे प्रतिनियुक्ति, डेपुटेशन पर प्रान्तीय पुलिस से या केन्द्रीय पुलिस से आई पी एस अफसर आते है। डपुटेशन पर आने से वे वहा ठीक से काम नही करते और फिर वापस अपने अपने डिपार्टमेंट मे चले जाते है। तो इस सम्बन्ध मे भी ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योकि जो आदमी बाहर से आता है उस को कोई परवाह नही होती और जो सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी वहां काम करते हैं उन के साथ उन का व्यवहार अच्छा नही होता। उन के साथ मिल कर वह रेलवे की सुरक्षा का काम नही कर सकते हैं। इस लिए इस सम्बन्ध मे उन को ध्यान देना चाहिए और ऐसी बात है तो इस को खत्म करना चाहिए, रेलवे के लिए अलग फोर्स

बनानी चाहिए और उस से रेलवे की सुरक्षा का काम लेना चाहिए ।

रेलो के समय पर न चलने से रेल के जो यात्री हैं उन को तो नुकसान होता ही है, इस के अलावा इस मे यह भी देखा गया है कि रेलो को लेट ले जाते हैं तो उनका ओवर टाइम लगता है । इस तरह से वह भी जा कर रेलवे का नुकसान होता है, बजट मे पैसा बढता है और उन को फालतू पैसा देना पडता है । तो रेलो के समय पर न चलने से यात्रियो को और डिपार्टमेट को सब को नुकसान है और यह जानबूझ कर रखा जाता है । कभी कभी मै ने देखा है 5 बज कर 5 मिनट टाइम रखा है गाडी के आने का क्योकि उसमे उनको ओवर टाइम मिलता है । 5 बजे गाडी आएगी तो उन को ओवर टाइम नही मिलेगा, 5 बजकर 5 मिनट पर आएगी तो ओवर टाइम मिल जायगा । इस तरह का भी कुछ तरीका अख्तयार कर रखा है जिस से लोगो को पैसा कमाने का मौका मिले । इस तरह की जो बाते है उन को ध्यान से देखना चाहिए और इस सम्बन्ध मे कुछ सोचना चाहिए ।

एक बात मै यह कहना चाहूगा, जैसे और माननीय सदस्यो ने भी कहा है, रेलवे मे हरिजन और आदिवासियो के रिजर्वेशन के बारे मे और उन को नौकरिया देने के बारे मे बडी धाधली चलती है । अभी तक दो परसेट है प्रथम श्रेणी मे और तीन परसेट है तृतीय श्रणी मे । इस तरह से कुछ कोटा उन का उन्होंने पूरा किया है । वह हमेशा कह देते है कि बजट की कमी है इसलिए हम नई भर्ती नही कर पाते है और दूसरी तरफ रेलवे बोर्ड मे या और बडे बडे पदो पर लोगो को भर्ती करते चले जाते है । यह तरीका अच्छा नही है । इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए । आज हरिजन और आदिवासियो को न नौकरी मिलती है न प्रोमोशन मिलता है न जो उन का रिजर्वेशन कोटा है वह कोटा ही पूरा होता है । इसलिए इस कोटे को पूरा करने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

हड़ताल के समय कुछ कर्मचारियो ने जो सहानुभूतिपूर्वक काम किया मत्री महोदय की ओर से और डिपार्टमेट की ओर से उन्हें इस बात का आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उन के लडको, उन के परिवार वालों और उन के रिश्तेदारो को नौकरी देंगे, लेकिन वह आश्वासन भी पूरा नही किया गया उन के परिवार के लोग उस मे लिए नही गए । इस के अलावा जिन लोगो ने हडताल मे भाग लिया था, यह हमारा सवैधानिक अधिकार है, उस के मुताबिक उन्होने काम किया था, लेकिन अभी भी उन मे से कई लोग नौकरी से बाहर है, उन के बालबच्चे परेशान है । इसके ऊपर भी सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए ताकि जो लोग बेकार हो गए है उन की परेशानी दूर हो सके ।

एक बात मुझे अपने क्षेत्र की यह कहनी है कि हमारे यहा कुछ स्टेशन ऐसे है जहा फर्स्ट क्लास और सेकेण्ड क्लास के वेटिंग हाल तो बने हुए है लेकिन उन मे लैट्रिन और बाथरूम नही है । मेघनगर, उदयगढ और बामनिया स्टेशनो पर यह हालत है । वहा प्रथम श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी के वेटिंग हालो मे बाथरूम और लैट्रिन्स बनवाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए । इस के अलावा रेलवे स्टेशनो पर ओवर ब्रिज भी नही है । उन को बनवाने की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए । ये छोटे छोटे काम है जिनसे जनता को सुविधा हो सकती है । इतने लम्बे समय तक ये छोटे छोटे काम रह ज ये वह कोई अच्छी बात नही है ।

एक बात और कहनी है । यहा से कुछ गाडिया ऐसी चलती हैं जिन के छूटने का समय बिल्कुल ऐसा होता है कि जिस मे पूरा दिन

खराब हो जाता है । जैसे यहा से 26 अप डी-लक्स बम्बई के लिए जाती है। वह पहले 4-40 पर जाती थी अब 4-20 उसके छूटने का टाइम कर दिया गया है । उस के लिए हमे यहा हाउस से उठ कर जाना पडता है और हमारा ही सवाल नही है, कई लोग जो दिल्ली में कोई काम करते है, बम्बई जाना चाहते हैं तो उन का भी सारा दिन खराब जाता है । इसलिए वह बहुत जरूरी है कि उस का टाइम आप पाच बज कर दीजिए, साढे पाच बजे कर दीजिए या 6 बजे कर दीजिए । बम्बई अगर वह पाच के बजाय 6 बजे भी पहुचती है तो कोई फर्क नही पडेगा । वहा से आगे की गाडी के लिए उस का कोई महत्व नही है । यह बहुत से लोगो की माग है कि हम लोग यहा से जाये तो पूरे दिन का काम करके जाय । इसलिए आगे जो टाइम चेज होने वाला है उस मे आप इस का ध्यान रखे और इसको उस मे चेज कर द तो बडी सहूलियत होगी ।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै पुन अपने क्षेत्र क। बातो के बारे मे कहना चाहूगा कि मध्य प्रदेश मे आदिवासी क्षेत्रो मे जहा रेलो का अभाव है वहा रेलो की व्यवस्था करे ।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी (हमीरपुर) मै रेल की मागो का समर्थन करता हू और अपने मत्रियो से आशा करता हू कि जो हमारे पक्ष और विपक्ष के लोगो ने सुझाव दिए है उनका वह ईमानदारी से पालन करेगे, उस के ऊपर कार्यवाही करेगे ।

पिछडे इलाको मे रेल नही है । उस के लिए एक बात हो सकती है कि रेल मत्री और सारे एम पी बैठ जाय, सारे हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा सामने रखे और उस नक्शे के अन्दर देखे कि कहा कहा रेल नही है, जहा जरूरत है, जहा सामान है, लकडी है, कोयला है ढोने को, वहा रेल लाईन लगाई जाय । एक तरीका तो यह है कि नक्शा ले कर बैठे और सारे पिछड़े इलाके को महत्व दे। उस मे हमारे पराशर आ जाएगे हिमाचल प्रदेश के, हमारे वाजपेयी जी भी आ जाएगे ग्वालियर के, मेरा भी हिस्सा आ जायगा बुन्देलखण्ड का और आसाम भी आ जायगा । सारे जितने पिछडे इलाके है वह आ जाएगे । अगर ऐसा नही हो सके तो दूसरा सुझाव है जो होता रहता है कि तीन महीने मे रेल मत्री बदल दिए जाय । एक बना दिया जाय आसाम का । तीन महीने के अन्दर वह अपना आसाम का काम कर ले । इसी तरह से हर पिछडे इलाके के मत्री बनाए जाय । दूसरा रास्ता यह है । लेकिन ईमानदारी का रास्ता तो यह है कि जो मत्री है वह हर पार्टी का मत्री है, पूरे देश का मत्री है, ईमानदारी से जहा जरूरत है वहा वह करे । पर यह नही हो पाता । क्यो नही हो पाता कि हमारे यहा कुनबापरस्ती है। कितनी कुनबापरस्ती है कि मेरा लडका, मेरी बहू, मेरा सारा घर किसी ऊचे पद पर चला जाय । और दूसरी चीज, जाति-परस्ती है । एक कौम का आदमी बैठ गया तो वह अपनी कौम के आदमी भरना शुरू कर देता है । यहा कमी आती है । भ्रष्टाचार इसी से होता है । कोई जापान का आदमी नही है भ्रष्टाचार करने वाला । हमारा ही आदमी करता है । किसी का रिश्तेदार है, किसी का नातेदार है, उस को वह सजा नही दे पाता ।

रेले आम जनता के प्रयोग की चीज है, फिर क्यो घाटा होता है ? मै तो एक सुझाव आप के सामने रखता हू—फर्स्ट क्लास को खत्म कर दीजिए, सिर्फ एक ही क्लास हो, चाहे एम० पी० जाये, चाहे मिनिस्टर जाये या अधिकारी जाये । जब मेरे जैसा आदमी फर्स्ट क्लास मे जाता है तो बडी लज्जा आती है, जो 12 साल तक पैदल घूमा हो, किसी सवारी मे न बैठा हो, वह फर्स्ट क्लास मे जाये और बाकी तमाम जाने वाले ल ग लटकते हुए जाये—यह बडे शर्म की बात है । इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सब के लिए एक ही क्लास हो ।

यह पूजीवादी युग है, रुपयेवालो का युग है—सब चीजे रुपयेवालो के लिए हैं । अदालतें

रुपयेवालों की है, हाई कोर्ट रुपयेवालों का है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट रुपयेवालो का है—बतलाइये, किस गरीब का फैसला ये लोग करते हैं, गरीब तो वहां पहुच ही नही पाता। एक मुट्ठी भर चना उखाडता है तो वह जेल भेजा जाता है, लेकिन जो बडे बडे अधिकारी हैं, जो फस्ट क्लास मे बिना टिकिट बैठते है, वे कुछ भी करे उन का कुछ नही होता है। आज इस देश मे ईमानदारी बडी मुश्किल से दिखाई ती है। जब तक इस देश मे सारी चीजो का राष्ट्रीयकरण नही होगा, तब तक इस देश का कल्याण होने वाला नही है। इस देश मे रुपया बहुत पडा हुआ है, रुपये की कमी नही है—पिछले दिनो जब हमारे श्री गणेश वित्त मत्री थे, रोज कम मे कम एक-दो करोड रुपया निकालते थे, वह स्कीम अब कहा गई ? रोज यह रुपया निकल सकता है, सारे काम हो सकते है, लेकिन कैसे हो ? आज सब तरफ अपनी जाति को बचाया जाता है, अपने कुन्बे को बचाया जाता है। यदि किसी मत्री का लडका फसता है या किसी अधिकारी का लडका फसता है तो दबाव आता है और उस का कुछ भी नही बिगडता। इसलिए अगर ईमानदारी से काम करे तो हमारे देश मे बहुत जमीन है, बहुत रुपया है, बहुत सोना है, हीरो की खदाने है, कोई कमी नही है। लेकिन होता क्या है—जो मत्री बने, उन के यहा नहरे पहुच जाती है, जरूरत हो या न हो, लेकिन उन के यहा सब काम हो जाता है। मै उदाहरण दे सकता हू। उत्तर प्रदेश मे जो जो मुख्य मत्री बने उन के यहा नलकूप पहले लग गये, किसी के यहा हजार लग गये, किसी के यहा 700 लग गये। मेरे पास इस का ब्यौरा है। लेकिन जो बेचारे मुख्य मंत्री नही बने, उन के यहा कुछ नही हुआ। मेरे यहा भी इन्दिरा जी के ध्यान देने से 10–12 नलकूप लगे है।

मैं तो बिलकुल सीधी-सीधी बात कह रहा हूं—रेलवे बहुत बड़ा विभाग है, इस मे घाटा नहीं होना चाहिए। आज बहुत से मेम्बरों ने कहा है कि उन की बात कोई नहीं सुनता है, यहां तक कि मंत्रीयों की बात भी कोई नही सुनता है—सब जगह सरकारी नौकरो का राज है। जो नीचे से लिख कर आ जाता है, उस पर मंत्री की मोहर लग जाती है। यह हमारी राज्य सभा क्या है—यतीमखाना बना रखा है। कही कोई चुनाव हार के जाता है, तो चाहे किसी भी पार्टी का आदमी हो, वह राज्य सभा मे आ जाता है। आप बतलाइये—जो विद्वान हैं, जो योग्य हैं—क्या उन को वहां रखा गया है ? क्या किसी वर्ग का आदमी वहां रखा गया है। मै तो यहां तक कहता हू—या तो राष्ट्रपति को कुछ अधिकार होना चाहिए, देश की हालत खराब है, उस मे वह कुछ कर सके, लेकिन अगर अधिकार नही है तो इतना बडा खर्चा क्यो किया जाता है, राष्ट्रपति की कोई जरूरत नही है, राष्ट्रपति भवन मे अस्पताल खोल दीजिए। जब प्रधान मत्री सब काम को करती है तो वही देखें। आज इन्दिरा जी की हुकूमत है—लेकिन 10 कसाई, वहा एक कौन बसाई। वह तो सुबह चार बजे से उठ कर काम करती है, हम को उन पर गर्व होता है। एक लाख बन्दूकधारियों ने जिस की हुकूमत के सामने हथियार डाल दिए, बतलाइये, किस देश मे ऐसा प्रधान मत्री हुआ है।

मुझे न कोई मिनिस्ट्री चाहिए, न कोई चीज चाहिए—मै किसी की चापलूसी नही करता हू, लेकिन इन्दिरा जी को कह देना चाहता हूं—आप पडित लोगो से दब जाती है। जाति-पाती वालो को क्यो रखा हुआ है। इस देश का भला तब होगा जब यहा न कोई सम्प्रदाय होगा और न जाति होगी। सारे प्राणी एक है, आत्मा के बस मे हैं। जैसे हम को सुई चुभने से दर्द होता है, वैसे सब को होता है। जैसे हम को शक्कर मीठी लगती है, वैसे सब को लगती है, अगर हम को फ़र्स्ट क्लास अच्छा लगता है तो सब को अच्छा लगता है—यह सब तब ही होगा जब

सारे देश की सम्पत्ति का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा। ये जो बडे बडे नेता है, अधिकारी है—इन को अमरीका से रुपया आता है। दुनियादारी की बाते करते हैं, लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण से घबराते हैं। या तो सब इतने ईमानदार हो कि सब को खिला कर खाये या सारी सम्पत्ति सरकार ले ले और देश के काम मे लगाये। अंग्रेजो के जमाने मे रेलो से आमदनी होती थी—इसका मतलब है कि हमारा जमाना बेईमान है। अंग्रेजो का जमाना अच्छा था—यह कहने मे मुझे लज्जा आती है। जब हमारा राज है तो हमारे यहा आमदनी नही होती है, इसलिए कि हमारे यहा बेईमानी है हमारे यहा गुण्डागर्दी होती है डकेतिया पडती है। रेलो मे ये सारी बाते क्यो है? इसलिए कि जो गद्दी पर बैठ जाता है वह किसी की नही सुनता। वह समझता है कि सब कुछ मैं हू—जो मै चाहूगा वह करूगा। जैसे रावण की गद्दी पर विभीषण बैठा, सब कुछ भूल गया। जो ऊट पर बैठेगा, वह हिलेगा ही, वैसे ही जो गद्दी पर बैठेगा वह बदमाशी करेगा। ऐसा लोग कहते हैं, इसलिए मैं कहता हू कि ऊट पर क्यो चढते हो, घोडे पर चढो, हवाई जहाज पर चढो, गाडी मे चढो, इस विधान को बदलो। यह किसी देवता का बनाया हुआ नही है इस को आदमियो ने बनाया है। लेकिन उस वक्त चन्द आदमियो ने इस को बनाया था जो जनता के चुने हुए लोग नही थे। हम धर्म-कर्म की बाते करते है—क्या धर्म-कर्म है। एक मेहतर इन धर्म के नेताओ के घर के बाहर फकी हुई जूठी पत्तले खाता है—यह क्या धर्म है? इसलिए मैं कहता हू कि पाखण्डियो को खत्म कर के एक नया विधान बनाना चाहिए। मैं सब से कहता हूं, पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बरो को भी कहता हू, सब पार्टियो के मेम्बरो से कहता हू—अगर मैं गलत बोलता हू तो जनता मुझे गिरा देगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हू कि मेरे रेल मत्री को भगवान अच्छी बुद्धि दें ताकि वे अच्छा काम कर सकें।

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : सभापति महोदय, रेलवे बजट पर जब साधारण बहस हुई थी, उस समय मैंउस मे भाग लेना चाहता था, लेकिन किसी कारणवश नही बोल सका। सबसे पहले तो मैं एक सवाल उठाना चाहता हू कि जो पुराना रेलवे कानून है, जिस मे जपरिवर्तन करने के बारे मे मत्री महोदय के द्वारा समय-समय पर आश्वासन दिये गये है उस के बारे मे कोई उल्लेख मंत्री महोदय के भाषण मे नही था। कम से कम जब इस बहस का जवाब मत्री महोदय दे तो रेलवे कानून मे परिवर्तन करने के बारे मे वे क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं, उस की जानकारी भी सदन को अवश्य दें। सब से महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन उस मे मैं यह चाहता हू कि वर्तमान कानून के अनुसार अगर मत्री महोदय इतने बडे पैमाने पर किराये मे वृद्धि करते हैं जिस से 250 करोड रु० की आमदनी सरकार को हो जाती है उस के लिए भी इस सदन की मान्यता लेना आश्यक नही है। पिछली बार म ने यह सवाल उठाया था और भूतपूर्व रेल मत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था कि हम इस कानून मे परिवर्तन करेगे। जिस तरह साधारण बजट के लिये वह जरूरी हो जाता है कि जो कर सम्बन्धी सरकार से सुझाव आते हैं वित्त विभाग के द्वारा सदन के सामने रखे जाते है और सदन की स्वीकृति मिलने के बाद ह वह स्थायी बनाये जाते हैं। लेकिन रेल के बारे मे इस तरह का कोई प्रावधान नही है। इसलिए मत्री महादय से कहना चाहता हू कि आधुनिक ढग से इस कानून मे परिवर्तन करने के बारे मे वह सोचें।

दूसरी बात मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि इस साल के रेलवे बजट से पता चलता है कि रेल का खर्चा बढता चला जा रहा है। लेकिन रेलवे की जो आमदनी है किराये वृद्धि के बावजूद, उस मे इजाफा नहीं हो पाया है। विगत दो सालो के आकडे ही हम लोग देखें जहां 1972-73 मे 1,162 करोड़ रु० की

आय थी, 1973–74 में उस के मुकाबले रेलवे की आय घटी है और वह 1,138 करोड़ रु० रह गई है। खर्चे में जहा पहले 998 करोड़ रु० का खर्चा था 1972–73 में, वहां 1973–74 मे वह खर्चा बढ़ कर 1,082 करोड रु० हो गया। और जहां तक नैट रेवेन्यू का सवाल है पहले 164 करोड़ रु० था, अब 55 करोड रु० रह गया है। एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण इस का यह है कि रेलवे के द्वारा जो माल ढोया जाता है उस मे अनाज और कोयला यह दो महत्वपूर्ण चीजें है। लेकिन व्यापारिक दृष्टि से इस के लिए जो किराया होना चाहिए वह किराया रेल मत्रालय चार्ज नही करता है। कम करता है। और उस से रेलवे को बहुत घाटा होता है। बात की जाती है सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी की। लेकिन मै जानना चाहता हू कि इस का बोझ केवल रेल मजदूरो के ऊपर और रेलवे के ऊपर क्यो डाला जाय? अगर सरकार कोयले के दाम को घटाने के लिए सब्सिडी देना चाहती है, अनाज के दामो को, खास करके जो राशन का अनाज है, उस के दामो को अगर वह कम करना चाहती है तो खुलकर सब्सिडी का प्रावधान करे। इस तरह एक व्यापारिक सस्था के ऊपर सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी के नाम पर यह बोझ डालना कहा तक उचित है? इसके बारे मे मेरे मन मे सदेह है। इसलिए सरकार के साथ रेल मत्रालय अब इस के बारे मे सीधी बातचीत करे और सब्सिडी जो आज रेलवे के ऊपर लादी गई है उस के लिए प्रावधान साधारण बजट मे किया जाय।

रेलवे मे घाटा होने के बहुत सारे कारण हैं। एक कारण सब से बडा चोरी का है। मै आज मत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि देश मे जितने लोको शैड्स हैं उन मे कोयले की इतने बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी होती है कि आसपास के इलाके में ईंधन के तौर पर जो कोयला इस्तेमाल मे लाया जाता है तकरीबन 99 फीसदी लोको शैड से आता है और उसमें रेल के अधिकारियों से मिल कर आसपास के व्यापारी और छोटे लोग, इन सभी लोगों का इसमें हाथ रहता है। और जब आप निरंतर किराये बृद्धि की बात करते हैं तो क्या आपका यह दायित्व नही है कि कोयले की जो बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी होती है उस को रोकने का प्रयास करें? आप का जो आर० पी० एफ० है इस के बारे मे अपने दायित्व को निभाने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए लेकिन यह चोरियों को संगठित करने का काम एक माने मे आर० पी० एफ० अधिकारियो की मदद से करता है। तो इस चोरी को रोकने के बारे मे दृढ़ता के साथ कुछ कदम उठाये जाये।

आप की ईयर बुक मे यह भी कहा गया है कि ताम्बे के तार की चोरी होती है। आपने रिपोर्ट म कहा है कि :

"One major problem experienced by the railways in the busy electrified sections is regarding thefts of over-head copper wire and the consequent interruption of services."

तो इस से दो नुकसान होते है। एक तो सामान की चोरी होती है और दूसरे सेवाओ मे भी व्यवधान आ जाता है। आप की जानकारी के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हू कि बहुत संगठित ढंग से यह चोरिया की जाती है। और रेलवे से जो ताम्बा चुराया जाता है उस के ऊपर कई बेईमान लोगो के कारखाने चल रहे है। जमालपुर में भी इसी तरह का एक कारखाना रेलवे वर्कशाप के बगल म चलता है। इन चोरो के मैंने नाम भी दे दिए। इन चोरो के द्वारा केवल रेलवे का सामान चुराने का काम ही नही होता बल्कि काउन्टरफीट करेन्सी को भी परिचालित करने का काम इन लोगों के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। लेकिन चूकि कुछ बड़े लोग इन लोगों को प्रश्रय देते हैं इसलिए इन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही नही हो पाती है। तो मैं आज रेल मंत्री जी से और आप की मार्फत प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहूगा कि मैंने 7, 8 महीने पहले जो जानकारी, आप को नहीं क्योंकि यह मामला केवल रेलवे

का ही नहीं था बल्कि काउण्टरफीट करेन्सी का भी था, प्रधान मंत्री जी को दी थी जिन के जवाब से हमारे संदेह की पुष्टि हो गई है, उन्होंने मेरे पास यह संदेश जरूर भेजा है, कि वह अनडिजायरेबिल लोग हैं और उन के ऊपर कार्यवाही की जा रही है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतना समय क्यों लगता है। अब आप पूछेंगे कि मैं आरोप लगाता हू लेकिन मैंने निश्चित रूप से 8 महीने पहले कहा था कि कुछ बड़े लोगो का, जिन का सम्बन्ध आप की सरकार और बिहार सरकार से है, इस मे हाथ है और वह इन चोरो की मदद करते हैं। मै चाहूगा कि जमालपुर मे आप का कोई सेक्योरिटी विभाग होगा आप उस के जरिए जाच पडताल कीजिए। सभी वर्कशापस के बारे में यह हो रहा है। तो यह चोरी का मामला बहुत गम्भीर है।

कुछ दिन पहले यहा वैगन की लूट का सवाल आया और उस समय मैने जो बात कही थी मै अपेक्षा करता था कि मत्री महोदय उस का स्पष्ट उत्तर देगे। गुझडी और गुरपा, केवल कोडरमा नही, मे छापा पडा था सामान और कागजात जब्त किये गये हैं और उस के बारे म जानकारी देना आप का कर्त्तव्य था। लेकिन आप राज्य सभा में जा कर यह वक्तव्य देते है यह 6 मार्च का वक्तव्य है आप के कौशल की तो मैं तारीफ करता हू आप क्या कहते है कि

"I would like to categorically state that in this particular case at Kodarma no Minister of the Bihar Government and no Congress Member of Parliament or any other person is involved."

शब्दों को बहुत धूर्तता के साथ आपने चुना है। गया से ले कर गमोह तक जितने ये बोरियों के मामले है इनकी आप पूरी जाच करे। क्या इस तरह की जानकारी आपको नहीं मिली है? मै आशा करता हू कि अपने जवाबी भाषण में आप इन बातो का खुलासा करेंगे। केवल कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के चन्द्रशेखर सिह को पकड़ कर आप बरी न हो जाएं। आपने तो उनको ससपेंड कर दिया है लेकिन ये चुप्पी साधे हुए है।

कभी कभी रेल कर्मचारियो से मिल कर व्यापारी लोग फर्जी रसीदे ले लेते है। कोई सामान चुराया नही जाता है। बाद मे माल गायब हो गया है ऐसा कह कर क्लेम फाइल कर दिए जाते है जब कि माल गया ही नही होता तो गायब होने का सवाल ही पैदा नही होता है। करोडो रुपये के क्लेम इस तरह मे रेलवे हर साल दे रही है। इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

कर्मचारियो के मामलो पर अब मैं आता हू, कर्मचारियों के मामलों के हाई कोर्ट तक मे फैसले हो जाते है, मजदूरों के हक मे हो जाते है लेकिन फिर भी आप उन मामलों को लटकाए रखते है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट मे उनको ले जाते है? क्या आपके पास इतना ज्यादा पैसा है? आप मजदूरो को लिटिगेशन मे उलझा देते है। मै चाहता हू कि सरकार को नीति सम्बन्धी घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि हाई कोर्ट मे एक बार फैसला हो जाने के बाद मजदूरो को तग नही किया जाएगा और उनकी जो शिकायतें है उनको तत्काल दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा।

मई मे रेल हड़ताल हुई। उसके आफ्टर मैथ अभी तक आप लोगो ने खत्म नही किए है। आपने हडताल के जमाने मे कहा था कि इससे पहले रेलवे ने इतनी कार्य क्षमता पहले कभी नही दिखाई और हमने इतना माल ढोया। इससे हम लोगो को लगा कि सभी रेल कर्मचारियो को बरखवास्त कर दिया जाएगा तो ज्यादा एफीशेटली रेलें चलेंगी। लेकिन अब आप क्या कह रहे है। अपनी ईयर बुक मे आपने स्वय स्वीकार किया है :

"The ability of railways to carry the goods was also substantially re-

duced by the concatenation of employees' agitations and will-cat strikes."

उस समय तो आप टी वी और रेडियो के द्वारा दुनिया को बतलाते थे कि हड़ताल फेल हो गई और हम इतना माल ढोने का काम कर रहे हैं कि पहले कभी नही करते थे, लेकिन अब आप सच्चाई पर आ गए । मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने भाषण मे स्वय यह वाक्य कहा है :

"I have directed the Zonal Railway Administrations to deal with all service matters speedily and sympathetically wherever employees are not charged with sabotage or violence."

आपने स्वय कहा है कि नब्बे के आस-पास केसिस है । आप पहले जानकारी नही दे रहे थे। छ महीने के बाद भी आपको पता नही था, ऐसा आप दिखाते थे । लेकिन सारी जानकारी आपके पास थी । नब्बे केसिस सैबोटाज और वायोलेस के थे । मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि बाकी लोगो को काम पर क्यो नही लिया गया है । मै एक एक केस की चर्चा ही करना चाहता हू लेकिन जिन पर सेबोटाज और वायोलेस के चार्ज नही है क्या उन लोगो को भी आप अभी तक काम पर वापिस लेने के लिए तैयार नही है । जिन्होने सैबोटाज किया है उनको अगर अदालत सज़ा देती है तो आप कार्रवाई करेंगे लेकिन अगर अदालत मे वे बरी हो जाते है तो आपको उनके खिलाफ भी कोई कार्रवाई नही करनी चाहिए । कर्मचारियो के साथ जो अन्याय हुआ है उसको आप दूर करे और आल इडिया रेलवेज मेज फैडरेशन तथा एन सी सी आइ एस तथा दूसरे जो सगठन है उनको आप बुलाए और जो बातचीत का सिलसिला एक मई को आपके एकशन की वजह से टूट गया था उसको आप दुबारा चालू करे । केशव देव मालवीय जी बैठे हुए हैं । । ये बड़ी सहानुभूति दिखाते थे । आपने क्या कहा था ? कहा था कि बीच बचाव और मध्यस्थता करूगा । लेकिन आप नहीं कर रहे है इसका हमे बहुत अफसोस है । मैं कहूगा कि कर्मचारियो के खिलाफ जो अन्याय हुआ है उसको आप समाप्त करें ।

ऊर्जा नीति के बारे मे, इधन नीति के बारे मे अब मै कुछ कहना चाहता हू । आप ने स्वय कहा है कि डीजल और बिजली की शक्ति आप के इजन से डबल से अधिक होती है । इसका मतलब यह हैं कि आप धीरे धीरे भाप वाले इजनो को बदलना चाहते है । लेकिन इस बीच मे यह तेल का अडगा आ गया । पहले जो डीजलाइजेशन की नीति थी उसके ऊपर आपको पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए और कोयला चूकि यहा पर है उस के बारे मे आपको सोचना चाहिए । अब आप स्वय कहते है कि तीन कैप्टिव पावर हाउसिस का आपका विचार था ? लेकिन आप क्या कर रहे हैं । हालाकि 1972–73 मे 3280 दफा इटरप्शन हुए और 1973–74 मे 1013 दफा व्यवधान पडा बिजली की सप्लाई मे फिर भी आप योजना कैसी बना रहे हैं ? आप स्वय स्वीकार करते है

"No specific provision has, however, been made in the Fifth Plan as yet for these captive power houses which are now estimated to cost Rs. 370 crores".

इसके बारे मे टालमटोल की नीति अपनाएगे तो यह जो निर्माण का खर्चा है यह तो बढ़ता ही चला जाएगा । इसलिए ऊर्जा के बारे मे, ईधन के बारे मे भी आप कोई लम्बान की नीति अपनाए और मेरी आप से यह दरख्वास्त है कि आप डीजलाइजेशन के ऊपर ज्यादा जोर न दें । केशव देव मालवीय

जी के कार्य कलापों को देख कर आप प्लान बनाए । अगर इनको सफलता मिलेगी तो आप डीजलाइजेशन की तरफ जाएं वर्ना कोयले के हमारे जो साधन हैं, हाइड्रो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के हमारे जो साधन है उन्ही का इस्तेमाल करके आप बिजलीकरण की ओर बढ़े ।

कुछ रेलवे प्राजैक्ट्स के बारे मे एक दो मिनट कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हू । क्या मंत्री महोदय को रेलवे का मैप देख कर तकलीफ नहीं होती कि पूरे रेलवे सिस्टम मे एक बहुत बड़ा गैप है मैंगलोर और बम्बई के बीच में जहा कोई रेलगाड़ी नही है । रणनीति, आर्थिक तथा सुविधा की दृष्टि से क्या नायक साहब और हम लोगो को जोडने के लिए आप रेलवेलाइन का इंतजाम नही करेंगे । 27 साल के बाद भी आपने इसके बारे मे न ही सोचा है और न सोच रहे है । मै चाहता हू कि इधर भी आपका ध्यान जाए ।

भागलपुर से बौंसी तक एक ब्राच लाइन जाती है । मेरे चुनाव के समय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने आश्वासन दिया था कि बौंसी मे इस रेल का विस्तार करके देवगढ और तुमका मे इसको जोडा जाएगा । उसके बाद बार बार मैने यहा सवाल पूछे । आपने सर्वे भी कराया । लेकिन आगे आपने फुलस्टाप लगा दिया है, आगे कोई गाडी नही बढ रही है । अब इसके लिए मै इंतजार करने के लिए तैयार नही हू कि कोई भागलपुर का सदस्य रेल मंत्री बने और उसके बाद यह रेलवे लाइन बने । मैं कमलापति जी से तथा कुरेशी जी से आशा करता हू कि इस छोटी सी ब्राच लाइन को वे बनवा देंगे ।

शरद् यादव नही है इसलिए उनके पक्ष की एक अंतिम बात मे आपके सामने रख देना चाहता हूं । जबलपुर भारत का मध्य बिन्दु है, ज्योग्रेफिकले सैंटर है। लेकिन आज जबलपुर भारत के हवाई नक्शे पर नही है। वह रेलवे के नक्शे में भी इस मानी में नही है कि जबलपुर को राजधानी से जोड़ने वाली कोई सीधी ट्रेन नही है । इस लिए मंत्री महोदय मेहरबानी कर के आने वाले कुछ ही दिनों मे जबलपुर को दिल्ली से जोडने वाली एक सीधी ट्रेन चालू करें । पहले उसको प्रायोगिक तौर पर सप्ताह मे दो दफा चलाया जाये, और फिर उस को बढाते बढाते प्रति-दिन चलाया जाये ।

गोहाटी मेल सप्ताह मे तीन दफा चलती है । मेरी समझ मे नही आता है कि जब इस मार्ग पर इतना ट्रैफिक है, तो उस को डेली ट्रेन बनाने मे रेलवे प्रशासन को क्या दिक्कत है । मंत्री महोदय इस बात का खुलासा करें ।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ) : सभापति महोदय, रेलवे की मागो का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हू ।

सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि अगर देश के रेलवे के नक्शे को उठा कर देखा जाये, तो ऐसे बहुत से क्षेत्र मिलेंगे, जहा अभी तक रेलवे लाइन नही पहुची है । अगर हम इनटीरियर के क्षेत्रों मे जाये तो वहा 70, 72 साल की उमर के बूढे-बूढिया कहते है कि रेलगाडी कैसी होती है । जहा तक मेरे क्षेत्र बुन्देलखड का प्रश्न है वहा पच्चीस साल पहले राजाओं का राज्य था । 1947 के बाद वहा डकुओं का राज्य हो गया था । इस कारण वहा की जनता हमेशा पिसती रही । अभी 1972 मे वहा पर डाकुओं ने सरकार के सामने सरेन्डर किया है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बुन्देलखड क्षेत्र मे रेलों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास प्रस्ताव भेजे है ।

उन मे से एक प्रस्ताव यह है कि दिल्ली से बम्बई जाते हुए झासी के आगे ललितपुर से टीकमगढ, छतरपुर, खजुराहो और महोबा तक रेलवे लाइन बन जाये, तो उस से कलकत्ता के लिए सीधा रास्ता खुल जाता है । जहा तक दूसरी लाइन का सम्बन्ध है, इस समय जबलपूर से दमोह तक रेलवे लाइन है । अगर दमोह को टीकमगढ और छतरपुर की प्रस्तावित नई रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ दिया जाये, तो पूरा बुंदेलखड का एरिया कवर हो जाता है ।

जब इस क्षेत्र की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए वहां उद्योग स्थापित करने की बात कही जाती है, तो उद्योगपति कहते हैं कि वहा कोई रेलवे लाइन नही है आवागमन के कोई साधन नही हैं, इस लिए वहा उद्योग कैसे खडे किये जा सकते हैं। जब हम सरकार से वहां रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए कहते हैं, तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि वहा कोई उद्योग नही है, इस लिए वहा कोई रेलवे लाइन नही डाली जा सकती है। प्रश्न यह है कि वहा की जनता का क्या कसुर है। सरकार वहा रेलवे लाइन नही डालना चाहती है, तो वहा उद्योग कैसे स्थापित हो, और वहा उद्योग इस लिए नही है कि वहा कोई रेलवे लाइन नही है।

अभी वहा मैगानीज की खदान निकली है। वहा पहाड मे मैंगानीज का भडार है। मैंने इस बारे मे श्री मालवीय को चिट्ठी लिखी थी और एक सैम्पल भेजा था, जिस को उन्होने एग्जामिन करवाया है। उस से पता चलता है कि वहा 65 परसेट मैंगानीज निकला है। उन्होने मुझे लिखा है कि उस की पूरी लोकेशन भेजिये, ताकि इस बारे मे आगे कार्यवाही की जाये।

वहा लकडी, गल्ला मछली और सब्जी भी पैदा होती है। ये चीजे रेलवे के द्वारा बाहर भेजी जा सकती है और इस तरह उस क्षेत्र का विकास हो सकता है।

महोबा-खजुराहो रेलवे लाइन के सर्वे का आश्वासन दिया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह काम जल्दी चालू किया जाये, ताकि इस रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण होने के बाद टूरिस्ट्स को सुविधा मिल सके।

झांसी और मानकपुर के बीच केवल एक पैसेंजर गाडी सुबह जाती और शाम को आती है। आप ताज्जुब करेंगे कि ऐसा कोई दिन नही होता है, जब वह गाड़ी तीन चार घंटे लेट न हो। टीकमगढ़ जिले में करीब तीनचार सौ तालाब ऐसे हैं, जहां से मछली हावड़ा के लिए जाती है। वह मछली और हरी सब्जी पैसेन्जर गाडियों मे मानकपुर को भेजी जाती है लेकिन वे गाड़ियां मानकपुर मे तीन चार घंटे लेट पहुंचती हैं। इस से बम्बई से हावडा जाने वाली गाडियो का कनेक्शन टूट जाता है। ये पैरिशेबल चीजें वहा पड़ी रहती हैं। मंत्री महोदय डिविजन-आफिस या मानकपुर जंक्शन से पता लगायें कि रेलवे विभाग को हर साल उन व्यापारियो को कितना कम्पेन्सेशन देना पडता है, जिन की चाजे सड़ जाती हैं। आखिर गाड़िया समय पर क्यो नही चलती है ?

अगर गाडी मानकपुर से लेट आती है, तो समझा जा सकता है कि गाडी काफी दूरी से आई है, इस लिए कुछ लेट हो सकती है। लेकिन झासी से भी गाडी एक डेढ़ घटा लेट स्टार्ट होती है और इस प्रकार तीन चार घटे लेट हो जाती है। गाडी एक घटा लेट क्यो चले ? परसो की बात है कि गाडी एक घटा देर से चली। मैंने पूछा, तो बताया गया कि ड्राइवर साहब नही आये है, इजिन ले कर आ रहे है। पता नही चलता है कि रेलवे मे कोई प्रशासन है या नही। यह बडे अफसोस की बात है। मानकपुर से गाडी झासी आती है। ऐसा कोई दिन नही है, जब झासी के आउट सिग्नल पर गाडी को न रोक दिया जाता हो। बेचारे पैसेंजर खडे रहते हैं। सारी पैसेंजर गाडिया निकल जाती और कनेक्शन टूट जाते है। इन कारणो से इस लाइन को हमारे यहा कगाल लाइन कहा जाता है। मंत्री महोदय कम से कम इस रेलवे लाइन मे तो सुधार करने का प्रयास करे।

हम बराबर माग करते रहे है कि झांसी से बनारस के लिए एक एक्सप्रैस गाडी चला दी जाये। अब तो मंत्री महोदय भी बनारस के रहने वाले हैं। हो सकता है कि वह इस तीर्थ-स्थान को कुछ महत्व दे कर हमारे यहा के यात्रियो के लिए कुछ सुविधा दे दें। जब कभी यह सवाल उठाया गया, तो कहा जाता है कि ट्रेफिक नहीं है। इस बात का पता लगाया

ये कि झांसी से कानपुर के लिए कितने लोगों ने टिकट कटवाये । जब ट्रेन नहीं चलायेंगे, तो ट्रैफिक कैसे मिल जायेगा ? रेलवे अधिकारियों के पास यह नपा-तुला जवाब है कि ट्रैफिक नहीं है । अगर गाड़ी चलाई जाये, तभी पता चलेगा कि ट्रैफ़िक कितना है । अगर गाड़ी नहीं है, तो ट्रैफिक की मात्रा का कैसे पता चल सकता है ? यह तो वैसे ही है कि कहा जाये कि चाय पीने वाले नहीं है अगर चाय की दुकान हो, तो चाय पीने वाले भी आयेंगे । रेलवे प्रशासन गाड़ी चलाये, और फिर देखे कि यात्री मिलते हैं या नहीं । बहुत से लोग इलाहाबाद और बनारस वाया कानपुर जाते है । झांसी और बनारस के बीच में एक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन के बारे में उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की बहुत पुरानी मांग है । उस को पूरा किया जाना चाहिये ।

ताज एक्सप्रेस 10 बजे आगरा पहुंच जाती है और शाम तक वहां खड़ी रहती है जिस के कारण टूरिस्ट्स आगरा में पड़े रहते है । अगर उस को झांसी तक बढ़ा दिया जाये, तो वे लोग वहां से खजुराहो जा सकते है । वह गाड़ी 12, 1 बजे तक झांसी पहुंच जायेगी जहां से टूरिस्ट्स सीधे खजुराहो जा सकते है । बाद में वे लोग आसानी से दिल्ली वापिस आ सकते है । मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय ताज एक्सप्रेस को झांसी तक बढ़ाने पर विचार करें ।

लखनऊ से बम्बई के लिए जनता गाड़ी हफ्ते में केवल दो दिन चलती है, जब कि वहां के लोगों की मांग है कि उस को रोजाना कर दिया जाये, ताकि जो रश पड़ता है, और लोग उस की छत पर बैठ कर जाते हैं, वह रश कम हो जाये । पंजाब मेल में इतना रश होने के बावजूद फिरोजपुर एक्सप्रेस में तीन डिब्बे कम कर दिये गये है । जब मैंने यह सवाल उठाया, तो कहा गया कि हमारे पास बोगीज की कमी है । समझ में नहीं आता है कि अधिकारी क्या कायदे-कानून बनाते रहते है ।

रेलवे में घाटे की बात बार-बार कही जाती है । लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि रेलवे में घाटा क्यों होता है । जहां तक चोरी का सवाल है, मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । कुलपहाड़ स्टेशन पर स्टील से लोडिड वैगन गया, लेकिन स्टेशन मास्टर ने उस को खाली दिखाकर उस को पंद्रह बीस हजार पये में बेच दिया । जब विजिलैंस इंस्पैक्टर द्वारा जांच-पड़ताल की गई , तो ठेकेदार के यहां से सारा माल मंगा लिया गया । लेकिन इसके बावजूद उस स्टेशन मास्टर के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और वह आज भी वहीं पर बैठा हुआ है । वह व्यक्ति मेरे पास भी आया और उस ने कहा कि हम ने डिवीजन में सब ठीक कर लिया है , आप कोई कार्यवाही न करें, पार्लियामेंट में हल्ला न मचायें ।

आगरा में एक केटरिंग इंस्पैक्टर अपना पेठा बिकवाता था, जिसके कारण रोजाना तीन चार हजार रुपये का नुकसान होता था । जब वहां दूसरा आदमी रखा गया तो डेली चार हजार रुपये की इनकम बढ़ गई । लेकिन उस आदमी को दोबारा वहां रख दिया गया । डिविजन किसी को हटा देता है, लेकिन रेलवे अधिकारी फिर उस को रख देते है । जब इस तरह के चालाक आदमियों को प्रश्रय दिया जाता है तो फिर चोरी क्यों न हो ?

इसी तरह कोयला बिकता रहता है और रेलवे के वैगन टूटते हैं । तो फिर आर० पी० एफ० का काम क्या है ? आखिर उस को ला एंड आर्डर कायम करने तो जाना नहीं पड़ता है । उस ने केवल स्टेशन यार्ड और पार्सल आफिस को देखना है । तो फिर चोरी क्यों होती है ? क्यों नहीं इन चोरियों की जिम्मेदारी उन लोगों पर डाली जाती है ?

रेलवे से चुराई गई रैक्सीन से बड़े बड़े अफसरों के सोफा-सैट बने हुए हैं । जब तक सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों पर जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाली जायेगी, तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है । गाड़ियां टाइम पर नहीं चलतीं

हैं। मैं पिछले साल आ रहा था झांसी से एक स्टेशन आगे ओरछा आता है। वहां साढ़े सात बज चुके तो ड्राइवर ने मना कर दिया कि हम आगे नहीं जाएंगे मेरा टाइम पूरा हो गया। तो वहां से कंट्रोल को फोन किया गया। दूसरा इंजन मंगाया तब 8 बजे वहां गाड़ी झांसी आई।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may resume his speech tomorrow.

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18 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

DUES PAYABLE TO DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shri Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) सभापति महोदय, 19 फरवरी, 1975 को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार द्वारा यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि दिल्ली कारपोरेशन केन्द्रीय सरकार से, दिल्ली प्रशासन से, नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका और दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण से कुल मिला कर साढ़े 12 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की भुगतान का आग्रह कर रहा है। इस में से 5 करोड़ रुपया कारपोरेशन को नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी से मिलना है। यह पैसा कारपोरेशन द्वारा की गई बिजली की सप्लाई के बदले में है। इस के साथ ही कारपोरेशन अपने क्षेत्र में जायदादों पर कर लगाता है। लेकिन सरकारी इमारतों के बारे में वह सर्विस चार्ज के रूप में लिया जाता है उसे देना केन्द्रीय सरकार मान चुकी है। लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति में उस का भी भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है। उस दिन उत्तर में माना गया कि कारपोरेशन इस मद में भी 5 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त करने का दावा कर रहा है। इस के अतिरिक्त कारपोरेशन को दिल्ली प्रशासन से साढ़े इक्यावन लाख रुपया उन जुर्मानों की रकम के रूप में प्राप्त करना है जो यहां के न्यायालयों ने लगाए हैं। एक और बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मद है। कारपोरेशन नई दिल्ली के क्षेत्र में आग बुझाने की सेवा उपलब्ध करता है। उस के बदले में नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को कारपोरेशन को रुपये का भुगतान करना चाहिए। मोरारका कमीशन ने भी इस की पुष्टि की थी। एक फारमूला बना था। लेकिन नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी ने उस पर अमल नहीं किया। रुपया देने से नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी इनकार कर रही है। इसी प्रकार गन्दी बस्ती तथा झुग्गी झोंपड़ी योजनाओं पर अधिक भुगतान के रूप में भारत सरकार को 75 लाख के करीब पैसा देना है। गन्दी बस्ती परियोजनाओं पर जो खर्च हुआ है उसका भी पचास लाख के करीब रुपया कारपोरेशन को मिलना चाहिए।

अब यह रुपया क्यों रोका गया है इसका जो उत्तर दिया है सरकार ने वह बड़ा हास्यास्पद है। यह कहते हैं कि नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी कारपोरेशन के दावे के बारे में विवाद पैदा कर रही है। 1960 से यह विवाद चल रहा है। कानूनी सलाहकारों की राय ली गई थी। परस्पर विरोधी राय आई इसलिए मामला खटाई में पड़ा है अब फिर बैठकों का सिलसिला शुरू हो गया है। लेकिन विवाद हल नहीं हुआ है।

जब यह दिल्ली कारपोरेशन ऐक्ट 1957 पार्लियामेंट ने पास किया तब इस में स्पष्ट था कि कारपोरेशन को अधिकार होगा जो बिजली वह देवेगा उपभोक्ताओं को उस के बदले में कर वसूल करने का। थोड़ा सा सन्देह हुआ इसलिए मामला एटार्नी जनरल की राय के लिए गया था। उन्होंने निर्णय दिया था उस समय कि यद्यपि ऐक्ट बिल्कुल

और नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी रुपया देना चाहिए फिर भी उन्होंने प्रस्ताव दिया कि इस में थोड़ा सा संशोधन कर दिया जाय और सेल और रुजमाशन के साथ सफाई भी जोड़ दिया जाय। इस तरह का एक संशोधन 1961 के ऐक्ट में कर दिया गया। इस के बाद नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी का कोई विरोध नहीं रहना चाहिए। इस के बाद भी नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी ने और कारपोरेशन ने इस बात पर सहमति की कि सारा मामला लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर की मध्यस्थता के लिए भेज दिया जाय। उस समय के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने निर्णय दे दिया। 11 सितम्बर, 1973 को लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने कारपोरेशन के मेयर श्री साहनी को जो पत्र लिखा उस में स्पष्ट कहा था कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के साथ बिजली कर के सम्बन्ध में चल रहे भुगतान का निपटारा अब हो चुका है। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका से कहा गया है कि बिजली का भुगतान वह दिल्ली निगम को कर दे। यह लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर का फैसला था, मध्यस्थ के रूप में फैसला था। मध्यस्थता दोनों की राय से तय हुई थी। कम से कम नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी ने आपत्ति नहीं की थी। लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर के इस फैसले पर अमल क्यों नहीं हुआ? क्या यह आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है कि दिल्ली कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड रुपया दे रहा है बिजली लेने के बदले में, यू० पी० इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने भी कुछ आपत्ति की थी, लेकिन बाद में वह समझ गए कि कारपोरेशन रुपये का लेनदार है और 45 लाख रुपया वह दे चुके है, लेकिन नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी अड़ी बैठी है। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा मनोनीत म्युनिसिपल कमेटी इस तरह के प्रशासन के निर्णयों की अवहेलना कर रही है।

यह मामला इतना सीधा नहीं है जितना दिखाई देता है। ताज्जुब की बात है कि नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी जो बिजली उपभोक्ताओं को बेच रही है उस के बदले में स्वयं रुपया ले रही है। मगर वह रुपया कारपोरेशन को नहीं दे रही है। क्यों नहीं दे रही है? अब इस के लिए बैठकें फिर से बुलाने की क्या जरूरत है? क्या केन्द्र सरकार पुराने लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर के फैसले को रद्द करने पर आमादा हो गई है? तो फिर नई मध्यस्थता के सुझाव को कैसे स्वीकार किया जा सकता है?

इस के साथ और भी चीजें है जिन के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार अपनी देय रकम को कारपोरेशन को देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। 40 करोड़ का कारपोरेशन का बजट और उस में से 15 करोड़ रुपया केन्द्र सरकार रोक कर बैठी है तो यह कारपोरेशन दिल्ली के नागरिकों के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का पालन कैसे कर सकती है? वह अपने कर्मचारियों के साथ भी न्याय नहीं कर सकती।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) उन को पार्टी के द्वारा में दे दीजिए कारपोरेशन को।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी क्या कारपोरेशन को सफलता से चलने का अवसर देने का यह तरीका है? मैं यह आरोप लगा रहा हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार दिल्ली कारपोरेशन के प्रति ऐसा रवैया अपना रही है, आप क्षमा कीजिए नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी केन्द्र सरकार की शह पर अड़ंगेबाजी कर रही है तो उस का एक ही कारण है कि कारपोरेशन में माननीय जनसंघ का बहुमत है।

एक माननीय सदस्य अब तो नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी तो अभी दे दीजिए। आज यहां यही एलान कर दीजिए तो यह साफ हो जायगा कि हमारा बहुमत था इसलिए आप रुपया नहीं दे रहे थे।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : (पूर्वी दिल्ली) : पिछले आठ सालों में जितना रुपया दिया है उतना हमारे जमाने में नहीं दिया। यह हिसाब निकाल कर देख लीजिए और यह आप के जमाने से नहीं पुराने जमाने से चल रहा है।

You were not in power in 1960-66. We were in power in the Corporation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can only raise a point of order: You cannot speak.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, I am rising on a point of order.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am prepared to yield. Let him say what he wants.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I have already said it.

आप का कहना कि यह जनसंघ के कारण से हो रहा है यह गलत है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, ये कहां से बीच में भाषण करने लगे। इनका तो नाम भी बैलट में नही निकला है।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I corrected him only on the question of facts.

जो मैंने कहना था, वह कह दिया। यहां जनसंघ के खिलाफ़ ऐसा किया जा रहा है — यह बात गलत है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर भगत जी दिल की भड़ास निकालना चाहते हैं तो दूसरी बात है।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : वहां जनसंघ पावर में है, इसलिए ऐसा हो रहा है—यह गलत बात है—यह झगड़ा तो चल रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was point of explanation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How on a point of explanation?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I was in the Delhi Municipal Corporation. I am correcting his facts. Let it be called a point of submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; you may call it a point of submission.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You kindly allow my hon. friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, also to make a point of submission.

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था—केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीतियों के कारण कारपोरेशन वित्तीय संकट मे फंस गया है। कारपोरेशन अपने ढंग से आमदनी बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करता रहा, थोड़ी सी अलोकप्रियता मोल ले कर भी इस बार कारपोरेशन ने बजट में लोगों पर टैक्स लगाया, लेकिन उस के बाद भी अगर इतना रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार रोके और रोक कर बैठी रहे तो काम किस तरह से चलेगा। आप सूची को देखिए, जिन विभागों की तरफ रुपया रुका है—उन मे एक तो निर्माण तथा आवास है, जिस के मंत्री महोदय यहां विद्यमान है....

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : आप जानते हैं, मेरा उस विभाग से अब सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आवास तथा निर्माण मंत्रालय की तरफ 188.24 लाख रुपये, दिल्ली प्रशासन की तरफ़ 159.24 लाख रुपये, रेलवे की तरफ़ 6.33 लाख रुपये, दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण की तरफ 79.79

और केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य की तरफ 65.97 लाख रुपये बाकी अब अगर ये विवाद चलते रहेंगे और लम्बा बनाने की नीति अपनाई जायगी हम इस स्वशासी कारपोरेशन को सफल नहीं देख सकते है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार अपना सौतेला व्यवहार छोड़े, जो विवाद तय हो गये हैं उन पर अमल करने के लिए नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को विवश किया जाय और जो केन्द्र सरकार को देना है, उस का तत्काल भुगतान किया जाय। जितनी देर तक यह मामला लटकाया जायगा—सरकार का यह दावा कि कोई भी दल कहीं भी चुन कर जाय, केन्द्रीय सरकार उस के साथ भेदभाव नहीं करती है—कारपोरेशन के ये आंकड़े उस दावे को झुठलाते है। अगर आप विरोधी दल को कारपोरेशन में सहन करने को तैयार नहीं हैं, तो फिर आप किसी राज्य में विरोधी दल को सरकार को सहन करने के लिए तैयार होंगे—इस पर कोई भी विश्वास करने को तैयार नहीं होगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय सारे मुद्दों पर ठीक से जवाब दे और वह जवाब ऐसा होना चाहिए जो न केवल इस सदन को सन्तोष दे सके, बल्कि दिल्ली की जनता का भी सन्तोष कर सके। आज केन्द्रीय सरकार कठघरे में खड़ी है और जनता देख रही है कि वह किस तरह से अपना बचाव करती है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) मैं अभी वाजपेयी जी का भाषण बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था। ऐसा मालूम होता था—जैसे कोई जबरदस्ती कारपोरेशन को मार डालना चाहता है। कारपोरेशन के बारे में पिछले दिनों सी० बी० आई० की एन्क्वायरी हुई थी और जहां तक मुझे मालूम है—मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा था—वहां जितने करप्शन के केसेज थे, मेरे परम मित्र अटल बिहारी जी भी मानेंगे उन में करप्शन के कुछ चार्जेज तो बड़े ही सीरियस लेवर के थे। मैं जानता हूं—उन्होंने भी खुद एक्शन लिया, ऐसा नहीं है कि उन्होंने एक्शन न लिया हो, लेकिन आज जो 15 करोड़ रुपये रोक लिये गये, तो आप यह बात मान लीजिए, अगर ये रुपये मिल जाते तो शायद इन 15 करोड़ रुपयों के बारे में भी जांच करानी पड़ती। वाजपेयी जी, मैं इस का समर्थन नहीं कर रहा हूं ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह समर्थन करना ही है? आज कल आप की और उनकी गाढ़ी दोस्ती है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : लेकिन एक बात जरूर है—आप दोनों के झगड़ों से ऐसा लगता है कि यह कारपोरेशन न आपको मिलनी चाहिए और न इन को मिलनी चाहिए, बल्कि हम को मिलनी चाहिए, क्योंकि दोनों ने सही काम नहीं किया है। आप कारपोरेशन को सुपरसीड कर दीजिए ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: और बनर्जी साहब को उस का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर बना दीजिए।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर तो 50 साल के बाद किसी को नहीं बनाना चाहिए, किसी तरुण आदमी को बनाया जाय, जैसे अटल जी कुंआरे है, इन की ऊपर 50 साल होगी, लेकिन 25 साल ही मानी जायगी।

मेरा पहला निवेदन तो यह है कि इस के बारे में खुली जांच होनी चाहिए। केन्द्र ने कारपोरेशन को पैसा नहीं दिया, या कारपोरेशन में भ्रष्टाचार हुआ—इन सारी बातों की जांच होनी चाहिए। आज भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ़ जिस तरह से सारे देश में आन्दोलन चलाने की जिम्मेदारी कुछ लोगों ने ले रखी है, यदि उन की कारपोरेशन बनी है, तो चाहे उन का लीडर भी हो, उस के खिलाफ़ भी जांच होनी चाहिए, जो भी उस के

लिये जिम्मेदार हो उस को फौरन वहां से हटाना चाहिए । मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या कोई हाईपावर्ड कमीशन या कोई ऐसी कमेटी की नियुक्ति होगी जो उस की पूरी तरह से जांच करे । मैं पार्लियामेन्ट्री प्रोब की बात नहीं कहता हूं—क्योंकि हो सकता है कि हम एक दूसरे से मिल जांय, लेकिन ऐसा कमीशन नियुक्त हो जो निष्पक्ष हो ।

The CBI has touched only the tip of the iceberg. But the iceberg is still there. A high power commission should be appointed to go into the entire affairs and justify whether the Centre has done any harm to the Corporation, because there is a rumour going on--I do not know how far it is correct--that perhaps the Corporation might be superseded. I am against super session of the elected body. But because of political instability and corruption, it might be done. But I do not support supersession. There should be an inquiry and I support Mr. Vajpayee in that. I want to knew if this particular amount has been stopped only at the instance of the NDMC. Let there be a high power inquiry to go into the whole affair.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I am taking a non-political line in this, and I hope the hon. Minister will come up with a square answer. The question was:

> "whether the Union Government, the Delhi Administration, the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Development Authority together owed Rs. 12,36,39,000 to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for various services rendered to them"

I do understand that the Union Government may not be able to reply on behalf of the DDA and the NDMC; they may refuse....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE. They cannot.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: ....to behalf of the Delhi Admin also. But the Union Governm shown in the statement accomp the reply a sum of Rs. 500.00 approximately towards arrears of perty tax-service charges up to 12/ It is a clear charge. The question wa very categorical. Does the Union Government admit this claim that has been made by the Delhi Municipal Corporation or not? The answer to this by the Minister could be either 'yes' or 'no'. But he has not said that. This is something skirting round the question and not coming to brasstacks This should be avoided. Subsequently what they have said in the statement is:

> "Bulk of this amount is contested by the concerned authorities on the question as to what should be the unit of property for the purposes of assessment, the rate of calculation of tax and the quantum of services charge payable by them. The matter is under consideration of the Ministry of Works and Housing."

The statement has been laid on the Table in reply to the second part of the question put by Shri Ishaque Sambhali—'if so, the facts thereof'. You could have given the facts and narrated. You have not had the alertness to give a categorical reply. This is not the only question. Hundreds of questions are answered in such a way that you skirt round the problem. The essence of Parliamentary democracy is that we discuss our mutual problems in an open forum. We do not expect you to solve all the problems immediately. But let there be a candour in the replies.

Coming from the general to the specific, I have not been able to make out as to what should be the unit. That again is vague. That is again vague. A man with the common understanding will not be able to make out. But Section 119 of taxation of Union properties is very categorical and clear. That is in regard to the

Municipal Corporation Act of

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, lands and buildings being properties of the Union shall be exempted from the property taxes specified in Section 114...."

wherefrom the Delhi Municipal Corporation derives its power to levy taxes like water tax, scavening tax, fire tax, general tax, etc I think the Act is very specific and I do not know why we have not been able to know the mind of the Ministry of Home Affairs which has been dealing with this subject.

The hon. Member , Shri Vajpayee raised the question regarding the Morarka Committee which spbmitted its report on 30th August, 1968. They have very clearly stated in their first recommendation·

"A local body should exploit its own sources of revenue. If it fails, the Government should consider taking powers of its own to impose taxes or revise the rates of the existing taxes."

Have you at least, as the hon. Member has repeatedly pointed out, felt that the Delhi Municipal Corporation is in financial straits? I shall go into the Act. For first-class picture houses, for one show, they are collecting how much tax? I hope the hon. Minister knows about it. For one show in which the highest ticket—I do not know as I had not been to a picture house in Delhi so far—they collect a tax of Rs. 10. Why cannot they charge Rs. 500 per show? The picture-houses make money by the tonnes and every picture-house is always full....

SHRI ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE: Entertainment tax is different.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: You see the Schedule II, where it has been clearly stated that they can levy a tax in regard to picture houses and they are levying Rs. 10 or Rs. 8 or Rs. 5. Why can they not raise this when the picture-house are full to the brim?

I would, therefore, suggest that it was of no concern to any Indian in particular if Delhi did not happen to be the capital of this country. It is all right as long as we are near-about the Connaught Circus But if we go into the interior places in old Delhi, I think it is in a state of stagnation and some solution will have to be found and now that Delhi has become the principal city of this country with 45 lakhs of population, the Home Minister can neglect the development of this city at its own peril.

I would, therefore, like to know categorically as to what happened to the Morarka Committee's recommendations in the last seven years:

(2) What are the recommendations of that committee you have accepted and what are the recommendations you have rejected and what are the recommendations you are still thinking about after seven years?

(3) If the Delhi Municipal Corporation is in financial straits, on the lines of the recommendations of the Morarka Committee, are you going to take the initiative to legislate or are you going to find out any other solution?

(4) The amount due is said to be of Rs. 12 crores—kindly explain to us and particularly, what you mean by unit of tax because, according to Section 119, you are supposed to be exempted.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है कि अटार्नी जनरल ने इस बारे में स्पष्टतः राय जाहिर की थी कि दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कौरपोरेशन को कर वसूल करने का पूरा अधिकार है और इस बारे में किसी प्रकार की कोई शंका नहीं है ?

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

दूसरे यह कि इस के बाद जब कुछ फिर से शंका उठायी गयी तो क्या उस को दूर करने के लिए इसी सदन में एक बिल लाया गया और उस के अनुसार यह संशोधन स्वीकार किया गया जिस के उद्देश्यो और कारणों में बताया गया कि :

"The proposed amendment is intended to make it clear that the tax on the sale of electricity under Section 113(2)(d) of the Act is leviable also on electricity supplied in bulk under sections 284 and 285 of the Act to the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Military Engineering Service, Delhi Cantonment".

और इसी बात को ले कर के संशोधन स्वीकार किया गया था। इस के बाद किसी प्रकार की कोई शंका नहीं रह गई थी। लेकिन जैसा माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि राजनीतिक कारणों को ले कर के नगर निगम की वित्तीय स्थिति खराब हो, वह अपने कामों को ठीक ढंग से पूरा न कर सके इसीलिए इस प्रश्न को टाला जाता रहा। अन्यथा कोई कारण समझ में नहीं आता कि विभिन्न सरकारी संस्थाओ द्वारा नगर निगम को जो देय धनराशि है वह क्यों नही दी जा रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को करोड़ों रु० का भुगतान करना है, एन० डी० एम० सी० को करोड़ों रुपये का भुगतान करना है, सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० को करोडों का भुगतान करना है। जब मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि इस विवाद के बारे मे दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल अपना कोई निर्णय दे जो मान्य होगा, और उन्होंने अपना निर्णय दिया कि नगर निगम को इतना पैसा तत्काल एन० डी० एम० सी० द्वारा दे देना चाहिए। लेकिन उस के बाद भी उन्होंने टाला है और उस को पूरा नही किया है। आज तक टालते जा रहे है। इतना ही नहीं जो दूसरा कर उन पर देय था अग्नि-शमन सेवाओ का, जैसा मुरारका कमीशन ने स्वयं कहा है, और जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा यह बात सही है कि

"दिल्ली में अग्नि-शमन सेवा के रख-रख. पर एकीकृत नियंत्रण चालू रखना वांछनीय होगा, जैसा कि इस समय है, लेकिन इस संगठन पर होने वाले कुल व्यय का वहन, दिल्ली नगर निगम, नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका और कैन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड अपने अपने इलाके में, संपत्ति के वार्षिक कर-योग्य मूल्य के अनुपात से करेंगे।"

यह साफ़ उन्होंने कहा है। उस के बाद पैसा रोक रखना और इस पैसे का भुगतान नही करना उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है, साथ साथ बिजली कर का भुगतान भी नही किया गया, यह कहां तक उचित कहा जा जा सकता है? और फिर आज एक नये आर्बिट्रेटर की बात करना, जब कि मध्यस्थता के प्रश्न को ले कर एक बार उप-राज्यपाल ने निर्णय कर दिया। ऐसी स्थिति मे फिर दुबारा मध्यस्थता का कहा प्रश्न पैदा होता है। जब संसद ने इस प्रकार का संशोधन कर दिया हो शंका निवारण करने के लिए तो फिर कौन सी बात रह गई है मध्यस्थता के लिए ? इसलिए मै पूछता हूं कि जानबूझ कर नगर निगम की वित्तीय स्थिति खराब कर के क्यो अड़ंगा डालना चाहते है ? आप उन्हे साफ क्यो नही कहते कि पैसा दे देना चाहिए।

जो दूसरी सिफारिश मोरारका कमीशन ने की थी उस के बारे मे आप ने कौन सी प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं ? और खास कर के जो उन्होने नगर निगम को देय रकमो के बारे में जिक्र किया था उस के बारे मे आप ने कौन कौन से कदम उठाये हैं, यह मंत्री महोदय बतायें।

श्री इलोप सिंह (बाह्य दिल्ली) : जब कौरपोरेशन के अन्दर कांग्रेस की हुकूमत थी तो कितना रुपया सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने वहां पर दिया ? और इन आठ सालों में जब कि जनसंघ की हुकूमत है तब कितना रुपया दिया गया ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may please resume his seat. I might invite the attention of the hon Members to Rule 55.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Would you kindly permit me to seek some clarifications from the hon Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been explained earlier that there is no provision in the rule to allow any other Member who has not given in writing to put questions, unfortunately. You could have raised a point of order.

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में रेल मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : सभापति जी, माननीय बाजपेयी जी ने हम पर बहुत इल्जाम लगाये, और यह कहा कि कोरपोरेशन को हम ने क्रिपल करने के लिए जो उस के ड्यूज थे वह नही दिये । जो उन्हें रुपया एन० डी० एम० सी० को देना था वह नही दिलाया । जो प्रौपर्टी टैक्स था या सर्विस चार्जिज थे, जो सी० पी० डब्लयू डी० को देने थे वह नही दिलाये । हम हमेशा यह इल्जाम बर्दाश्त करते रहे । लेकिन मुझे यह कहना पडता है कि इतने भारी इल्जाम नही थे जो इन्होने लगाने की कोशिश की । जो इल्जाम हैं दोनो तरफ से है, एक तरफ के नही । मैं एक एक इल्जाम पर डिटेल में बात करूगा । एन० डी० एम० सी० पर यह इल्जाम लगाया गया है कि जो बिजली उनको दी जाती है उस पर जो टैक्स है पांच करोड़ के करीब हम कारपोरेशन को उससे दिलाने में असफल रहे हैं । एन०डी०एम०सी० ने पहले से ही इस टैक्स को डिसप्यूट किया था । इस पर विवाद किया था और कहा था कि उन्होंने यह टैक्स नही देना है । हमने हमेशा कोशिश की कि दोनों जो बाडीज हैं वे किसी न किसी तरह से रास्ते पर आ जाएं और फैसला कर लें । पहले एटर्नी जनरल की ओपिनियन लेने की बात थी । इन की ओपनियन ली गई और वह कनफिलटिंग ओपनियन थी, दोनो तरफ की थी । इस पर वाद-विवाद चलता रहा तो यह तय हुआ कि आर्बिट्रेशन के लिए यह मामला दे दिया जाए । एक जून, 1970 को कारपोरेशन ने एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया कि इसको आर्बिट्रेशन के लिए दे दिया जाय । उसके बाद पहली अप्रैल, 1971 को म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के कमिश्नर और एन० डी० एम० सी० के प्रेजीडेंट ने श्री एम० के० दास जो रिटायर्ड सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज है उनको आर्बिट्रेशन के लिए यह मामला देने की बात मान ली । हम तो यह चाहते थे कि यह झगडा सुलझ जाए लेकिन दास साहब ने यह रिसपांसिबिलिटी नहीं ली । 1973 मे हमने फिर यह मामला रिव्यू किया और उस वक्त फैसला हुआ कि लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर इस मामले को निपटाने की कोशिश करे । उन्होंने कोशिश की और अभी अभी बाजपेयी जी ने चिट्ठी पढ़ी जो उन्होने मेयर के नाम लिखी । लेकिन ज्यो ही यह मामला एन० डी० एम० सी० को मालूम हुआ उन्होने जा कर फिर रिप्रिजेंट किया कि हमारा जो ब्यू प्वाइंट है वह आपके सामने नही आया और हम यह रुपया नही देंगे । इस पर लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने यह कहा कि फिर हम लिख कर भेज देगे मिनिस्ट्री को कि इसको आर्बिट्रेशन के लिए दे दिया जाए । मेयर को भी बता दिया कि यह ला के इंटरप्रेटेशन का सवाल है इसलिए अगर फिर इसको आर्बिट्रेशन के लिए दे दिया जाए तो यह मामला सुलझ सकता है जैसे कि पहले भी किया गया था । जैसे ही मुझे मालूम हुआ कि मेयर साहब ने एलान किया है भूख हडताल करने का तो मैंने उन से प्रार्थना की कि आप आए, हम बातचीत करते है और अगर कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है तो हम निकालने की कोशिश करें । जब वह आए तो मैंने उनसे फिर यह कहा कि यह मामला ला के इंटरप्रेटेशन का है, एन डी एम सी कहती है हम टैक्स नही देंगे, आप कहते हैं कि लेंगे, इसलिए अच्छा यही है कि इसको जल्दी से आर्बिट्रेशन के लिए दे दिया जाए और जो

भी फैसला आर्बिट्रेटर देगा हम उन से मनवा देंगे—

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय एन० डी०एम०सी० ने जो फैसला लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने दिया उसको नही माना और कह दिया कि हमारी बात नही सुनी गई जो सरासर गलत बात है ।

श्री ओम मेहता वह आर्बिट्रेशन नही था—

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने किस हैसियत से फैसला दिया था ?

आर्बिट्रेटर आपने नियुक्त किया । इसके बाद दो साल तक आप चादर तान कर सोते रहे । 1973 मे जा कर फिर यह मामला उठाया । लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर अगर निर्णायक फैसला नही कर सकते थे तो ऐसे व्यक्ति को क्यो यह मामला दिया गया ?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत · क्या यह सही नही है कि कारपोरेशन ने पहले कहा था कि आर्बिट्रेटर को यह मामला दे दिया जाय और बाद मे यह वह मुकर गई ?

श्री ओम मेहता : कमिश्नर जो थे और एन डी एम सी ने एग्रीमेंट साइन किया था और हमने श्री एस के दास को नियुक्त करने की कोशिश की । टर्म क्या हो, दूसरी बाते क्या हो इस तरह के कई विवाद चलते रहे लेकिन जब नही फैसला कोई हुआ तो उसके बाद हमने यह कोशिश की कि लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर अगर सुलझा सकें तो सुलझा ले लेकिन जब उन्होंने सुलझाने की कोशिश की—

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी कोशिश का सवाल नही था । कोशिश की बात अगर वह करते तो वैसे यह लिखते कि एन० डी० एम० सी० के साथ बिजली कर के भुगतान

[श्री ओम मेहता]

के सिलसिले मे चल रहे विवाद का निपटारा हो चुका है । यह दो टूक बात है, निर्णायक बात है । यह लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने लिखा हुआ है । वह अगर ऐसे गैर जिम्मेदार आदमी थे कि जो वह निर्णय देंगे उसको मनवा नही सकेंगे तो—उन की मजबूरी आप मान लीजिए ।

श्री ओम मेहता : एन० डी० एम० सी० ने उन्हे अपना व्यू० पाइंट बताया । उन्होंने अपनी बात को रिपीट किया और उसके बाद लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने यह सजैस्ट किया कि इस मामले को फिर आर्बिट्रेशन के लिए दे दिया जाए जैसे पहले फैसला हुआ था । उसके बाद मैंने मेयर के साथ मुलाकात की और यह सजैशन दिया । मेयर साहब हमारे आफिसर्स को मिलने के लिए बुलाते रहे जिस मे एन० डी० एम० सी० के आफिसर्स को भी बुलाया गया । उनकी मीटिंगे हुई लेकिन मामला सुलझ नही पाया । फिर मैंने सजैस्ट किया कि एन० डी० एम० सी० आर्बिट्रेशन के लिए तैयार है और आप भी मान जाए जैसे पहले माना था । लेकिन अभी कुछ हुआ नही है । हो सकता है कि दो तीन महीने मे आर्बिट्रेशन हो जाए । तब दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाएगा । लेकिन आप दूध और पानी को मिले रहने देना चाहते है ——

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आपकी राय मे पानी ही पानी है ।

श्री ओम मेहता : दूसरा सवाल प्रापर्टी टैक्स का है । कारपोरेशन कहती है कि पाच करोड हमे देना है लेकिन दूसरे लोग जिन्होंने देना है वे कहते हैं यह ठीक नहीं है जिन मे सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० वगैरह है । अब उनके अपने रीजन हैं । अगर इनफ्लेट करके कोई पचास करोड़ मांगे तो इसका मतलब यह नही है कि पचास करोड़ उसको दे दिया जाए । उन्होंने कहा जितना भी मांगा जा रहा है इनफ्लेट करके मांगा जा

है । अब ये हमें बदनाम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हमने इनका रुपया बन्द करके रखा हुआ है, इनको रुपया नहीं देते हैं इसलिए कारपोरेशन अपने कर्मचारियों को पे रिविजन के अनुसार पे नहीं दे पा रही है और कारपोरेशन फाइनेंशियल डिफिकल्टी में है ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : 5 करोड़ में से 5 पैसे ही अगर मुनासिब समझते थे तो वही क्यों नहीं चुकता कर दिये ? यही टैक्स पेयर के सामने मिसाल रख रहे हैं ?

श्री ओम मेहता : जो जो डिपार्टमेंट ड्यू समझता था वह तो दिया ।

Under the constitutional provision, only service charge is payable on Central Government properties, as local bodies cannot levy property tax on government properties. Under this provision, properties which were paying tax prior to 26th January, 1950 would continue to pay that tax. But on properties constructed on or after 26th January, 1950, property tax cannot be levied. Service charge is paid by the Central Government in lieu of this property tax. It is paid at the rate of 75 per cent of the property tax. The service charges are being paid in lieu of the following two taxes which make up the property tax, that is, house tax and fire tax.

So there is considerable difference between service charges assessed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the service charges accepted by the government departments, Delhi Administration etc. For example, in 1974-75 in regard to CPWD-managed properties in amount of service charges assessed by the DMC was Rs. 66.93 lakhs and the amount accepted by CPWD was Rs. 31.55 lakhs. In regard to Delhi Administration properties, the amount of service charges assessed by DMC was Rs. 43 lakhs and the amount accepted by them was Rs. 19.53 lakhs.

Also when these charges were asked from these departments, they were paying; it is not that they were not paying. Out of the amount of Rs. 2,11,44,000 which they were claiming from the CPWD, Rs. 26.12 lakhs was paid. Likewise though the other departments could not pay whatever Corporation was claiming, they were paying what they assessed was due. There was a conflict about certain things. I have already asked the Works Ministry to come to the Home Ministry. We do not want that small differences which are there should be stiffened. I may tell Shri Vajpayee that it is not Rs. 5 crores; it is in terms of lakhs. There may be a difference of a few lakhs. They have already paid quite some amount. There may be a difference of opinion about something, but it is not in terms of crores.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Instead of Rs. 5 crores, is it of the order of Rs. 5 lakhs?

SHRI OM MEHTA: I am not saying that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The due indicated is of the order of Rs. 5 crores. What is your estimate of the due?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Crores of rupees of loans which are due have not been paid to the Central Government.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is a different matter. Please give your estimate of the due.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I have already given the figure about the CPWD. It is Rs. 31.5 lakhs for 1974-75.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Total.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Total, whatever was due has been paid. According to figures with me, Rs. 75.78 lakhs has already been paid.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: As against a demand of Rs. 5 crores made by the Corporation?

SHRI OM MEHTA: There is a conflict about everything. About the rate, we say it is service charge. On the unit of property, there is a conflict. CPWD computes it is only Rs. 31.55 lakhs against Rs. 66.93 lakhs, out of which Rs. 26.12 lakhs have already been paid.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I seek your protection. We quite understand the difference between property tax and service charge. Now on the basis of service charges, what is the estimate of the dues to the Corporation?

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: On a point of order. This is a half-an-hour discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mishra is a senior leader. I would draw his attention to rule 55(2).

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Shri Mishra is one of the oldest members He must know the rules. He is interrupting. But it should not be more than the speech.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I am seeking clarification

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But the clarification should not exceed the main speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has made the point. Because of the topical interest of the subject matter, I thought the hon. Members should get an opportunity to participate. Under rule 55(2) all that is expected is a short reply. The words used are the Minister may reply shortly. You cannot under the rules expect detailed information on all matters. Kindly be satisfied with whatever he has given The discussion should have concluded at 6.30 according to the rule; we are now reaching seven O'clock.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAY He has to cover the points raised me and the other Members. Shr reply does not mean that he coul give a vague reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As against certain claims made by the Corporation, they have remitted money which in their opinion was their due. There are disputes. Government agrees that there are disputes. That is a different matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA We want to know the dimension of the difference.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot get all the detailed clarifications that you want

SHRI OM MEHTA. The amounts claimed by the DMC are highly inflated and I have already stated so.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Unless he indicates Government's figures how can he say that the figures are inflated? He has not given the figures.

श्री ओम मेहता दिल्ली प्रशासन का मैंने बताया, यही तो बडे बडे देने वाले है। आपकी जो रेलवेज हैं 6 33 लाख उनसे लेने थे उन्होंने 1 46 लाख दिया है। जिन जिन से उन के क्लेम थे। इसी तरह डी० डी० ए० का है उनसे 99 लाख लेने थे उन्होने 39 हजार दिया है। इस तरह बजट को पूरा करने के लिए आप कहते। अब अगर मिश्रा जी कहदे कि ओम मेहता से 10 करोड लेना है, उससे यह तो ऐसा नही है कि मैंने इतना पैसा देना है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी क्या मिश्र जी ऐसी गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बात कह सकते है? मिश्रा जी नहीं कह सकते तो कारपोरेशन भी नही कह सकता, वह भी चुना हुआ है।

SHRI OM MEHTA: With regard to fire services, prior to the setting up of the Corporation the fire services in Delhi were run by the Delhi Administration and the local bodies were making some contribution. In 1958 the entire services were transferred to the Corporation along with the assets and liabilities on the understanding that the Corporation would be responsible for meeting the needs of the NDMC area also. It may be recalled that the area of the NDMC was halved when the Corporation was set up. Moreover, the Central Government was giving a grant of Rs. 6 4 lakhs per month to the Corporation on account of the cost of maintenance of the services at the time of the transfer. A view was therefore taken that the NDMC need not contribute anything to the Corporation in respect of the fire services. Later on the recommendation of the Morarka Commission grant-in-aid was stopped. The DMC's point is that the NDMC should now make a contribution to the DMC on account of the services. As stated in the earlier reply the Delhi Administration is going into the question .... *(Interruptions)*. About the Morarka Commission, they made a lot of recommendations for augmenting the resources of the DMC.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : फायर सर्विसेज के बारे में मोरारका कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है, एन० डी० एम० सी० ने उसे स्वीकार किया है या नहीं ?

श्री ओम मेहता : मैंने बता दिया था कि मोरारका कमीशन ने क्या कहा है और क्या नहीं कहा है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; it is not relevant to the issue.

श्री ओम मेहता : मोरारका कमीशन ने कई सुझाव दिये थे । उस का एक सुझाव यह था कि कारपोरेशन को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कर्ज नहीं लेना चाहिए । बदकिस्मती से कारपोरेशन ने जो भी कर्ज लिए, उस में से बहुत सा आज तक वापिस नहीं हुए । वे बढ़ते ही गये । हम कर्ज देते ही गये । श्री बाजपेयी कारपोरेशन से कहें कि वह खुद अपने पांव पर खड़ा हो जाये । जैसाकि श्री नायक ने कहा है, वह एन्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स और दूसरे टैक्सों को बढ़ाये, और उसने प्रापर्टी पर जो टैक्स लगाये हैं, उन को वसूल करने की कोशिश करे । *(व्यवधान)*

मोरारका कमीशन ने ये रीकमेंडेशन्ज दी थी

(i) Minimum rate of property tax to be levied should be 15 per cent, for general tax, 4 per cent for water tax and 2 per cent for scavenging tax.

(ii) The slab system for levying property tax should be rationalised so that properties within an annual rateable value of Rs. 40,000 and above should be brought together in one slab, paying property tax at 24 per cent.

(iii) In other slabs, rates of taxes for properties should be recast between the minimum 15 per cent and the maximum of 24 per cent.

(iv) A flat additional rate of 5 per cent may be levied under different slabs in the case of commercial properties.

(v) Education cess and tax on professions/trades/employments may be levied.

(vi) Upward revision in the rates of terminal tax, entertainment tax and motor vehicles tax should be *made, thus increasing the share of* the Corporation in these assigned taxes.

These were some of the recommendations. Some have been partially implemented, but most of them remain

[Shri Om Mehta.]

still unimplemented. So, the finances of the Corporation could not be augmented and could not be improved.

Shri Banerjee has raised some points and he has said that there have been some news about some corruption cases. There were ten cases registered by the CBI. In five cases they have sent their recommendations to the Corporation, and out of the remaining five cases, three cases are nearing completion and two cases are still going on. I have given the details of these cases on the floor of the other House. Some engineers are being prosecuted for all these things and there are some grave and serious charges of corruption also.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE What are the charges?

SHRI OM MEHTA: I do not have the details, but from memory I can say that in certain cases certain works were not done when the money was paid, certain supplies were not made and the money was paid Like that, the charges are there If he needs the details....

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत इंजीनियर्ज ने यह भी कहा है कि जनसंघ के लिए पैसा मांगा गया।

It is on record and that is why they did it.

MR CHAIRMAN. We may avoid that now

SHRI OM MEHTA There are charges, but I will not go into them

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: It is part of the CBI Report. Why don't you lay it on the Table of the House?

SHRI OM MEHTA: It is never done.

SHRI H. K. L BHAGAT: At least a summary.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री भगत पांडीचेरी लाइसेंस कांड से सम्बन्धित सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट हाउस के सामने रखने के पक्ष में नहीं थे।

SHRI H K L BHAGAT· I am asking only for a summary.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन्होंने जिसे रखने का भी समर्थन नहीं किया था।

MR CHAIRMAN The subject matter of the discussion is only dues payable to the Delhi Municipal Corporation Let us not deviate into other cases.

SHRI OM MEHTA They have not done enough to raise internal resources, and some of the recommendations of the Morarka Commission have only been partly implemented Budgets have been artificially balanced and consistent default has been made in repayment of loans and interest,

In conclusion, I would like to say that Government have taken a decision that a show cause notice be issued to the Corporation why it should not be superseded.

18.57 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 18, 1975/Phalguna 27, 1896 (Saka).

MGIPND—21 LS—Lino (NS)—26-5-75—978.

PLS. 40. XLIX 20.75
978

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fifth Edition) and printed by the Manager, Government of India Press. Minto Road, New Delhi.